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# Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Philadelphia

## Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

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## Morris

Since near the close of the seventeenth century the American family of Morris has had its principal seat in Philadelphia. In the eighth generation it is represented by Lawrence Johnson Morris, member of the importing and exporting house of Lawrence Johnson and Company, of Philadelphia, and a director in numerous financial, industrial and public utility companies.

(I) ANTHONY (2) MORRIS, the American progenitor of the Morris family, who came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682, was a member of the Society of Friends. He moved to Philadelphia in 1685. There he promptly became a leader and rendered valuable public service as presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the city, as justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1698, as mayor of Philadelphia from 1703 to 1704, as provincial councillor in 1696, and as representative in the Assembly of the Province from 1698 to 1704. Anthony (2) Morris was four times married. He married (first), in 1676, Mary Jones, who died in 1688; (second), in 1689, Agnes Barr, who died in 1692; (third) Mary Coddington, who died in 1699; (fourth) Elizabeth Watson.

(II) ANTHONY (3) MORRIS, son of Anthony (2) and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in 1681 and died in Philadelphia in 1763. His public service took the form of membership in the Pennsylvania Assembly, and he also served as alderman and associate justice of the City Court of Philadelphia. He married Phoebe Guest.

(III) ANTHONY (4) MORRIS, son of Anthony (3) and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, was born in 1705 and died in 1780, in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Powell.

(IV) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, son of Anthony (4) and Sarah (Powell) Morris, was born in 1743 and died in 1812. He was captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. Captain Samuel Morris was governor of a club known as the "State in Schuylkill." He married Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar.

(V) ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born in 1778 and died in 1870. He was a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He married Mary Hollingsworth.

(VI) DR. CASPAR MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in 1804 and died in 1884. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon became preëminent in Philadelphia as physician, philanthropist, and writer on medical subjects. He was greatly beloved throughout the city, where he founded and managed many charitable institutions.



Dr. Caspar Morris married, in 1829, Anne Cheston, who was born in 1810 and died in 1880. They were the parents of:

1. James Cheston, of whom further.
2. Israel Wistar, born June 1, 1833.
3. Mary Hollingsworth, born in 1835, died in 1919; married Henry M. Murray.
4. Galloway Cheston, born in 1837; married Hannah Perot.
5. Cornelia, born in 1840, died in 1842.
6. Daniel Corrie, born in 1842, died in 1845.

(VII) DR. JAMES CHESTON MORRIS, son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, was born in Philadelphia May 28, 1831. He received his baccalaureate from the University of Pennsylvania at graduation in the class of 1851, and the same institution gave him his Master and Doctor of Medicine degrees on the completion of the medical course in 1854. He rose to great prominence in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, becoming a noted specialist in nervous and mental diseases and an invaluable member of a number of hospital staffs. He was appointed contract surgeon in the United States Army, serving in that capacity from October, 1862, to August, 1863. He had many and diversified interests, even as his public services were both various and important. He was examiner and lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania from 1855 to 1863; curator of the American Philosophical Society from 1889 to 1901; director of the biological and microscopical departments of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences from 1897 to 1911; president of the Virginia Mining and Improvement Company from 1874 to 1903; president of the American Devon Cattle Club from 1901 to 1918; and a Fellow of the American College of Physicians at Philadelphia from 1857 to 1918.

Dr. James Cheston Morris married (second) Mary Ella (Johnson) Stuart, who was born in 1841 and died in 1912. They are the parents of:

1. Lawrence Johnson, of whom further.

(VIII) LAWRENCE JOHNSON MORRIS, son of Dr. James Cheston and Mary Ella (Johnson) Morris, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1870. Following graduation from the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, he entered Haverford College, which gave him his baccalaureate degree in 1889. He elected a business career and made his entry into it in the year of his graduation from college, taking employment in the service of Lawrence Johnson and Company, foreign merchants, importers and exporters. He exhibited adaptability and increasing usefulness in the discharge of the responsibilities imposed upon him, and these qualifications, combined with ability and loyalty, led in 1905 to his reception as a partner in the firm, which association has since continued.

Other interests with which he is connected are the Abrasive Company, of which he is vice-president and a director; the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, Philadelphia Bourse (Grain Exchange), Kittanning Coal Company, National Bank of Chester County, Chester Valley Bus Lines, and Chester Valley Securities Company, of each of which he is a director.

Mr. Morris is active in social welfare and religious endeavors, secretary and manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Philadelphia Dispensary, president



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of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm, manager of the Merchants Fund, trustee of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society and of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity of Pennsylvania, and vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, having also to his record a quarter of a century's service in the same capacity for Holy Trinity Church at West Chester. He is a justice of the peace for Birmingham Township, a member of the English Speaking Union, Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Welcome Society, Colonial Society, Netherland Society, the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Chester County, and Valley Forge, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, and Philadelphia Museum. His social organizations are the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, University Club, Merion Cricket Club, and University Barge Club.

Prior to the entrance of the United States in the World War, Mr. Morris attended the summer sessions of the Plattsburgh officers' training camps of 1915 and 1916. After this country's entry he served on the draft board of the Third Philadelphia District.

In genealogy as a science, Mr. Morris is keenly interested, recognizing the fact that an orderly and, wherever possible, a detailed account of one's family line or lines is a desirable contribution both to the immediate record and to the general interest in the subject of genealogy. From this rises his interest in the present work.





## Farnham—Warriner

Tracing her ancestry to the early American colonist, Ralph Farnham, and numbering among her forefathers others who helped lay the foundation of the Nation, the former Stella Mercer Farnham, who is the wife of Samuel Dexter Warriner, of Philadelphia, may well take pride in her line of descent.

(I) RALPH (1) FARNHAM, first of this family in the New World, sailed from Southampton, England, April 6, 1635, in the brig "James." June 3, of that year, after fifty-eight days in crossing, he reached Boston, Massachusetts, accompanied by his wife, Alice, aged twenty-eight years, and three children. According to the ship's record, he was thirty-two years old at the time. Children:

1. Mary, born in England in 1628.
2. Thomas, born in England in 1631; married Elizabeth Sibborn.
3. Ralph (2), of whom further.
4. Ephraim, born in America in 1635.
5. Sarah, born in America; married, in Andover, Massachusetts, George Abbott.
6. Mary, married, in Andover, Massachusetts, Daniel Poor.

(II) RALPH (2) FARNHAM, son of Ralph (1) and Alice Farnham, was born in England in 1633 and was brought to America by his parents two years later. He died January 8, 1692. He married, in Andover, Massachusetts, October 26, 1658, with the Rev. Simon Bradstreet officiating, Elizabeth Holt. (Holt II.) Children:

1. Sarah, born in February, 1661; married Benjamin Abbott.
2. Ralph (3), of whom further.
3. John, born April 1, 1664; married Elizabeth Parker.
4. Henry, born December 7, 1666, died in May, 1683.
5. Hannah, born in 1668.
6. Thomas, born July 14, 1670.
7. Ephraim, born October 11, 1675; married Priscilla Holt.

(III) RALPH (3) FARNHAM, son of Ralph (2) and Elizabeth (Holt) Farnham, was born June 1, 1662. With his father and two uncles, Thomas and John Farnham, he took the oath of allegiance in Andover, Massachusetts, February 11, 1678.

Ralph (3) Farnham married, in Andover, October 9, 1685, Sarah Sterling. Children:

1. Sarah, born May 5, 1686.
2. Henry, born September 15, 1687, emigrated to Windham, Connecticut.
3. Ralph, born May 25, 1689.
4. Daniel, born January 21, 1691.
5. Abigail, born May 3, 1692.
6. William, of whom further.
7. Nathaniel, born July 25, 1695, emigrated to Windham.

8. Barachias, born in March, 1697.
9. Benjamin, born in March, 1699.
10. Joseph (or Josiah), born February 4, 1701.

(IV) WILLIAM FARNHAM (sometimes written Farnum and Farnam), son of Ralph (3) and Sarah (Sterling) Farnham, was born most probably in Andover, Massachusetts, August 5, 1693. With his two brothers, Nathaniel and Henry, he settled in Hampton, a parish set off from Windham Township, in Windham County, Connecticut. Inventory of his estate mentioned carpenter's tools.

He married Hannah or Annah. Children:

1. William, born April 20, 1720, died March 14, 1777; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; married Martha Fuller, sister of Mary Fuller, the wife of his brother Zebadiah.
2. Zebadiah, of whom further.
3. Annah, born October 27, 1723; married Jeduthan Rogers.
4. Isaiah, born July 1, 1725, died November 1, 1729.
5. Elijah, born June 16, 1729, will probated February 29, 1780.
6. Isaiah (again), born April 7, 1731, left a will dated May 12, 1759.
7. Eunice, born February 13, 1736, died before 1756.

(V) ZEBADIAH FARNHAM, son of William and Hannah or Annah Farnham, was born June 18, 1721, and died August 8, 1814. He lived in Hampton, Connecticut. He and five of his sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Zebadiah Farnham served first as a lieutenant of the 8th Connecticut Militia from July until December, 1775; he was then a first lieutenant in Colonel Huntington's 17th Regiment, Connecticut, until wounded. From December, 1779, to the close of the war, he was a lieutenant of the Marines in the Navy, serving in the ship "Providence."

Zebadiah Farnham married, July 27, 1743, Mary Fuller, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Moulton) Fuller and granddaughter of Thomas Fuller. They were the parents of:

1. Mary.
2. Zebadiah, born January 10, 1746, served in the Revolution; married Mary Hebard.
3. Levi, of whom further.
4. Ebenezer, was wounded in the retreat from New York in 1776; married Joanna Benjamin.
5. Daniel, served in Captain Trowbridge's Company, 17th Connecticut Regiment; was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island and died of ship fever, January 9, 1777.
6. Thomas, born November 9, 1754; was a private at the Lexington Alarm, afterwards served in the 17th Connecticut Regiment and was wounded in the arm; married Nabby (Abigail) Durkee, daughter of Captain Benjamin Durkee.
7. Mary (again), born in August, 1757; married Silas Spencer.
8. Elijah, born December 6, 1759.
9. Irena.
10. Calvin.

(VI) LEVI FARNHAM, son of Zebadiah and Mary (Fuller) Farnham, was born August 13, 1748, and died December 25, 1776, of starvation on board a British prison ship. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island.

Levi Farnham married Dorcas Moulton. (Moulton V.) They had:

1. Levi, born March 20, 1774, died May 1, 1853.
2. Samuel, of whom further.



(VII) SAMUEL FARNHAM, son of Levi and Dorcas (Moulton) Farnham, was born December 16, 1775, and died August 20, 1822.

He married Sarah (or Sally) Balcombe (also spelled Balcom). Their children were:

1. George, born in May, 1800, died in New York, in February, 1859.
2. Essaphras Miller, born in 1801, died in 1805.
3. John Perry, of whom further.
4. Julia Ann, born in 1806, died in infancy.
5. Alexander H., born in 1807, died in Pennsylvania.
6. Charles Edward, born in 1810.
7. Samuel H., born in 1813.
8. Frederick W., born in May, 1815.
9. Sarah D., born in 1819, died in 1820.
10. Susan, died in 1826.

(VIII) JOHN PERRY FARNHAM, son of Samuel and Sarah (Balcombe) Farnham, was born in 1803 and died in Pennsylvania in 1871.

He married Mary Frances Steere, and they were the parents of Alexander, of whom further.

(IX) ALEXANDER FARNHAM son of John Perry and Mary Frances (Steere) Farnham, was born January 12, 1834, and died February 10, 1921. He made his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he was a highly-respected attorney and the president of the bar association of Wilkes-Barre.

Alexander Farnham married, July 18, 1865, Emily Augusta Dorrance. They were the parents of Stella Mercer, of whom further.

(X) STELLA MERCER FARNHAM, daughter of Alexander and Emily Augusta (Dorrance) Farnham, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1873. As a girl, Stella Mercer (Farnham) Warriner attended the Wilkes-Barre Institute in Wilkes-Barre, going from there to Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut. She completed her excellent training at Madame Garthorne's School at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. For some years she has been a recognized leader in Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre and, although she is devoted to the work of several organizations in particular, she finds time and energy to serve many. She has long been interested in the American Red Cross both in Philadelphia and in Montrose, Pennsylvania, teaching others to make themselves useful in Red Cross work in the latter place. She was affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution as a vice-regent and served also on the patriotic committee of the Colonial Dames in Philadelphia. She was on the board of the Harrison Day Nursery and also on the board of the Homeopathic Hospital in Wilkes-Barre. She was on the board of the Civic Club and the board of the Philadelphia County Women's Prohibition Reform Association and the Susquehanna County Childrens' Aid Society, and is a member of the Acorn Club and the Sedgeley Club. In addition to her outside activities, Mrs. Warriner has made her home a charming one. In religion, she is of the Presbyterian faith; in politics, she is a Republican.

She married, in Wilkes-Barre, May 18, 1898, Samuel Dexter Warriner, son of Edward Augustus and Louisa (Voorhis) Warriner. Children of Samuel Dexter and Stella Mercer (Farnham) Warriner:

1. Farnham, born May 2, 1900.
2. Eloise, born April 8, 1902; married, June 27, 1925, William Sims Newlin, and they have a son, William Sims Newlin, Jr., born July 17, 1928.
3. Ruel Dexter, born September 3, 1903; married, October 10, 1929, Inez Lewis Justice.
4. John Dorrance, born October 20, 1907.

(The Moulton Line).

An interesting collateral of the Farnham line is the Moulton line, whose history follows.

(I) ROBERT MOULTON came to Salem, Massachusetts, from England in 1629, bearing letters commending him as a man and as a shipbuilder. He brought six of his workers with him and was immediately put in sole charge of shipbuilding for Salem. He settled near the North River in Salem and was deputy and representative of Salem in 1637. He died in 1655. He was the father of Robert, Jr., of whom further.

(II) ROBERT MOULTON, JR., son of Robert Moulton, came to the New World especially accredited from Gravesend, England, to plant vineyards and make salt. He also was prominent in Salem and was a member of Governor Endicott's Council. With his four sons he removed to Brimfield, Massachusetts, and after its incorporation he served as the first representative to the Colonial Legislature. One of his sons was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) EBENEZER MOULTON, son of Robert Moulton, Jr., served as a lieutenant in command of a company of militia in the French and Indian War in the company of Captain Andrew Giddings, regiment of Colonel Jonathan Bagley. He made his home in Brimfield, Massachusetts, for some years, later removing to Wales, Massachusetts.

He married and had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. Freeborn, born April 3, 1717.
3. John, born February 2, 1721.

(IV) SAMUEL MOULTON, son of Ebenezer Moulton, was born June 14, 1714, and lived in Wales, Massachusetts.

He married, January 30, 1739, Molly Maynes, of Wales. Children:

1. Mary.
2. Samuel, born February 24, 1742, was a Revolutionary soldier and was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, dying in captivity.
3. Robert, married Judith Morgan.
4. Lois, married Shubael Wales.
5. Dorcas, of whom further.
6. Lydia, born April 30, 1753.
7. Solomon, born January 29, 1759.
8. John.



(V) DORCAS MOULTON, daughter of Samuel and Molly (Maynes) Moulton, married Levi Farnham. (Farnham VI).

(The Holt Line).

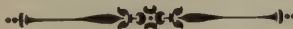
(I) NICHOLAS HOLT, who was born in 1602 and died January 30, 1685, was one of the first settlers of Newbury and of Andover, in Essex County, Massachusetts. He came in the ship "James," with his wife and two children, sailing from Southampton, April 6, 1635, and arriving in Boston, June 3, 1635. The ship's record says: "Nicholas Holt of Romsey, England, tanner, wife Alice aged 28." They settled first in Newbury, Massachusetts, and lived there for ten years. He owned more than seventy acres and a house in Newbury. In 1637 his name appears as one of ten persons, who, to prevent the reelection of Sir Henry Vane and to strengthen Governor Winthrop, walked from Newbury to Cambridge, a distance of forty miles, to qualify themselves for voting by taking the freeman's oath, May 17, 1637, thus bringing about the election of Governor Winthrop. In 1644 Nicholas Holt removed with his family to Andover, Massachusetts, where he was an original settler, his name appearing sixth on the list of patentees. He owned extensive lands in Andover. He was employed to lay out boundaries and survey lands. In 1652 he was appointed, with Captain Johnson of Woburn and Thomas Danforth of Cambridge, to lay out the boundaries of Andover.

Nicholas Holt married (first), in England, Elizabeth, who died in Andover, Massachusetts, in November, 1655. He married (second), June 20, 1658, Hannah (Bradstreet) Rolfe, daughter of Humphrey Bradstreet and widow of Daniel Rolfe. She died in Andover in June, 1665, and he married (third) Mrs. Martha Preston, who died in Andover in March, 1703, aged eighty years. Children of first marriage:

1. Hannah, born in England; married, in 1669, Robert Gray.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. Mary, born in Newbury in October, 1638.
4. Samuel.
5. Henry, born in 1644, died January 17, 1695, a very prominent man.
6. Nicholas, born in Andover in 1647, died in 1715.
7. James, born in 1651, died December 13, 1690.
8. Priscilla.

Two other children.

(II) ELIZABETH HOLT, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Holt, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 30, 1636. She married Ralph (2) Farnham. (Farnham II).









Hennings

## Jennings

The Jennings family is one of considerable antiquity and has long been prominent in Pennsylvania and more particularly in Harrisburg. It probably traces its descent from Thomas Jennens, who emigrated from Holland to England.

(I) JESSE JENNINGS was the first of the family on record in this country. He was born November 7, 1777, and owned and operated an iron foundry. He served as a captain in the War of 1812.

His wife's Christian name was Martha, her maiden name is no longer known. They were married February 23, 1798. Jesse and Martha Jennings were the parents of the following children:

1. Mary Ann, born October 17, 1808.
2. Daniel, born March 14, 1810.
3. Charles E., born July 1812.
4. Lydia, born October 26, 1812.
5. Jesse.

(II) WILLIAM JENNINGS, second child and son of Jesse and Martha Jennings, was born at Harrisburg, July 22, 1813, and died there on February 28, 1894. He was educated in the local public schools. As a youth he learned the iron moulder's trade in his father's iron foundry. Later he became a dealer in agricultural implements and, about 1859, he bought of his father the iron foundry, which he operated until 1876. He was twice elected sheriff of Dauphin County. During his last term, expiring in 1879, he was called upon to quell the railroad riots which menaced life and property. His courage and elements in his character which helped to save the situation before the riots broke out.

He married Eliza Elizabeth (Boas) Jennings, daughter of William Boas, on January 8, 1845. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Elmer F., born May 4, 1846.
2. Colonel William Wesley, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth M., born September 3, 1843; married Frank Schaffer.
4. Elmina R., born January 8, 1845.
5. Mary Emma, born September 16, 1847.
6. Fanny Boas, born March 9, 1854, died December 27, 1869.

(III) COLONEL WILLIAM WESLEY JENNINGS, second child and son of William and Elmina Elizabeth (Boas) Jennings, was born at Harrisburg, July 22, 1838, and died there on February 28, 1894. He was educated in the local public schools. As a youth he learned the iron moulder's trade in his father's iron foundry. Later he became a dealer in agricultural implements and, about 1859, he bought of his father the iron foundry, which he operated until 1876. He was twice elected sheriff of Dauphin County. During his last term, expiring in 1879, he was called upon to quell the railroad riots which menaced life and property. His courage and elements in his character which helped to save the situation before the riots broke out.

He married Eliza Elizabeth (Boas) Jennings, daughter of William Boas, on January 8, 1845. They were the parents of the following children:



### JENNINGS.

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron gules between three plummets sable.

*Crest*—A griffin's head couped between two wings endorsed proper in the beak a plummet pendent sable. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

## Jennings

The Jennings family is one of considerable antiquity and has long been prominent in Pennsylvania and more particularly in Harrisburg. It probably traces its descent from Thomas Jenpens, who emigrated from Holland to England.

(I) JESSE JENNINGS was the first of the family on record in this country. He was born November 7, 1777, and owned and operated an iron foundry. He served as a captain in the War of 1812.

His wife's Christian name was Martha, but her family name is no longer of record. She was born February 23, 1780. Jesse and Martha Jennings were the parents of eight children:

1. Sarah, born February 15, 1804.
2. Elizabeth, born December 4, 1805.
3. William, of whom further.
4. Mary Ann, born October 17, 1808.
5. Samuel, born March 14, 1810.
6. Charles E., born July 7, 1811.
7. Lydia, born October 26, 1812.
8. Jesse.

(II) WILLIAM JENNINGS, third child and oldest son of Jesse and Martha Jennings, was born September 23, 1807. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the latter's iron foundry.

He married Elmina Elizabeth Boas. (Boas III.) They were the parents of six children:

1. Elmer F., born May 4, 1833.
2. Colonel William Wesley, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth M., born September 3, 1843; married Frank Scheffer.
4. Elmina R., born January 8, 1845.
5. Mary Emma, born September 26, 1847.
6. Fanny Boas, born March 9, 1854, died December 27, 1869.

(III) COLONEL WILLIAM WESLEY JENNINGS, second child and son of William and Elmina Elizabeth (Boas) Jennings, was born at Harrisburg, July 22, 1838, and died there on February 28, 1894. He was educated in the local public schools. As a youth he learned the iron moulder's trade in his father's iron foundry. Later he became a dealer in agricultural implements and, about 1859, he bought of his father the iron foundry, which he operated until 1876. He was twice elected sheriff of Dauphin County. During his last term, expiring in 1879, he was called upon to quell the railroad riots which menaced life and property. His courage and dispatch were elements in his character which helped to save the situation before the riots had passed into the stage of excesses.

He was elected president of the First National Bank in 1880, and in 1881 was the choice of the directorate for president of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust

and Safe Deposit Company of Harrisburg, later known as the Commonwealth Trust Company. Colonel Jennings, the bank's first executive, held that office in both institutions until his death, making a most distinguished record of fourteen years of safe and sane management, with the institution holding forth on its original location, on which a modern structure of great size has been built to house the bank's departments. The Commonwealth Trust Company was the pioneer of its type in Harrisburg and one of the first of that form of banking institutions in that part of the State.

When Lee and his army invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Jennings joined the Lochiel Grays. He served as adjutant at Camp Curtin and later was commissioned colonel of the 127th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was also placed at the head of the 26th Emergency Regiment, which so valiantly stood between Lee's army and the capital of the State. In politics Colonel Jennings was allied with the Republican party. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Harrisburg Club, and was an attendant of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

Colonel Jennings married, December 17, 1861, Emma Jane Van Horn. (Van Horn III.) They were the parents of five children:

1. Frederick Boas, who died in infancy.
2. Mary, of whom further.
3. William, of whom further.
4. Frances (Fanny), a resident of Philadelphia, widow of Dr. George Gorgas Ross, prominent Philadelphia physician.
5. Harry, a resident of Florida, who married Mary Saylor of Allentown.

(IV-A) MARY JENNINGS, oldest daughter and second child of Colonel William Wesley and Emma Jane (Van Horn) Jennings, was born at Harrisburg. She is a member of the Harrisburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through her descent from Adam Orth (Orth I) and David Krause (Krause I), and of the Daughters of the War of 1812 through her descent from James Hamilton Hutton. (Hutton II.) Miss Jennings makes her home in the Jennings residence in Harrisburg, at No. 7 South Front Street.

(IV-B) WILLIAM JENNINGS, second son and third child of Colonel William Wesley and Emma Jane (Van Horn) Jennings, was born at Harrisburg, August 18, 1868, and died there November 4, 1926. He received his early education in the public schools and prepared for college at Harrisburg Academy, completing his education at Lehigh University.

The first business connection made by Mr. Jennings was with the Harrisburg Steam Heat and Power Company, of which he was made secretary and treasurer in 1889. In 1894 he was elected president of the company. His career as a bank executive began in 1912 with his election to the presidency of the Commonwealth Trust Company of Harrisburg. In 1917 he was elected president of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, and when that institution was merged, in 1922, with the Commonwealth Trust Company, he was made president of the combined corporation. He was treasurer of the Hagerstown Railroad Company from 1896 to 1912. In 1894 he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Jackson Manufactur-



ing Company, of Harrisburg, of which he was made president in 1914. He was also president and a director of the Clark's Ferry Bridge Company, a director of the Jackson Manufacturing Company, the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company and the Central Construction Corporation. In politics he was allied with the Republican party. From 1901 to 1905 he was a member of the Harrisburg City Council and from 1907 to 1911 he was president of the Harrisburg Board of Public Works. He was president of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce in 1919 and 1920 and was president of the William Penn Highway Association from the time of its organization until his death. During the World War he was chairman of the Dauphin County Liberty Loan campaign and of the Red Cross membership committee, treasurer of the United War Drive, district treasurer for Armenian relief, and chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and of the Committee of Public Safety for Dauphin County. He was also active in the work of the Harrisburg Welfare Federation and was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, as well as a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the Harrisburg, the Harrisburg Country, the Colonial Country and the Engineers' clubs. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church.

William Jennings married, October 13, 1892, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Jean Belle West, born at Dry Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Armstrong and Jennie (Waddell) West. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings became the parents of six children:

1. Dorothy, born December 2, 1893, died March 27, 1898.
2. William West, born at Harrisburg, December 28, 1896. He was educated at Harrisburg Academy and Lehigh University and served with the First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, during the World War. He is secretary-treasurer of the Jackson Manufacturing Company and vice-president of the Harrisburg Buick Company and the Gordon Manufacturing Company of Harrisburg. He married in New York City, July 12, 1928, Mary Ruth Scheffer, a daughter of the late Frederick and Mary Scheffer.
3. Ross Swartz, born at Harrisburg, April 18, 1898. He was educated at Harrisburg Academy and Lehigh University and served with the 11th Regiment, United States Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces, during the World War. He is president of the Harrisburg Buick Company and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company. He married at Duncannon, Pennsylvania, Mary Wills, a daughter of the late William and Jane Wills. They have four children: Dorothy Jane, Mary Anne, Frances and Elizabeth.
4. Christian Lynch, born April 18, 1900; educated at Harrisburg Academy and Mercersburg Academy; enlisted during the World War and reached France the day the Armistice was signed.
5. Edward, born February 27, 1901, died February 22, 1917.
6. Alfred Van Horn, born May 27, 1908, educated at Harrisburg Academy, Lawrenceville School, and Princeton University.

(The Boas Line).

(I) REV. WILLIAM BOAS, American progenitor of the family, was born in 1739 in the Canton of Zurich, not far from Berne, the capital of Switzerland, a son of Frederick Boas. He was of the Reformed faith, as "all his fathers were," some of his ancestors having been distinguished ministers. William Boas received scientific and theological training at the University of Halle, Germany, after which, in 1770, he came to America, under the auspices of the denomination at Berne.

However, he neglected to bring the necessary credentials from the Fathers of the Reformed Church in Holland, from whom the Colonial denominations received their authority. In the Coetal minutes of the Reformed Church (1771), regret is expressed that, because of his lack of credentials, they were forced to decline to receive him. However, the congregation at Reading, Pennsylvania, petitioned the Coetus that he be assigned to them as pastor. The Holland authorities, jealous of their rights, at first were adamant, but in 1773 agreed: "As Pennsylvania is a free country, we cannot drive him away from his congregation." William Boas labored faithfully for his congregation, and under date of May, 1777, the Pennsylvania Coetus (similar to the present-day Synod), in a letter to Holland, praised Rev. Mr. Boas highly, saying: "His congregation in Reading is in a most flourishing condition. . . . He is beloved, not only in Reading, but by all members of the Coetus." About 1781, Rev. William Boas resigned his charge at Reading, but later records indicate that he returned: "The Rev. Mr. Boas of the Reading congregation, on the 15th of September, 1786, preached the funeral sermon of Rev. John Waldschmidt." During the Revolution the Rev. Mr. Boas served as chaplain of one of the Associated Battalions in Berks County (1777). He died November 28, 1814, and is buried at Reading, Pennsylvania.

Rev. William Boas married Susanna Eppler, and they had eight children:

1. John.
2. William.
3. Susanna.
4. Daniel.
5. Jacob.
6. Catharine, who married Frederic Rapp.
7. Frederic, of whom further.
8. Barbara, who married Jacob Bevan.

(II) **FREDERIC BOAS**, fifth son and seventh child of Rev. William and Susanna (Eppler) Boas, was born July 3, 1785, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of coppersmith and tinplate worker. He came to Harrisburg in 1811. He married, May 17, 1811, Elizabeth Krause. (Krause II.) They had two children:

1. Elmina Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Frederic, born May 5, 1815.

(III) **ELMINA ELIZABETH BOAS**, older child and only daughter of Frederic and Elizabeth (Krause) Boas, was born at Harrisburg, July 7, 1813, and died there October 10, 1884. She married William Jennings. (Jennings II.)

(The Krause Line).

(I) **DAVID KRAUSE** was a lieutenant of a Company of Associators in the New Jersey campaign of 1776 and in the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777. Later he was commissary of Greenwalt's battalion. He was captain of the 1st Company of the 2d Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, in 1783, in service guarding convention troops. David Krause at one time was adjutant to Colonel Marsteller. He also was associate judge of Lebanon County at the time of his death.

He married Regina Orth (Orth II) and they were the parents of one daughter :

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Manuscript; "Archives," 2d Series, Vol. XIII, p. 375.)

(II) ELIZABETH KRAUSE, daughter of David and Regina (Orth) Krause, was born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1795, and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1847. She married Frederic Boas. (Boas II.)

(The Orth Line).

(I) ADAM ORTH, son of Balzer Orth, was born about 1718 and died November 15, 1794, at Lebanon, Pennsylvania. During the French and Indian War he commanded the Lebanon Township Company in Rev. John Elder's battalion of "rangers." In 1769 he served as one of the commissioners of Lancaster County. During the Revolution he was well advanced in years, but assisted in organizing associated battalions and was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county, March 12, 1777.

Adam Orth (Ort), in account with the Province of Pennsylvania to Amount of Orders drawn on the Treasurer of the County of Lancaster for his services as Assessor, 1765, 1766, and 1768. Submitted to the House, Philadelphia, September 18th, 1770. (See original paper, on file in the Department of Archives, P. P. Vol. XXXIX, p. 40.)

He married Anna Katharine Kucher, daughter of Peter Kucher, of Lebanon, May 24, 1757. Anna Katharine Kucher was born in 1719 and died September 17, 1794. They lie buried in Hebron Churchyard, Lebanon.

(Luther R. Kelker: "History of Dauphin County," Vol. III, p. 143. Egle: "History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties," pp. 248, 289.)

They were the parents of one daughter :

1. Regina, of whom further.

(II) REGINA ORTH, daughter of Adam and Anna Katharine (Kucher) Orth, married David Krause. (Krause I.)

(The Van Horn Line).

(I) JOHN VAN HORN came from Holland and settled at Trenton, New Jersey. He is listed in Revolutionary records as having been a private from Essex County, New Jersey.

He married Susan Seeds, a native of Ireland. They had several children, including William, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM VAN HORN, son of John and Susan (Seeds) Van Horn, was born at Westfield, New Jersey, December 8, 1809, and died October 2, 1859.

He married Jane Hutton. (Hutton III.) They had children :

1. Annie Elizabeth.

2. Emma Jane, of whom further.

3. William.

By another marriage William Van Horn was the father of :

1. Sallie.

2. Harry.



(III) EMMA JANE VAN HORN, a daughter of William and Jane (Hutton) Van Horn, was born at Harrisburg, November 26, 1842, and died there on October 28, 1918. She married Colonel William Wesley Jennings. (Jennings III.)

(The Hutton Line).

(I) JAMES HUTTON was born in Ireland, December 21, 1756, and died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1843, at which time he was the last soldier of the Revolution in Cumberland County. He enlisted at Carlisle and served during the War of the Revolution. He was in several battles and at the surrender of Yorktown and maintained the record of a good soldier. He returned to Carlisle after the War and was buried with full military honors there. Captain Washington's United States Horse Artillery from Carlisle Barracks and other units attended the funeral.

James Hutton married Jane Spottswood, and they had one son:

1. James Hamilton, of whom further.

(II) JAMES HAMILTON HUTTON, a son of James and Jane (Spottswood) Hutton, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1772, and died January 21, 1817. According to records on file in the Military Secretary's Office, United States War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, he served as a sergeant in Captain William Alexander's company, 5th Regiment (Fenton's), Pennsylvania Militia, during the War of 1812, having enlisted February 24, 1814, and being discharged August 24, 1814, at Albany, New York.

He married Nancy McFadden, and they were the parents of one daughter:

1. Jane, of whom further.

(III) JANE HUTTON, daughter of James Hamilton and Nancy (McFadden) Hutton, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1814 and died at Harrisburg in April, 1849. She married William Van Horn. (Van Horn II.)



## McFarland

George Conrad McFarland is a descendant in the sixth generation of the first McFarland to leave his North of Ireland home to start afresh in the New World. The present representative possesses, as well as the sterling Scotch-Irish heritage of his direct paternal line, a background of other fine Colonial lines of honorable descent.

McFarland is a modern form of the name MacFarlane, designating one of the ancient clans of the Highlands. "The clan appear to have derived their appellation from the chief, Parlan (or Bartholomew), who lived during the reign of King David Bruce. Their territory was at the head of Loch Lomond, between that loch and Loch Long, and the seat of the chief was at Inveruglas; then afterwards, at Tarbert, and lastly, at Arrochar.

"In 1373 the death of Donald, the sixth and last of the old Earls of Lennox, without male issue, left the Chief of the Clan MacFarlane the male representation of the old Lennox family. The claim was not allowed, however, and ultimately, the Earldom of Lennox was conferred on Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the last Earl of Lennox of the old line. The resistance of the MacFarlanes to the Stewart Earls of Lennox would appear to have been the beginning of the end of their destruction as a clan. That the MacFarlanes were not entirely deprived of their territory was in consequence of the marriage of Andrew, head of one of the cadet branches, to the daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox. By this marriage Andrew MacFarlane obtained possession of the clan territory of Arrochar. His son, Sir John MacFarlane, assumed in 1493 the designation of Captain of the Clan MacFarlane, the clan refusing him the higher title of Chief, seeing that he was not the representative of the ancient chiefs of the clan, which family had become extinct in the male line some time previously to this.

"The Clan MacFarlane became one of the broken clans towards the end of the sixteenth century. They appear to have been as turbulent as their neighbors, the Clan Gregor, and, like them, were proscribed and deprived of lands and of name. By the Act of the Estates of 1587, the MacFarlanes were declared to be one of the clans for whom the Chief was held responsible by another Act, passed in 1594, and they were denounced as being in the habit of committing theft, robbery, and oppression; and in 1624 many of the clan were tried and convicted of theft and robbery. Thereafter there was a general deportation of the members of the clan to different parts of the Kingdom, where they assumed various surnames. Many settled, under different names, in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.

"Buchanan of Auchmar tells us that 'There is a vast number of descendants from and dependants of the surname of MacFarlane, of which those of most account are a sept termed Allans or MacAllans, who are so called from Allan MacFarlane their predecessor, a younger son of one of the lairds of MacFarlane, who

went to the north and settled there. They reside mostly in Mar, Strathdon, and other northern countries.' Buchanan goes on to give a list of the MacFarlane dependants, viz: MacCause or Thomassons, MacWalter, MacNair, MacEoin, MacErracher, MacWilliam, MacAindra, MacNiter, MacInstalker, MacLock, Parlan, Farlan, Gruamach, Kinnieson, MacNuyer, MacKinlay, MacRobb, MacGreusich, Smith, Miller, Monach, etc.

"The MacFarlanes are among the number of the old Highland clans of whom it may be truly said '*landless*.' Not an acre of clan territory now remains in MacFarlane possession. The last MacFarlane of MacFarlane emigrated to America during the eighteenth century. The descendants of the ancient chiefs cannot now be traced, but the chiefship has been claimed by a branch of the clan which settled in Ireland during the reign of James VII (the MacFarlanes of Huntstown, County Dublin.)

"Besides the Castle of Arrochar (Loch Long), the Castles of Ellanbui and Inveruglas, on islands of Loch Lomond, were seats of the clan."

(Adam: "The Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," pp. 73-75.)

(I) JAMES MCFARLAND, the immigrant ancestor of this family, is said to have left his home in Scotland on account of his religious beliefs and settled in the north of Ireland, coming to America about 1735. He became a farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, residing near Doylestown.

He married, in Scotland, Margaret McCrea; as no wife is mentioned in his will, it is supposed that she died before him. His will was made December 26, 1757, and proved February 24, 1758. He is said to have had six children, but the names of only four are known. They were:

1. Arthur, of whom further.
  2. Mary.
  3. Ellinor, born March 9, 1734, died February 20, 1794; married Robert Todd, son of Robert Todd. (Todd II, Child 4.)
  4. Margaret, married, August 6, 1771, John Sloan.
- ("Kittochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, p. 76. Family data.)

(II) ARTHUR MCFARLAND, son of James and Margaret (McCrea) McFarland, was born in 1720 and died July 20, 1780.

He married Elizabeth (Todd) Parker. (Todd III.) He and his wife are both buried in the Providence Presbyterian Church Graveyard, at Providence, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Margaret, married, March 17, 1789, Stephen Porter, son of Robert Porter and brother of General Andrew Porter.
2. John, born December 1, 1767, died March 16, 1835; married, May 10, 1796, Rebecca Shannon, born December 30, 1773, died May 29, 1838.
3. Mary, born in 1768, died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1815; married James Gettys, born in 1760, died March 15, 1815, son of Samuel and Isabella Gettys; it was he who laid out the town of Gettysburg.
4. James, of whom further.

("Kittochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 75-77, 177-79. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. V, p. 487.)



(III) DR. JAMES McFARLAND, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland, was born in 1770. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and practiced his profession in Morgantown, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

He married, March 3, 1803, Mary Neely, born 1783, died in 1817. Their children were:

1. John, died without issue.
2. Arthur, died without issue.
3. James B., died in Philadelphia.
4. Margaret, married Harry K. Day, of Camden, New Jersey.
5. Emma.
6. George, of whom further.

(T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 611. "Kittochintny Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 177, 178.)

(IV) GEORGE McFARLAND, son of Dr. James and Mary (Neely) McFarland, was born in Morgantown, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and died in January, 1879. He lived with his uncle, Stephen Porter, a nephew of General Andrew Porter, who resided in Norristown Township, near Norristown, and obtained such education as was to be acquired in the public schools of that day and generation. On leaving school he entered the woolen mills of Bethel Moore, the first woolen mills in Pennsylvania, situated on the site now occupied by the Conshohocken Woolen Company's mills. He learned there the trade of manufacturing cloth and then went to Easton, Pennsylvania, to serve as superintendent in a slate quarry owned by another uncle, the Hon. James M. Porter, of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Returning to Gulph Mills several years later, he began the manufacture of woolen goods and at that time laid the foundation of his subsequent successful business career. As a result of the hard times caused by the panic of 1837, he met with reverses, but overcame them in the course of years and in 1847 purchased a mill, which he rebuilt and operated successfully until 1859. In February of that year his mill was destroyed by fire, and the machinery, much of which had been imported not long before, was likewise destroyed. This calamity, though the loss was great, did not discourage Mr. McFarland, and he soon had the mill rebuilt and equipped even better than before. In the operation of this new mill he gained a wide reputation as a manufacturer of woolen goods, a reputation which enabled him to secure contracts during the Civil War to manufacture cloth from which clothing was made for the Union soldiers. Mr. McFarland's wealth and ability naturally made him a man of influence in the county, and he was called upon to fill many positions of honor and trust, among which were those of justice of the peace, school director, director of the Matson Bridge Company, and director of the First National Bank of Norristown. In 1875 Mr. McFarland associated himself as partner with his son, Elbridge McFarland, and Frank L. Jones, under the firm name of George McFarland and Company, and the style so remained until his death, which occurred January 7, 1879.

George McFarland married, November 25, 1849, Mary Cornog, of Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. George Clinton, died in infancy.
2. Elbridge, of whom further.

3. James Arthur, born March 10, 1857; married, April 22, 1880, Anne Walker, born January 11, 1861, daughter of Matthias and Eliza (Rambo) Walker.
4. John, born February 14, 1859.

(T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 478, 611, 612. "Kit-tochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, p. 367. P. W. Streets: "Lewis Walker," p. 354. Family data.)

(V) ELBRIDGE McFARLAND, son of George and Mary (Cornog) McFarland, was born May 4, 1853, on a farm his father owned near King-of-Prussia, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He received his preparatory education in private schools, afterward taking a course at Treemount Seminary for Boys, presided over by Professor John Loch, at Norristown. In 1872 he was graduated as a civil engineer from the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia. The first position occupied by Mr. McFarland was that of civil engineer on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and in Pittsburgh he became acquainted with Charles W. Fairbanks, later United States Senator from Indiana and Vice-President of the United States.

It was not long, however, before Mr. McFarland felt, as the preceding generation had felt, the lure of the loom, so entered the Gulph Woolen Mills, situated near Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, and then operated by his father. In this field of action he gave evidence of business ability which won for him speedy promotion and eventually led to his being given an interest in the concern. After the death of his father in 1879, the firm was composed of the three sons and Frank L. Jones, still retaining the firm name of George McFarland and Company. Elbridge McFarland and Frank L. Jones assumed the active management of the mill, the former retaining it until his death. In 1895 the business was incorporated under the name of the George McFarland Company. Before that time additions had been made to the mills, new machinery and fixtures taking the place of the old, and in every way it had been made an up-to-date mill, employing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty people. Elbridge McFarland was a director of the Conshohocken Woolen Company from the time that corporation was organized until 1916, when it ceased to exist, and during the greater part of the time was its secretary and treasurer.

As a man of affairs Mr. McFarland was held in high esteem in his community and filled various positions of trust. In 1887 he became a director of the First National Bank of Conshohocken; on January 13, 1894, he was elected vice-president; and from September 22, 1900, until his death he held the office of president. He was also a director of the Bryn Mawr Trust Company from the time of its organization, the Coosa Manufacturing Company of Piedmont, Alabama, the United States Loan Society in Philadelphia, and other Philadelphia corporations.

After the death of Mr. McFarland his associates in the First National Bank of Conshohocken paid him the tribute of requesting one of the Norristown papers to emphasize his worth and services to that model financial institution. For eighteen years he gave it his loyal and daily attention, and his interest in its behalf was largely accountable for the high position which it holds among the financial institutions in the suburbs of Philadelphia. In 1905 Mr. McFarland appeared in the extended field of action presented by the famous railroad system of the Keystone State, becoming president of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, an office which he retained to the close of his life.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. McFarland turned his attention from wool to cotton, leasing the Gulph Mills to others and heading a concentration of Norristown and Philadelphia capital in the Southern factories engaged in making cotton yarn and in the various operations of perfecting the product. In addition to holding the vice-presidency of the large and prosperous Coosa Manufacturing Company, of Piedmont, Alabama, he held directorships in the Standard Processing Company and the Thatcher Spinning Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was interested as a stockholder in other Southern factories. In all these concerns he was no merely nominal officer. To him such posts were trusts, and to every such trust he was a faithful and efficient trustee. In politics Mr. McFarland was a Republican and he served a term in the Norristown town council, greatly to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and was enrolled in various clubs. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church.

On March 14, 1918, this able, good and useful man rested from his labors, leaving a vacancy not soon to be filled either in the business world, his home community, or the inner circle of his friends. To Elbridge McFarland important trusts were committed and each one he fulfilled to the letter. The narrative of his life is a lesson in the rare virtue of fidelity.

Elbridge McFarland married, October 9, 1900, Martha Conrad. (Conrad VII.) Child:

1. George Conrad, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*. Family data.)

(VI) GEORGE CONRAD McFARLAND, son of Elbridge and Martha (Conrad) McFarland, was born July 31, 1903. He received his preparatory training at the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia. His unusual abilities and achievements were recognized in the award of three coveted prizes: the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute prize for the highest average in science and mathematics; the prize awarded by Parker Shortridge Williams, president of Provident Savings Bank, for highest scholastic record in the graduating class; and, the Gold Medal of the Trident Senior Honor Society for the greatest proficiency in the solutions of original problems in algebra and plane geometry. George McFarland subsequently was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1924, his major study having been chemical engineering. He is now associated with the West Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company.

(Family data.)

(The Conrad Line).

Although Conrad is an ancient German surname, borne by many noble families, it is in the present instance a comparatively modern spelling of Conderts or Kunders, the name of the original immigrant ancestor.

(1) TEUNIS CONDETS, or THONES KUNDERS, as the name is variously spelled, came to America from Crefeld, Germany, a city of Rhenish Prussia, noted for its manufactures. He was a member of the Society of Friends and was forced to leave Germany with many others of his faith because of the persecution which they suffered in their native land. On July 24, 1683, he sailed for Pennsylvania in the ship



"Concord," arriving in Philadelphia October 6, 1683. Before leaving Germany he had purchased a warrant for ten acres of land in Pennsylvania from Lenart Arets, who had acquired the warrant from William Penn. He and his companions became the founders of Germantown, and parts of the house built by Teunis Conderts are still standing as parts of the house known as No. 4537 Germantown Avenue. Before a meetinghouse was erected the Friends used to hold their meetings at the house of Mr. Conderts, and William Penn himself preached there. Teunis Conderts was one of the burgesses, when Germantown was incorporated in 1691. He served also as jurymen and recorder of the court, having been naturalized in 1691.

Mr. Conderts was a blue dyer in Germany and continued to practice his trade in this country. He and his compatriots made valuable contributions to the industrial development of the infant Colony of Pennsylvania. He was associated in the establishment of a school at Germantown under the noted Daniel Francis Pastorius and in 1688 was one of those who protested against slavery, the first recorded protest made in America against this evil.

Teunis Conderts married, in Germany, Ellen Streypers, supposed to have been a sister of William Streypers, one of the immigrants. He died in 1729, and his wife probably died before him, as she is not mentioned in his will. Of their seven children, the first three were born in Crefeld, Germany, and the others in Germantown, Pennsylvania:

1. Conrad, born July 17, 1668, died in Germantown in 1747; married (first), in May, 1704, Anna Klichen; married (second), August 12, 1721, Anne Burson.
2. Matthias, born January 25, 1679-80, died in 1727; married, July 29, 1705, Barbara Tyson, daughter of Reynier Tyson.
3. John, born August 3, 1681, died in 1765; married Alice Lucken, daughter of Jan Lucken.
4. Anna, born July 4, 1684; married, September 29, 1715, Leonard Streypers.
5. Agnes, born November 28, 1686; married, December 29, 1709, Samuel Powell.
6. Henry, of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, born April 30, 1691; married, January 30, 1709, Griffith Jones.

(T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County," p. 877. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1474. "American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 197. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," pp. 5-27. "Pennsylvania Magazine," Vol. XXIII, p. 408. J. W. Jordan: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 287, 288.)

(II) HENRY KUNDERS, son of Teunis and Ellen (Streypers) Conderts, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1688, and died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1758. His will was made September 2 and proved September 12 of that year. He lived in Germantown until after his marriage, when he bought a tract of land in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He cleared the land and built a stone house there which stood for a long time. Later he bought more land and left considerable property when he died. He was married in the Friends' Meeting, but whether he retained his membership in the society throughout his life is not known.

Henry Kunders married, July 7, 1710, Catherine Streypers, daughter of William Streypers, who was supposedly the brother of Henry Kunders' mother. His wife probably died before him. Children:

1. William, died in Virginia in 1774.

2. Dennis, died in Norriton, Pennsylvania, in 1786; married Lydia Potts.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Peter, died September 14, 1807; married (first) Catherine Evans; married (second) Hannah Wood.
5. Joseph, died in 1786 in Whitpain; married, April 17, 1777, Rebecca Cook.
6. Benjamin, died in 1760; married, October 27, 1758, Margaret Richardson.
7. Samuel, married, July 15, 1771, Susanna Foulke.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 67. "American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 197. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," p. 28.)

(III) JOHN CUNRAD, son of Henry and Catherine (Streypers) Kunders, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and died there in 1793. He was born in Whitpain Township, Pennsylvania, but moved to Norriton, when he married. He was a farmer and spent his entire married life on his fifty-four acre farm on the turnpike road known as De Kalb Street in Norriton. One of his sons, Robert, went to Nova Scotia and was known as a Tory. On account of this he had to flee to foreign parts, but returned to receive his share of his father's estate.

John Cunrad married Ann Rogers, born July 9, 1721, died in 1807, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Rogers. Children:

1. Robert.
2. Catharine, died in 1822; married Lawrence Ramey.
3. Benjamin, born July 29, 1758, died March 23, 1817; married Sarah Alloway.
4. Sarah, died November 21, 1825; married Enoch Supplees.
5. Henry, of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 197. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," pp. 23, 24.)

(IV) HENRY CONRAD, son of John and Ann (Rogers) Cunrad, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1763, and died there December 2, 1838. He was born on his father's farm and followed the occupation of his parent in addition to his own trade as weaver. He belonged to the Plymouth Meeting, where both he and his wife are buried. At his death he left an estate of \$11,000.

Henry Conrad married, February 27, 1787, Anne Osborn, born July 29, 1770, died December 7, 1852, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Conrad) Osborn. Children:

1. John, born June 6, 1788, died August 22, 1822; married, in 1821, Mary Dix.
2. Dennis, born April 9, 1790, died unmarried in July, 1808.
3. Elizabeth, born October 10, 1792, died November 9, 1866; married William Jones.
4. Rachel, born December 5, 1794, died March 20, 1795.
5. Benjamin, born November 2, 1796; died May 22, 1843.
6. Mary, born January 7, 1799, died October 28, 1800.
7. Peter, born March 18, 1801, died October 29, 1831.
8. Sarah, born September 3, 1803, died April 10, 1832; married, in 1828, Adam Conrad.
9. Aaron, born December 25, 1805, died December 31, 1878; married (first), February 12, 1829, Abigail Roberts; married (second), April 27, 1847, Sarah W. Penny-packer; married (third), July 20, 1858, Arah A. Pritchett.
10. Nathan, of whom further.
11. Anne, born September 16, 1810; married, March 13, 1845, John Sholl.
12. Osborn, born January 27, 1815, died February 21, 1884.

("American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 197. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," pp. 24-32. Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 130, 131.)

(V) NATHAN CONRAD, son of Henry and Anne (Osborn) Conrad, was born March 11, 1808, and died in 1872. He lived on the farm which his father had bought on the Jolly Road in Whitpain Township. This farm was owned by his mother, and after her death he bought it from the other heirs and lived there nearly all his life. His son John occupied it afterwards.

Nathan Conrad married, April 18, 1839, Martha Lukens Meredith. (Meredith VII.) Children:

1. Edwin, of whom further.
2. Ellen M., born December 24, 1842, died August 27, 1844.
3. Elwood, born August 27, 1844; married (first), March 20, 1873, Mattie S. Wood; married (second), in 1879, Hannah Edmunds.
4. Lukens, born December 5, 1845, died September 26, 1852.
5. Nathan, born December 26, 1854, died December 15, 1866.

(Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 116, 131, 132. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," pp. 24, 41.)

(VI) EDWIN CONRAD, son of Nathan and Martha Lukens (Meredith) Conrad, was born in Whitpain Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1840.

He married, February 14, 1867, Anne C. Yerkes. (Yerkes VII.) Children:

1. Martha, of whom further.
2. William Yerkes, born June 4, 1871; married on October 16, 1900.
3. Hugh F., born November 19, 1873, died August 21, 1874.

(H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," p. 64. J. C. Leach: "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family," p. 111.)

(VII) MARTHA CONRAD, daughter of Edwin and Anne C. (Yerkes) Conrad, was born September 29, 1868. She married Elbridge McFarland (McFarland V) and now resides at No. 1020 De Kalb Street, Norristown, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. McFarland is a woman whose gifts of mind and charm of personality fit her both for society and for the life of the fireside, making her a true mate for a man whose tastes were as strongly domestic as those of her husband. She is extremely interested in civic affairs and is an active member of the Town Civic Club. She is a member of the Octave Musical Club, also, and is interested in local history.

(*Ibid.*.. Family data.)

(The Yerkes Line).

While no definite authority can be obtained for the conjecture, tradition strongly points to the supposition that the Yerkes family is of Norman extraction, and that the surname is derived from the town of Jurquez, in France, which town is mentioned in the Norman Rolls as early as 1417. ("Rotuli Normanniae," i, 343; London, 1835.)

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Chronicle of the Leach Family," p. 2.)

(I) ANTHONY YERKES, the earliest known ancestor of the Pennsylvania family of that name, came to that Province about the year 1700 or possibly a few years earlier. The earliest record of him in the Province is under date of September 11, 1702, when he served as a jurymen in the Court of Record at Germantown, Philadelphia. In January, 1702-03, he was chosen by the General Court one of the



burgesses, in place of one who was elected the previous month, but who had been excused from serving. At the succeeding annual election, December 1, 1703, he was reelected burgess, thus being one of the officials constituting the Court of Record.

While some have conjectured that Anthony Yerkes came from Germany, the fact that he was a member of the Low Dutch Reformed Church, organized in 1710 in Whitmarsh, Philadelphia County (now Montgomery County); that most of his fellow-members were of Dutch birth or of Dutch extraction; and also that another of the same name, undoubtedly from Holland, settled in New York, leads to the belief that Anthony Yerkes was a Hollander.

Anthony Yerkes was a farmer at Germantown, but the acreage of the town being too limited to allow extensive landholding by an individual, he removed with his family to the Manor of Moreland, in what was then Philadelphia County. Here he purchased, in 1709, a tract of three hundred acres for the sum of "Seventy-five pounds, current silver." A few years later he deeded this to his two sons, two hundred to the elder son, Herman, and one hundred to the younger son, Adolphus. Anthony Yerkes died between 1723 and 1744, but the exact date has not been ascertained.

He married (first) Margaret, who emigrated with him to America. She died before November, 1705. He married (second), November 17, 1705, Mrs. Sarah (Eaton) Watts, widow of the Rev. John Watts. With her he evidently removed to the vicinity where her relatives, the Watts family, lived, as in a deed, dated in 1718, he styled himself as "of Dublin Township." Children of the first marriage:

1. Herman, of whom further.

2. Adolphus, living October 5, 1744; married Ann.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) HERMAN YERKES, son of Anthony and Margaret Yerkes, was born probably in Europe about 1689 and died in the Manor of Moreland, Pennsylvania, between May 2, 1750, and March 4, 1751, when his will was dated and proved at Philadelphia. He emigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents and no doubt resided with them in Germantown, Pennsylvania, until 1709, when his father purchased a plantation of three hundred acres in the Manor of Moreland, to which estate the family doubtless removed about that time. Subsequently (probably at the time of Herman's marriage) the father set apart to his son two hundred acres of the above-mentioned plantation and formally conveyed to him such portion by deed, dated August 20, 1723. Herman Yerkes was a farmer and miller and, with the aid of his eight sons, accumulated considerable wealth and added to his lands, acquiring in all about eight hundred acres of the best farm land in the Manor of Moreland. In 1744 he, with Walter Moore as a partner, built a waterpower gristmill on the bank of Pennypack Creek. Years afterward the property became known as Shelmire's Mills.

Herman Yerkes married (according to the records of Christ Church, Philadelphia), February 8, 1711, Elizabeth Watts, born in Philadelphia County, April 15, 1689, died October 11, 1756, daughter of the noted Baptist minister, the Rev. John Watts, and his wife, Sarah (Eaton) Watts. Children, born in the Manor of Moreland:

1. Anthony, born November 28, 1712, died March 9, 1791; married Jane.

2. John (1), of whom further.
3. Sarah, born July 15, 1716; married Jacob Hufty.
4. Josiah, born November 28, 1718, died in September, 1793; married Mary.
5. Herman, born January 18, 1720, died November 29, 1804; married (first) Mary Stroud; married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Ball) Tompkins.
6. Silas, born February 15, 1723, died September 25, 1795; married Hannah Dungan.
7. Elizabeth, born January 29, 1725, died March 11, 1793; married John Howell.
8. Stephen, born August 3, 1727, died December, 1811; married Rebecca Whiteside.
9. Elias, born February 7, 1729, died January 16, 1799; married Rebecca Foster.
10. Titus, born in 1731, died in 1762; married Margaret Paul.

(*Ibid.*, p. 9.)

(III) JOHN (1) YERKES, son of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes, was born in the Manor of Moreland, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1714, and died there in 1790, having probably been a lifelong resident. He was a farmer, owning a plantation of ninety-five acres. He also owned two hundred acres in Plymouth Township, in the same county, about half of which he sold to his brother, Herman. He may have resided there for a time.

John (1) Yerkes married, about 1741, Alice McVaugh, born April 5, 1717, daughter of John McVaugh. Children:

1. Rachel, born February 1, 1742.
2. John (2), of whom further.
3. Catharine, born April 15, 1746.
4. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1748.
5. Herman, born November 22, 1750, died June 16, 1821; married Margaret Scott.
6. Silas, born December 20, 1752, died in 1779; married Hannah Craft.
7. Sarah, born May 26, 1755; married John Watson.
8. Benjamin, born April 28, 1758, died August 11, 1841; married Margaret Jones.
9. Alice, born January 18, 1763; married, April 10, 1798, Demas Worrell.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14.)

(IV) JOHN (2) YERKES, son of John (1) and Alice (McVaugh) Yerkes, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1743, and died in Whitemarsh Township, in the same county, in 1803 or 1806. He was a farmer, making his home in Whitemarsh Township. The inventory filed of his estate is dated February 4, 1803, and the administration bond is dated February 4, 1806; one of these dates is no doubt an error.

He married, August 20, 1769, Ann Coffing, daughter of Abraham and Margaret Coffing. She was a member of the Society of Friends and affiliated with the Abington Meeting; but she renounced her membership in the society in order to marry John (2) Yerkes. Children:

1. Abraham, born May 29, 1770, died October 25 or 28, 1827; married Mary Jones.
2. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1772; married Isaac Jones.
3. Harman, born May 21, 1774, died March 15, 1845; married Elizabeth Weaver.
4. William (1), of whom further.
5. John, born October 20, 1778, died May 16, 1848; married (first) Ann Spies; married (second) Elizabeth Stump.
6. Jonathan, born August 30, 1780; married Elizabeth Stump.
7. Sarah, born December 13, 1783.

(*Ibid.*, p. 31.)

(V) WILLIAM (1) YERKES, son of John (2) and Ann (Coffing) Yerkes, was born July 16, 1776. In a deed, dated March 5, 1812, he is styled "of Germantown Township, Philadelphia."

He married Deborah Streper, daughter of Leonard and Margaret Streper and a descendant of William Streper or Streypers, one of the founders of Germantown. Children:

1. John, born March 5, 1802, died July 17, 1880; married (first) Catherine Dull; married (second) Elizabeth Lloyd.
  2. George, born September 24, 1804.
  3. William (2), of whom further.
  4. Jacob Streper, born May 18, 1809, died November 18, 1866; married Ann S. Shoemaker.
  5. Jonathan, born December 15, 1811, died January 12, 1896; married Elizabeth Mitchener.
  6. Leonard (twin), born August 16, 1814; died young.
  7. Margaret (twin), born August 16, 1814, died young.
  8. Samuel, born August 2, 1816, died in April, 1886; married Anne Maria Bodine.
  9. Isaac Jones, born July 26, 1819.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.)

(VI) WILLIAM (2) YERKES, son of William (1) and Deborah (Streper) Yerkes, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1806, and died at Norriton, Montgomery County, March 21, 1870. He was a farmer.

He married, June 8, 1832, Sarah Shannon, born at Norriton, December 30, 1807, died there February 7, 1897, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Conrad) Shannon. Children:

1. Deborah, born November 5, 1835; married, August 3, 1865, Charles Pastorius Reiff.
  2. Anne C., of whom further.
  3. Elizabeth S., born April 12, 1840; married, October 5, 1875, John C. Sheetz.
  4. Harry C., born February 3, 1843; married, January 22, 1874, Ella Shaffer.
  5. Samuel Shannon, born February 4, 1845; married, January 7, 1873, Amelia J. Hopkins.
  6. Martha, born September 18, 1848.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 110, 111.)

(VII) ANNE C. YERKES, daughter of William (2) and Sarah (Shannon) Yerkes, was born May 27, 1838, and died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1902. She married Edwin Conrad. (Conrad VI.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 111.)

(The Meredith Line).

Meredith is a Welsh surname of baptismal origin. It first appears as Meredydd, son of Bleddyn, and in 1322 Meredith ap Eynon, County Glamorgan, is found in the Writs of Parliament. The family, to which David Meredith, the Pennsylvania pioneer, belonged, owned property in the parish of Llandoghy in Radnorshire, Wales. At least one of David's brothers, Hugh Meredith, also came to America, and most of the name in Pennsylvania are descended from one of the two. Many descendants are still living in the vicinity of the old Plymouth Meeting, and the Meredith homestead has stood for the better part of three centuries. Most of the family were farmers, though some have entered the various professions and lines of business. Samuel Meredith, the first Treasurer of the United States, was descended



from Richard Meredith, of the same town from which David Meredith came, and the families were doubtless related.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 19-30. Edward Carpenter: "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," p. 254.)

(I) DAVID MEREDITH, who was born in Wales in 1637, died in Pennsylvania in January, 1727. His will was made September 28, 1723, and proved May 13, 1727. Early in life he became a member of the Society of Friends, and there is record of his having suffered persecution on account of his beliefs as early as 1660. After immigrating to Pennsylvania with his coreligionists, he settled in Radnor and purchased nine hundred and eighty acres of land on both sides of the "Great Road," now the Germantown Road. He has been spoken of as a minister, but this is probably not true, although he may have spoken an occasional word at the meetings, which were held at his house before a regular meetinghouse was erected.

David Meredith married (first) Katherine, who died in 1688; he married (second), in 1690, Mary Jones. Children of the first marriage:

1. Richard.
2. Mary.
3. John.
4. Meredith, of whom further.
5. Sarah.

(George Smith: "History of Delaware County," p. 485. T. A. Glenn: "Welsh Founders of Pennsylvania," p. 193. Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 23-33. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County," p. 1030.)

(II) MEREDITH DAVID, son of David and Katherine Meredith, was born March 6, 1675, and died before 1727. The fact that he was called by his father's baptismal name shows that the custom of regular surnames had not even at this late date become fully established among the Welsh, although it had been customary in England for several centuries. Meredith David was born in Wales. In his father's will he received the greater part of the estate and was made sole executor. He died, however, before his father, and the letters of administration were granted to his son, Ellis.

Meredith David married, in America, January 22, 1699, Ellen Ellis. Children:

1. Ellis, of whom further.
2. David, died about 1727.

(Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 32, 33, 95. Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," p. 373.)

(III) ELLIS MEREDITH, one of two sons of Meredith David and Ellen Ellis, died after June 20, 1728, when his will is dated. He was a member of Plymouth Meeting. He received a large part of the land, which his grandfather had purchased. In his will he gives to his sons, Moses and Aaron, all the real estate in Plymouth which had descended from their ancestor, subject to payments to Catherine, wife of Mordecai Yarnall; Mary, wife of Owen Williams; and Sarah Meredith. These three, undoubtedly daughters of Ellis, in 1738 granted a release to Moses and Aaron for their interest in the land, and later Moses took full title to

two tracts, as did Aaron. The original farm is now greatly subdivided, but some of it is still in the possession of lineal descendants of David Meredith.

Ellis Meredith married, but the name of his wife is not known. Children, mentioned in will, but correct order not known:

1. Moses, of whom further.
2. Aaron.
3. Catherine, married Mordecai Yarnall.
4. Mary, married Owen Williams.
5. Sarah.

(Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 33, 34.)

(IV) MOSES MEREDITH, son of Ellis Meredith, was born September 30, 1714, and died November 15, 1799. He, too, belonged to Plymouth Meeting in Philadelphia County, but his marriage took place at Middletown Meeting, to which his wife evidently belonged. They were given a certificate of removal from Gwynedd to Chester, dated May 30, 1744, and settled in Edgemont.

Moses Meredith married, February 11, 1739, Mary Pennell. (Pennell III.) Children:

1. Sarah, born about 1747, died February 4, 1830; married, April 5, 1770, Joseph Pennell, born October 1, 1749, died June 27, 1820, son of Robert and Hannah (Chamberlain) Pennell.
2. John (1), of whom further.
3. Joseph, died unmarried at an advanced age.
4. Alice, married, about 1769, John Harry.
5. David, took a certificate to Gwynedd, dated August 28, 1769.

(Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," pp. 372, 373.)

(V) JOHN (1) MEREDITH, son of Moses and Mary (Pennell) Meredith, was born November 17, 1748. He, with his wife and children, Eleanor, David and John, took a certificate from Chester to Gwynedd, dated April 28, 1783.

John (1) Meredith married, November 25, 1773, Hannah Harrison. Children:

1. Eleanor, born January 28, 1776; married Levi Wells, born January 3, 1772, son of Edmund and Mary Wells.
2. David, born September 2, 1779.
3. John (2), of whom further.
4. Aaron, born October 3, \*1785. ("Sharpless Family.")
5. Joseph, born October 11, \*1785 ("Plymouth Meeting."), died September 8, 1855; married, about 1816, Sarah Pennell, born November 19, 1780, died May 24, 1844, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Meredith) Pennell.

(Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," p. 143. Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," pp. 373, 642.)

(VI) JOHN (2) MEREDITH, son of John (1) and Hannah (Harrison) Meredith, was born October 1, 1781, and died January 31, 1838.

He married Rachel, born June 8, 1784, died August 17, 1837. Children:

1. Jesse L., born December 17, 1807, died February 5, 1889.
2. Moses, born February 8, 1810.
3. William E., born February 28, 1812.

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\* These dates are given as found recorded—one is obviously erroneous.

4. Martha L., of whom further.
5. Eleanor, born July 13, 1816.
6. Seneca, born November 27, 1817, died August 1, 1853.
7. Sarah, born October 5, 1820, died May 31, 1883.
8. Elizabeth, born September 10, 1822.
9. Hannah, born March 17, 1827, died July 6, 1868.

(Ellwood Roberts: "Plymouth Meeting," pp. 143, 144.)

(VII) MARTHA LUKENS MEREDITH, daughter of John (2) and Rachel Meredith, was born March 3, 1814. She married Nathan Conrad. (Conrad V.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 13. H. C. Conrad: "Thones Kunders and His Children," p. 41.)

(The Pennell Line).

Bardsley gives two origins for the name Pennell, both baptismal. According to this authority the name means either "son of Petronilla," which became Peternel, Pernal and Pennell, or "son of Painel." Ferguson, however, identifies it with Benn, Benny, Bennell, etc., and derives it from the Anglo-Saxon *ben*, a wound, used sometimes in the sense of an inflictor of wounds. The Pennells of Pennsylvania are descended from the family of Balderton, Nottinghamshire, England.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 596. Ferguson; "The Teutonic Name System," p. 177.)

(I) WILLIAM PENNELL, of the parish of Balderton, made his will January 21, 1567, and it was proved at York in 1568. He married (first), November 5, 1542, Elizabeth Inkersall; he married (second) Grace, who was living when he made his will. By his first wife he had Joseph, baptized in July, 1543, and Robert, of whom further; by his second wife he had Grace, who married, February 12, 1568, Richard Ellett.

(H. W. Lloyd: "Lloyd Manuscripts," p. 257.)

(II) ROBERT PENNELL, of Balderton, son of William and Elizabeth (Inkersall) Pennell, was living in 1588. He had a son, William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) WILLIAM PENNELL, son of Robert Pennell, had a son, Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ROBERT PENNELL, of Balderton, son of William Pennell, made his will April 9, 1663, and it was proved May 7, 1663, at York.

He married Isabel and had:

1. William, baptized in September, 1623.
2. Ann, baptized in June, 1627, living April 9, 1663.
3. Elizabeth, baptized in December, 1627; married Richard Owlett.
4. Nicholas, baptized October 16, 1629, living April 9, 1663.
5. Robert, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) ROBERT PENNELL, son of Robert and Isabel Pennell, was born in the parish of Balderton, Nottinghamshire, England, and was baptized October 25, 1640.



He died in Middletown Township, Pennsylvania (then in Chester County, now in Delaware County), in 1728. About 1673 he became interested in the teachings of George Fox, and both he and his wife joined the Society of Friends. Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, where the Monthly Meeting of Friends was held, is only a few miles east of Balderton. On the third day of the fifth month, 1684, he was granted by the Fulbeck Meeting a certificate of removal to America, in conjunction with Thomas Garrett, Hugh Parker, Henry Pennell and Richard Parker, with their wives and children, "intending to transfer themselves beyond the seas to East Jersey in America." Robert Pennell settled in Middletown Township, Pennsylvania, as early as 1686. Robert Pennell was a grand juror in 1686. He was appointed constable of Middletown in 1687. In 1691 he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Edgemont Township, and two hundred and sixty-four acres in 1705, on the north of Philip Yarnall's property, extending from the present Howellville to the Willis-town line.

Robert Pennell married (first), in 1665, Elizabeth Hyandson, who died about 1670-71. He married (second) Hannah, born in 1640, died in Pennsylvania on the fourth day of the twelfth month, 1711. Children of the first marriage:

1. A son, buried in 1666.
2. Ann, born in Balderton about 1668, died the fifth month, 1749; married, second month, seventeenth day, 1689, Benjamin Mendenhall.
3. Elizabeth, baptized in Balderton, November 26, 1670, died in Pennsylvania; married, in 1690, Josiah Taylor.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Hannah, born in England, seventh month, twenty-third day, 1673, died in Pennsylvania, tenth month, thirty-first day 1721; married, ninth month, twenty-third day, 1692, John Sharples.
5. Joseph, of whom further.
6. James, born eleventh month, ninth day, 1676.
7. Jane, born fifth month, thirteenth day, 1678, died sixth month, twenty-seventh day, 1736; married, in 1698, Samuel Garratt, born in Harby, fifth month, seventh day, 1672, died in Pennsylvania, first month, fourth day, 1743-44.
8. William, born eleventh month, eighth day, 1681, died in Pennsylvania, in 1757; married, eighth month, twenty-sixth day, 1710, Mary Mercer, daughter of Thomas Mercer.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 255, 256. Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," pp. 87, 90. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Smedley Family," p. 90.)

(II) JOSEPH PENNELL, son of Robert and Hannah Pennell, was born in England, tenth month, twelfth day, 1674, and died in Pennsylvania, ninth month, thirtieth day, 1756. He settled in Edgemont Township and was a member of the Society of Friends. The names of Robert and Joseph Pennell and ten others are signed to a testimony issued by the yearly meeting of Friends in 1687 against selling rum or other strong liquor to the Indians.

Joseph Pennell married, twelfth month, twenty-fifth day, 1701, Alice Garratt, daughter of William and Ann Garratt. Children:

1. Hannah, born eleventh month, fourth day, 1702, died sixth month, twenty-first day, 1728; married Joseph Jackson.
2. Robert, born sixth month, twentieth day, 1704, died first month, ninth day, 1726.
3. Joseph, born sixth month, third day, 1706, died in 1728, unmarried.

4. Alice, born eighth month, second day, 1709, died young.

5. Ann, born eighth month, second day, 1711, died first month, twenty-fifth day, 1802; married Cadwallader Evans.

6. Mary, of whom further.

(Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," pp. 87, 88. H. W. Lloyd: "Lloyd Manuscripts," p. 256.)

(III) MARY PENNELL, daughter of Joseph and Alice (Garratt) Pennell, was born in 1717 and died tenth month, thirty-first day, 1807. She married Moses Meredith. (Meredith IV.)

(Gilbert Cope: "Sharpless Family," pp. 88, 373.)

(The Todd Line).

The name Todd has its origin in a nickname, "the tod," meaning "the fox." It was frequently applied, as the latter word is today, to one of a sly or cunning disposition. As Bardsley says, the name was not intended to be uncomplimentary or it would not have been so freely accepted; and it is likely that it was often bestowed, in the early days, as a tribute to superior intelligence. The word "tod," with the meaning of "fox" is still in use, and it is seen also in the north English name Todhunter. John le Tod is mentioned in the Writs of Parliament of 1300, and the name of Abraham Todde, of Newcastle, is found in the Register of Oxford University in 1575. A number of armorial families bear the name, especially in Yorkshire, in the North of England. The name is also well known in Scotland, where most of the known history of the family is connected with the Covenanters, a group which pledged itself to uphold the Presbyterian faith as the sole religion of Scotland. All that is known of the early history of the Todd family is most honorable. At the action between the Covenanters and the Royal forces at Bothwell, Scotland, on the Bothwell Bridge, in 1679, among the two hundred and fifty Covenanters captured and sentenced to be transported to America were two Todds, Robert and Fenwick, and James of Dunbar. They started for America, but were drowned in the wreck of the ship off the Scotch coast, near Orkney, in 1679. In the same year another Todd, John, was obliged to flee from Scotland, because he was a Covenanter. He went to Ireland, settling, like so many of his compatriots, in Ulster. He was probably the ancestor of the Todds of this country, branches of which are found in both the Northern and the Southern States.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 755. G. H. Edwards: "The Edwards and Todd Families," pp. 22, 30.)

(I) JOHN TODD, the first ancestor of definite record, was probably born in Scotland and died in Ireland in or about 1718. He settled in Drumgare, Derrynoose Parish, County Armagh, Ireland, and was buried in the Protestant churchyard at Tynan. He was an adherent of the Presbyterian doctrines, which have been handed down to his descendants in America.

The name of his first wife is not known, but that of the second was Rose Cornell. Children of the first marriage:

1. James, died in Colenbrough, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1757; married Ellinor.
2. Samuel.
3. William.
4. Robert, of whom further.

1616743

5. Elizabeth, married William Moorhead.
6. Esther, married John Sloan.
7. Andrew, born in County Armagh, died in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1791; married, in New York, Elizabeth McDowell, born in 1721, died July 8, 1773.

(*Ibid.* "Kittochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 69, 70.)

(II) ROBERT TODD, son of John Todd, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1697 and died near Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1775. He emigrated to Pennsylvania from Drumgare, County Armagh, with his younger half-brother, Andrew Todd. They settled in Montgomery County, where Robert Todd acquired farm lands in the Trappe region, the seat of a Trappist monastery. He was buried in the churchyard at Providence, Pennsylvania.

Robert Todd married (first), in Ireland, a Miss Smith, who died after the birth of her second child; (second), in Ireland, Isabelle Hamilton. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, born in Ireland in 1719, died July 27, 1793; married Margaret Thompson, born in 1736, died in Paris, Kentucky, in 1809, daughter of John Thompson.
2. David, born in Ireland, April 8, 1723, died February 8, 1785; married, April 4, 1749, Hannah Owen, born October 25, 1725, died in Lexington, Kentucky, said to have been a descendant of the first Quaker in Wales.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Robert, born June 20, 1732, died February 22, 1816; married Ellinor McFarland, daughter of James McFarland. (McFarland I, Child 3.)
5. William, born at Trappe, Montgomery County, in 1739, died in October, 1810; married, November 27, 1776, Ann Rambo.
6. Mary, married James Parker.
7. Sarah, married, May 4, 1762, John Finley.
8. Rebecca, married Robert Major.
9. Samuel, died in 1812; married Anne Todd, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (MacDonald) Todd.
10. Levi.
11. Andrew, born in 1757, died in 1838; married Hannah Boyer, born in 1738, died in 1838, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Edwards) Boyer.

("Kittochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, pp. 69-79. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County," p. 660.)

(III) ELIZABETH TODD, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, was born in 1730 and died May 21, 1790. She married (first), May 26, 1748, William Parker, who died between April 18 and April 30, 1737. She married (second) Arthur McFarland. (McFarland II.)

("Kittochtinny Magazine," Vol. I, p. 75.)





## Parker

The family of Mrs. Elva S. (Eells) Parker and its connections have played a prominent part in the history of New England and Pennsylvania. Her early ancestors fought for their country in King Philip's War, the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War, served it in offices of trust and great influence, and handed down a fine tradition of honor and courage, which has been carried on by their descendants.

(The Eells Line).

(I) JOHN EELLS, progenitor of the family in America, was born in England and probably died there (perhaps in Devonshire). He is first recorded in America in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 6, 1633. He was made a freeman on May 14, 1634, and was, therefore, a church member. He may have gone to Windsor, Connecticut, as did the majority of the members of the Dorchester congregation. An entry of the First Church, Dorchester, reads:

Samuell Eelles, his ffather beinge memb. of the church of Winsor was by Communion of churches baptized 3 mo. 3<sup>th</sup> anno 1640.

A town vote of January 4, 1635, gave to "John Eales, 20 acres" and other grants. On February 22, 1638, he sold land to Mr. Mather, being about five acres on Dorchester Neck. On the 28th day of the 8th month, 1640, John Eells, of Dorchester, sold to Nathaniel Patten "all his Dwellinge houses and other out-houseinge thereto belongeinge with all his Lands in p'priety or comon, and all other appurtenances thereto app'taineinge." In 1641, it is said, John Eells returned to England; for in July, 1641, he made an agreement with Thomas Allen, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, for property in Bowporte Street, Barnstable, County Devon, England, to be used by John Eells and his heirs, etc., "provided allways that if the said John Eells dye at sea w<sup>th</sup>out heires," etc., the property would revert to Thomas Allen and heirs, etc. On July 15, 1641, Thomas Allen gave John Eells power of attorney. A search of various records in England failed to disclose the later history of John Eells, unless he may be the John Eales, of Pilton, Devonshire, who made his will on September 5, 1662. (In Archdeanery Court of Barnstable, County Devon.) This will refers to son John, son Samuel, daughter Mary Fox (wife of James Fox), daughter Elizabeth (wife of Henry Horwood), and "my now wife, Mary." A John Eells, Jr., was appointed one of the cow keepers in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1640. This entry has puzzled historians. He may have been the son of John, but if so was much older than Samuel, the known son of John.

John Eells married (first) a wife, whose name is unknown. He married (second) probably a Mrs. Johnson. Children:

1. Perhaps John.
2. Samuel, of whom further.

(Charles C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," p. 540. Frank F. Starr: "The Eells Family of Dorchester, Massachusetts," pp. 28, 29, 100, 101.)

### EELS (EELLS).

*Arms*—Argent, three eels naiant azure.

(Crozier: "General Armory." Vermont: "America Heraldica.")

F. F. Starr: "The Eells Family of Dorchester, Massachusetts.")

*Crest*—A dexter arm in armor fessways, couped, holding a cutlass, enfiled with a boar's head, couped, all proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory." Vermont: "America Heraldica.")

### WYRRALL (WORRELL).

*Arms*—Argent, two lions passant guardant sable on a chief gules three covered cups or.

*Crest*—A lion's gamb erased sable holding a covered cup or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### SCHWIND (SWINT).

*Arms*—Or, a stag salient proper holding in each front hoof a silver arrow. An open helmet.

*Crest*—The stag.

*Mantling*—Or and azure, gules and argent.

(Arms used by descendants of the Schwind family.)







Fels  
(Fells)



Wyrall  
(Worrell)



Schwind  
(Swint)



(II) SAMUEL EELLS, son of John Eells, was baptized May 1, 1640 (aged two days, according to a record in his family), and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 21, 1709. He was but an infant when his father returned to England, and not until he was at least twenty-one years of age did he return to America, where the next entry of his name, after the baptism at Dorchester, Massachusetts, is his marriage at Milford, Connecticut. It is supposed that Samuel Eells lived a short time after his marriage at Lynn, Massachusetts. New Haven County, Connecticut, records show that he served on jury at various dates from November, 1666, to April, 1671. He served on the committee chosen by the town in 1677 to transcribe from "Old books what is necessary . . . to ye New book—as grants of land, etc." at Milford, Connecticut. The home at Milford is now used as a Historical Society of Milford, maintained by members of the family. In 1668 he was appointed "Customs officer for Milford for Wines & Liquors," and this appointment was renewed December 17, 1679, and again on June 8, 1681. In May, 1681, he was chosen to deal with Indians for land purchases; in June, 1685, he was town representative for Milford-Derby boundary; and he was deputy from Milford to the General Court during 1677-89 for most sessions. He was nominated for assistant, but failed of election, in 1687. He served on important committees; was commissioner for Milford, 1683-87; was town clerk in 1681 and from 1686 to 1689; and in 1669 his name is recorded as "Sarjeant of the Traine Band of Milford." In October, 1676, he was lieutenant, and in May, 1683, captain. He served in King Philip's War. In 1669, six acres of land from the town is recorded in his name. On June 15, 1670, Samuel Eells, "weaver," of Milford, gave a mortgage to Alexander Bryan for £100 of "my dwelling house wherein I now live and Barn and home lott Containing four acres." This property he conveyed, February 18, 1692-93, to Richard Bryan, grandson of Alexander. He had a share of the lots on West Side of Mill River in 1676. On March 3, 1679, Samuel bought a house and land in Boston, Massachusetts, from Edward Shippen. On June 28, 1681, he sold this property to Ann Perry, a former owner. He was taxed in Milford, £70.05.0; in 1689 was granted mill rights; and was granted, by the General Assembly, May 12, 1687, two hundred acres of land for war services, which apparently in 1708 were regranted to the Rev. James Noyes, Samuel Eells being then of Hingham, Massachusetts. Samuel Eells was admitted a member of the Congregational Church in Milford on May 15, 1670, and his wife, Anna, was admitted on July 10, 1670. Soon after his second marriage, he became a merchant at Hingham. The last entry he made as town clerk at Milford was on October 2, 1689, and the earliest entry on the Hingham town accounts showing his name is March 10, 1689-90, referring to a journey to Scituate, which he took for the town. In New Haven County Court he is recorded, June 11, 1690, as "he being removed out of this Colony." He bore the title of major in 1700, but no date of that appointment can be found. Samuel Eells was chosen commissioner of assessments in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 27, 1694, and a year later was chosen selectman. He was representative to the General Court from Hingham, May 30, 1705, was reelected in 1706, and was justice of the peace at the time of his death. He must have been a man of great ability, and it is obvious that he was greatly honored in the communities in which he lived.



Samuel Eells married (first), in Lynn, Massachusetts, August 5, 1663, Anna Lenthall, who died in February, 1687, daughter of Robert Lenthall, of Barnes, County Surrey, England, Weymouth, Massachusetts, and Milford, Connecticut. He married (second), in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 22, 1689, Sarah (Bateman) North, daughter of John and Hannah Bateman, of Boston, and widow of Edward North. Children of the first marriage, born in Milford, Connecticut:

1. Samuel, born June 1, 1664, died July 16, 1665.
2. John, born July 3, 1665, died July 13, 1665.
3. Samuel, born September 2, 1666, baptized June 5, 1670; married (first) Esther Oviatt, who probably died April 27, 1700; married (second), about the latter part of December and before January 14, 1700-01, Martha (Whiting) Bryan; married (third), about 1740-41, Rebecca (Wilkinson) Baldwin.
4. John, baptized June 5, 1670, died soon after March, 1697-98; married, after November, 1691, Frances Oviatt, who died in 1738.
5. Mary, born February 18, 1670; may have married a Mr. Fox.
6. Robert, born December 14, 1672, died young and was buried on January 14, 1673.
7. Robert, born June 25, 1675, died young and was buried on January 28, 1676.
8. Nathaniel, of whom further.
9. Patience, baptized March 7, 1680.

(Frank F. Starr: "The Eells Family of Dorchester, Massachusetts," pp. 102, 103, 104, 107-09, 113, 119, 120, 129, 131, 135, 187, 188.)

(III) REV. NATHANIEL EELLS, son of Samuel and Anna (Lenthall) Eells, was born in Milford, Connecticut, November 26, 1677, was baptized December 30th of the same year, and died August 25, 1750. His gravestone is at South Scituate, now Norwell Center, Massachusetts. He was eleven years old when his father removed to Hingham, Massachusetts. In 1699 he was graduated from Harvard College. On April 23, 1704, the Society on the North River in Scituate voted unanimously for him to become their pastor, and he was ordained June 14, 1704. He prepared his own sons and others for the ministry. His ordination sermons, preached for his sons, Rev. Nathaniel and Rev. Edward Eells, are in the library of the Connecticut Historical Society. Rev. Nathaniel Eells was a man of commanding presence and of great influence and authority among his people. He was forty-seven years in the ministry, and the church defrayed his funeral expenses. His will, dated May 27, 1732, was probated September 12, 1750. The estate amounted to £710.3.4. In 1752 the children relinquished their interest in the homestead.

Rev. Nathaniel Eells married, October 12, 1704, Hannah North, of Hingham, who died in South Scituate, Massachusetts, May 2, 1754. She is said to have been a widow. The marriage ceremony was performed by Major Samuel Eells, justice of the peace. Children:

1. Sarah, born August 1, 1705; married, May 27, 1726, Benjamin Turner.
2. Samuel, born February 19, 1706-07; married, December 18, 1729, Hannah Witherall.
3. John, born February 15, 1708-09; married, June 4, 1730, Abiah Waterman.
4. Rev. Nathaniel, born February 4, 1710-11; was of Stonington, Connecticut; married (first), October 18, 1733, Mercy Cushing; married (second), October 11, 1753, Mary (Goodwill) Helyer Darrell.
5. Rev. Edward, of whom further.
6. Hannah, born January 24, 1714-15, died December 15, 1722.
7. Mary, born May 8, 1716; married, November 7, 1738, Seth Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

8. North, born September 22, 1718; married Ruth (probably Tilden).
9. Anna Lenthal, born October 16, 1721; married, November 30, 1748, Zachary Damon, Jr. (*Ibid.*, pp. 147, 149, 152-54. Charles C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," p. 543.)

(IV) REV. EDWARD EELLS, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Hannah (North) Eells, was baptized in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 3, 1712-13, and died October 12, 1776. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1733 and studied theology with his father. He was ordained and installed as pastor at Middletown Upper Houses, September 6, 1738. The sermon on that occasion, preached by his father, was published. Rev. Edward Eells was a Fellow of Yale Corporation in 1761; served one season as chaplain in the French and Indian War; was clerk of the council in the noted Wallingford Church Council of "Old Lights" *versus* "New Lights" and published his account of it. He was given land, on which he built a house, opposite the old cemetery, reserving a part of the land for his son, Major Edward Eells. He baptized several whom he called "my negro servants."

Rev. Edward Eells married (first), July 24, 1740, Martha Pitkin, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died July 19, 1771. He married (second), May 19, 1772, Patience (Bulkeley) Lord, widow of Ichabod Lord, of Marlboro, Connecticut. Children of the first marriage, born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut:

1. Major Edward, of whom further.
  2. Rev. James, born March 11, 1743, died January 20, 1805; married, September 3, 1770, Mrs. Mary Johnson.
  3. Captain Samuel, born January 13, 1745; served in the Revolutionary War; married (first), November 7, 1770, Hannah Butler; married (second) a Miss Goodrich.
  4. Nathaniel, born in 1747, died in 1748.
  5. Pitkin, born May 16, 1750, died in 1817.
  6. Jane, born in 1752, died in 1753.
  7. John, born July 20, 1753; was a drummer in his brother Edward's company in the Revolution; married, in 1773, Elizabeth Lord.
  8. Rev. Ozias, born September 2, 1755; was of Barkhamstead, Connecticut.
  9. Hannah, born April 5, 1757.
- (Frank F. Starr: "The Eells Family of Dorchester, Massachusetts," p. 153. Charles C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 543, 544, 547.)

(V) MAJOR EDWARD EELLS, son of Rev. Edward and Martha (Pitkin) Eells, was born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, August 11, 1741, and died there on December 7, 1787. He was in the militia service, organized in 1774 when trouble was anticipated with the Mother Country. The day after the news from Lexington reached Middletown, he marched in the troop of horse commanded by Captain Comfort Sage. He remained in service throughout the Revolutionary War and was discharged in 1783 with the title of brevet-major, having won a distinguished record as a fighting officer. He was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Major Eells commanded a company, in 1776, to reinforce the army in New York.

Major Edward Eells married (first), January 27, 1763, Sarah Edwards, who was baptized May 18, 1740, and died July 4, 1769, daughter of David and Mary (Churchill) Edwards, of Wethersfield and Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut. He married (second), April 26, 1770, Abigail (Dunham) Brandagee, who died

January 25, 1825, widow of Captain Jacob Brandagee. Children of the first marriage:

1. Reuben, born March 1, 1764; married, September 7, 1788, Hannah Brooks.
2. Rev. David Edwards, born July 15, 1765; married Elizabeth Starr.
3. Sarah, born June 1, 1769, died September 1, 1769.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Sarah, born April 21, 1771, died March 7, 1838; married, November 24, 1791, Captain Asa Sage.
5. Samuel, of whom further.

(Charles C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," pp. 546, 547, 549. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. LXXVI, p. 44.)

(VI) CAPTAIN SAMUEL EELLS, son of Major Edward and Abigail (Dunham-Brandagee) Eells, was born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, May 15, 1773, and died in Pennsylvania in December, 1856. He was a vessel owner, a sea captain, and a merchant at Middletown Upper Houses. He removed to Richboro, Pennsylvania, and had a general store there. He was guardian of Asa Sage Ranney.

Captain Samuel Eells married (first), July 20, 1794, Aurora Smith, who was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, June 10, 1773, and died February 26, 1834. He married (second) Priscilla Williams. Children of the first marriage:

1. Thomas Jonathan Smith.
2. Ralph Smith, of whom further.

(Charles C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses," p. 549.)

(VII) CAPTAIN RALPH SMITH EELLS, son of Captain Samuel and Aurora (Smith) Eells, was born at Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, August 1, 1797, and died in Pennsylvania in 1845. He was a sea captain.

Captain Ralph Smith Eells married (first), November 2, 1821, Mary C. Williams, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, and died in 1826. He married (second), before 1832, Maria Molineaux, of Tortola, West Indies, who was born about 1809, and died January 22, 1834, at the age of twenty-five years. He married (third) Sarah Addis, of Addisville, Pennsylvania. Children of the first marriage:

1. Mary Catherine, born in 1821, died in infancy.
2. Samuel Robert, of whom further.

Child of the second marriage:

3. Lucy Maria Aurora, born April 10, 1832.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 551, 552.)

(VIII) SAMUEL ROBERT EELLS, son of Captain Ralph Smith and Mary C. (Williams) Eells, was born on Shipboard in the harbor of Bath, Maine, while his parents were on a voyage, April 19, 1822, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1898. He and his wife are buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Philadelphia. Samuel Robert Eells passed his early years in Middletown Upper Houses, Connecticut, and removed with his father and grandfather to Richboro, Pennsyl-



vania, where he taught the first public school and as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Bucks County, was a signatory in connection with legislation creating the school. He became a resident of Philadelphia and engaged in the willow ware business until the early part of the Civil War, returning then to Bucks County. In 1866 he again resided in Philadelphia, remaining there until his death.

Samuel Robert Eells married at Feasterville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1843, Phebe V. Feaster, who was born March 21, 1824, and died April 13, 1905, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth Feaster, of Quaker descent. Children:

1. Anna Eliza, born August 6, 1845; married, April 3, 1864, George Taylor.
2. Mary Catherine, born August 22, 1847; married, August 16, 1878, Frank Corson.
3. Sarah Jane, born January 23, 1850; married, June 28, 1877, Wilson W. Sell.
4. Edward, born February 6, 1852; married, November 2, 1872, Sarah McKee.
5. Charles M., born March 26, 1854, died March 17, 1861.
6. Lucy M. A., born September 11, 1856, died March 24, 1861.
7. Aaron F., born September 1, 1859, died March 15, 1861.
8. Walter Gibbs, of whom further.
9. Wilmer F., born July 19, 1864; married, in 1887, Mattie Goss.
10. Thomas Sterritt, born February 12, 1866; married, October 4, 1895, Laura Flanagan.
11. Rachel Feaster, born December 28, 1868, died June 30, 1869.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 556-58.)

(IX) WALTER GIBBS EELLS, son of Samuel Robert and Phebe V. (Feaster) Eells, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1861. He is a hat manufacturer of Philadelphia and is a Presbyterian by faith.

Walter Gibbs Eells married, April 27, 1886, Armenia Worrell Swint. (Swint III.) Child:

1. Elva Sowden, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 557.)

(X) ELVA SOWDEN EELLS, daughter of Walter Gibbs and Armenia Worrell (Swint) Eells, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1887. She was educated at the Friends' Central School and was graduated from Miss Annabell's School. She is actively interested in the American Red Cross, as well as in the work and welfare of the Hahnemann and Abington Hospitals. In politics she is a Republican, and her religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. A woman of wide interests and varied activities, she is a generous supporter of worthy causes. Her clubs are the Old York Road Country Club, the Huntington Valley Club, and the Philadelphia Country Club.

Elva Sowden Eells married, April 27, 1910, George L. Parker, Jr. Children:

1. Mabelle Elizabeth Eells Parker, born April 1, 1911.
  2. Walter Gibbs Eells Parker, born September 28, 1914, died August 2, 1917.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 557. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. LXXVI, pp. 43, 44. Family data.)

(The Swint Line).

The Swint family (originally spelled Schwind) is an old and noble one, originally coming from Mainz, in the Rheingau, Hesse-Nassau. A certain Schwind was

war messenger of the Prince-Archbishops of Mainz from 1688 to 1747. Another Schwind, Johann, was of the Council of Frankfort-on-Main in 1688. The American spelling of this surname is Swint, and it is in this form that we usually find it recorded.

(Records in possession of a branch of the family.)

(I) CHARLES B. SWINT (or SCHWIND), the first of the name of whom we have record, was born February 28, 1798, and died April 12, 1852. He first appears in the "Philadelphia Directory" in 1835 and 1836 as a cordwainer, on Green Street above Second Street. In 1840 he is listed as "Charles Swint, cordwainer, 85 Coates Street," and in 1845 and 1851 is found as "Charles Swint, ladies shoemaker, 2 Friendship Ct."

Charles B. Swint married Elizabeth, who was born October 12, 1801, and died February 14, 1878. She is buried with her husband in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in Philadelphia. The directories of that city show that after the death of her husband she continued to reside in Friendship Court. Her death notice reads:

SWINT, on the 14th instant Elizabeth, relict of the late Charles, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thomas H. Swint, No. 454 Wilkey St. To proceed to Odd Fellows Cemetery.

#### Children:

1. Thomas Hutching, of whom further.
2. (doubtless) John, who in 1857 is listed as "John Swint, hatter, 2 Friendship Ct."
3. (doubtless) Charles.

("Philadelphia Directory," for 1835, 1836, 1840, 1845, 1851-53, 1857, 1861. Death Notice in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and "Philadelphia Public Ledger," February 15, 1878. Grave-stone Inscriptions, Odd Fellows Cemetery, Lot No. 193a, Philadelphia.)

(II) THOMAS HUTCHING SWINT, son of Charles B. and Elizabeth Swint, died about 1927 at the age of ninety-two years. On February 16, 1878, letters on the estate of his mother, Elizabeth, were granted to Thomas H. Swint, 545 Wilkey Street; Charles Swint, of 915 Lawrence Street, and Lewis Kensil, of 851 North Seventh Street, were securities. The estate was valued at \$1,000. Thomas H. Swint is found listed in the "Philadelphia Directory" from 1890 to 1909 as a hatter, and resided at No. 2156 North Eighth Street.

Thomas Hutching Swint married, at St. John's Church, on St. John Street, near Second and Poplar streets, Philadelphia, in 1858, Emma A. Worrell, who was born in Trenton, New Jersey, and died about 1926 at the age of eighty-five years. She was the daughter of William Worrell, who removed from Trenton to Burlington, New Jersey, where he was a hat manufacturer as well as a local preacher. According to family tradition, his great-grandmother was a daughter of Brant, who came over with Lafayette to fight in the Revolutionary War. Children of Thomas Hutching and Emma A. (Worrell) Swint:

1. Mary.
2. Armenia Worrell, of whom further.
3. John.
4. Lillie.

5. Charles.
6. George.
7. Morris.
8. William.
9. Harry.

(*Ibid.* "Philadelphia Letters of Administration." "Philadelphia Directory," for 1890, 1895, *et seq.* Family data.)

(III) ARMENIA WORRELL SWINT, daughter of Thomas Hutching and Emma A. (Worrell) Swint, was born November 24, 1861. She married Walter Gibbs Eells. (Eells IX.)

(Family data.)

(The Worrell Family).

The original form of this name was Wirrall. It also appears as Wyrrall, Wyrrell, Warrel and Werrall on ancient records. It was evidently a local name derived from the ancient forest of Wirrall, now the Hundred of Wirrall, in Cheshire, England, "a long, narrow peninsula interposing itself between the streams of the Dee and Mersey." It was formed into a forest by the third Earl of Chester.

The Wirrall family was seated in Howton (Haughton) about the the time of the Conquest, that place being within the limits of the Delamere Forest, which lies south of Wirrall in the Hundred of Nantwich. The Wirralls of Delamere Forest held the office of bow-bearer, an under officer of a forest, and this was held hereditary through many generations. East of Haughton is the parish of Great Budworth, where most of the family of Worrall resided.

Since Worrell is a very unusual surname, it is probable that all of the name in America may be considered as coming from this original stock.





## Fisher

The family of Fisher, which bears one of the most prolific of the American surnames, has had its seat in Pennsylvania for several generations. Through paternal and correlated lines descent is traceable, according to a family historian, from forebears who fought in the Revolutionary War.

(I) HENRY B. FISHER was born in Oley Township, Berks County, and became a successful manufacturer. He was the proprietor of Fisher's Woolen Mill on Swamp Creek, not far from New Berlinville, Berks County, and operated the same, being one of the earliest to manufacture stockings in Pennsylvania. In 1854 he transferred his industrial interests to Reading and in the same year took a residence in that city. He died there May 16, 1887.

He married Mary B. Johnson, and they were the parents of Henry J., of whom further.

(II) HENRY J. FISHER, son of Henry B. and Mary B. (Johnson) Fisher, was born at his parents' home near New Berlinville, Berks County. He claimed direct descent from Christian Stauffer, who fought in the Continental Army in the Revolution. When the Civil War came on, he enlisted in Company H, 104th Regiment (known as the Lauer Infantry), Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in active service throughout the war. In September, 1865, after he was mustered out of the Union Army, he removed to Reading and entered the grocery business on his own account, being thus engaged until the spring of 1917. In that year he was elected inspector of weights and measures for the city of Reading, filling the office until August 15, 1924, when he retired.

He married Mary C. Keever, daughter of Henry V. and Lydia C. (Smith) Keever, her father claiming direct descent from the famous Scotch clan of McIvor. Lydia C. (Smith) Keever claimed descent in a direct line from Lieutenant Philip Moyer, who served in Captain George Miller's company, Berks County Militia, which later became a part of the famous Pennsylvania German regiment which performed heroic service at Trenton on Christmas night of 1776 and at Princeton and was with Washington at Valley Forge, and from Valentine Moyer, who had charge of the transportation of supplies from the fertile Tulpehocken Valley to Washington's army at Valley Forge. Henry J. and Mary C. (Keever) Fisher were the parents of:

1. J. Wilmer, of whom further.
2. Mary L.

(III) J. WILMER FISHER, elder child and only son of Henry J. and Mary C. (Keever) Fisher, was born in Reading June 18, 1870. Having obtained his early education in the Old Friends' School at Reading, he pursued further study in the public schools of his native city. At the age of fourteen he began assisting his

father in the latter's grocery, but all the while had in mind preparation for a wider career. After his day's work was ended, he attended night school and took studies that would equip him to be an assistant in the office of the city engineer of Reading. When he reached the age of sixteen years he was made a member of the staff in the capacity of a rodman, whence he was promoted to transitman, assistant engineer and general superintendent, which last-named position he resigned in 1894.

In that year he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Reading water department, and it was during the time of this association that the first detailed plan of the municipal water pipe system was developed. As he seemed to progress in the service of the city, one might have supposed he would go on in that direction, but he had the law in mind, and to preliminary study looking to its practice he devoted much of the time that he was not formally employed.

In the latter part of 1894 he resigned his position in the water department and enrolled as a student at the Dickinson Law School in Carlisle. Here he made an excellent record and was graduated with his degree in the class of 1896. Obtaining a clerkship in the office of Judge Sadler, of Cumberland County, he served in that capacity until he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County, June 9, 1896. On November 9 of the same year he was certified for practice at the bar of Berks County and has since been professionally engaged in the city of Reading. He has also been admitted to the bars of the Pennsylvania Superior and Supreme Courts, the United States District Court, and the United States Circuit Court. In his practice, which is along the general lines of office and court procedure, he has attained a reputation for being a careful, painstaking and successful lawyer, a ready and forceful speaker, an able counselor and pleader, and a redoubtable adversary worthy of any opponent's steel.

His advance along professional lines has been paralleled in part by calls to service in the political preferment of his friends and followers. He is a recognized leader in Republican party affairs in Reading and Berks County. As a delegate to State and national conventions of his party on frequent occasions he has had opportunity to promote the progress of his political organization. In 1901 he was nominated for the office of district attorney of Berks County. He was chosen chairman of the Congressional Convention of the Berks-Lehigh Congressional District in 1904, and it was due to his efforts and strategy that William H. Soudan, of Allentown, was made the nominee for Congress of the Republicans of this district. In 1906 he was himself honored with the nomination for Congress from this district and the size of the vote given him was a flattering acknowledgement of his leadership and popularity. His excellent run in that campaign led to his name being prominently mentioned in 1908 as a possible candidate for the Court of Common Pleas. He has always subordinated his personal ambitions for office to his earnest desire to be of the greatest service to the rank and file of his party. For more than thirty-four years he has been treasurer of the Berks County Republican Committee. He is also a constructive contributor to every department of community advance. For eight years he was a member of the Reading School Board and during his term he served as chairman of a number of committees, including the

important committee on finance. Through his initiative and coöperation reforms in management and methods were brought about. In collaboration with Dr. Mengel there was established the institution now known as the Reading Public Museum and Art Gallery. He is an influential member of the Reading Chamber of Commerce, in which he served as a director for one term, and in this body he has also sat on a number of committees. The value of his association with the chamber is enhanced by his training and experience in the law.

He has attained prominence in fraternal circles also. Among these affiliations are: Isaac Hiester Lodge, No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons (warrant member and treasurer); Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons; Creigh Council, No. 216, Royal and Select Masters; Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar (Past Eminent Commander); Reading Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of George G. Meade Camp No. 16, Sons of Veterans of the Union Army in the Civil War. Club life in Reading he enjoys as a means of contact socially with his fellow-townsmen, and he is a member of the Wyomissing, Temple and University clubs. He has traveled extensively about the world and, as a member of an important industrial commission, he visited France and England in 1922. His religious fellowship is with Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, with which congregation the maternal side of his family has been identified since its organization in 1748.

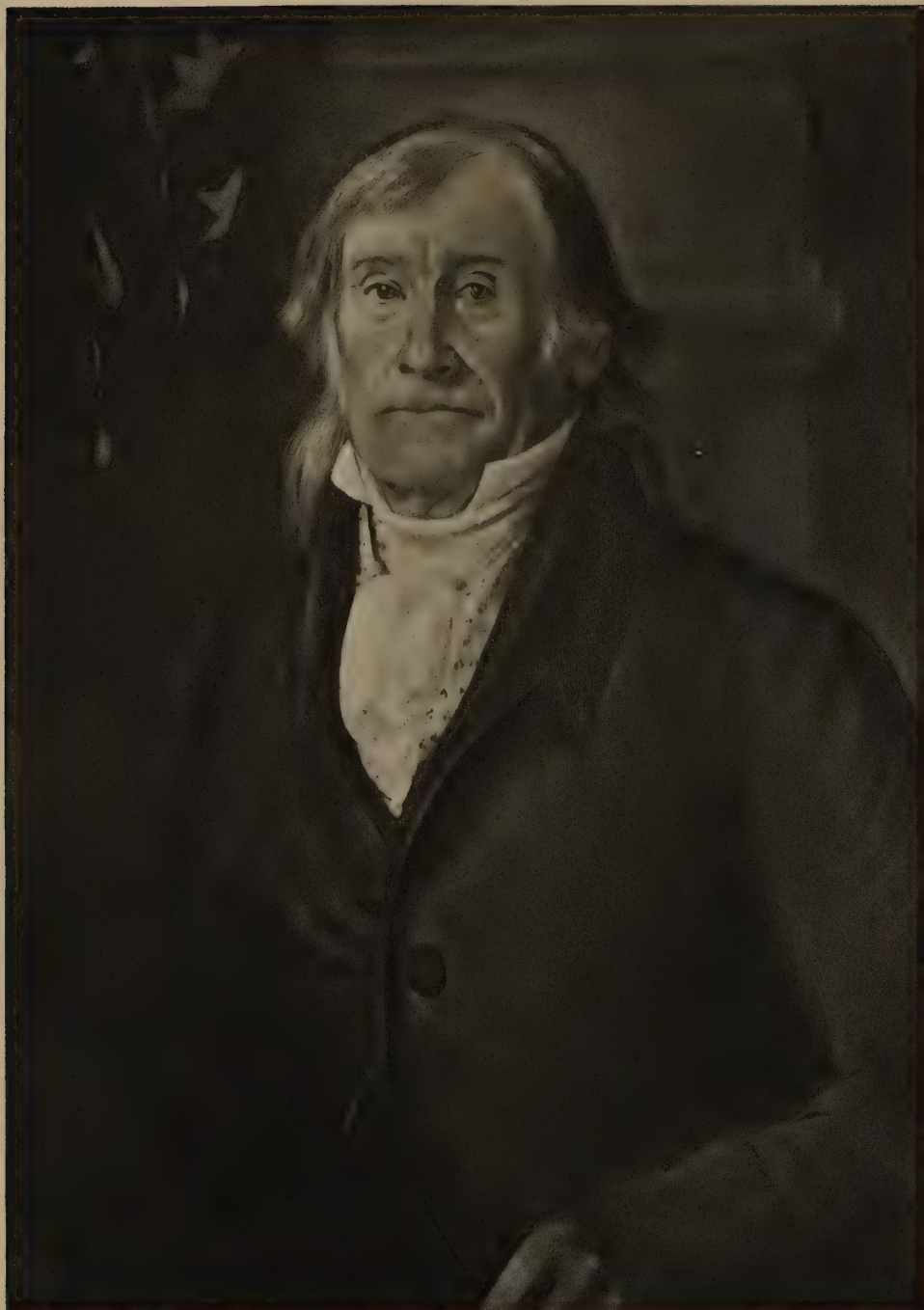
The city of Reading and county of Berks and movements and organizations for the general advance of the people and their institutions have benefited in a marked degree from J. Wilmer Fisher's professional and civic activities. His is a record which has cumulated in its commendable points with the passing of the years that have offered opportunities for the real service he delights to render.

J. Wilmer Fisher has never married. His residence in Reading is at No. 130 North Eighth Street and his law office at No. 29 North Sixth Street.









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John Castwick.

1752-1837

## Eastwick

The Eastwick family, which has been resident in Pennsylvania for at least two centuries according to data submitted by the family, has given of its members to the waging of wars and to pursuits of the arts of peace. In latter years it has been represented in industries such as the building of locomotives for America and foreign countries, heavy building construction, building of a great railroad for old Imperial Russia, and in motor sales.

(I) JOHN EASTWICK was born in Newtown, Bucks County, where he became the operator of a tannery. He enlisted, January 1, 1776, in Captain Nathaniel Vansant's company, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Army, Colonel Robert Magaw commanding. On November 16, 1776, he was made a prisoner by the British at Fort Washington, New York, and confined there until January 1, 1777, when he was paroled and sent home. He was not again called to the colors. During his period of service he had advanced from private to corporal to sergeant. He married, October 4, 1771, Sarah Smith, and they had children:

1. Laetitia, married John Wright.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. Stephen, married Elizabeth Cale.
4. Mary, married Abram Vickers, April 21, 1791.
5. Rachel, married William Burnett.
6. William Smith.
7. Hannah, married Nicholas Grubb.
8. John, died in infancy.

John Eastwick, the father of this family, died February 17, 1837, near Wilmington, Delaware.

(II) THOMAS EASTWICK, second child and eldest son of John and Sarah (Smith) Eastwick, was born August 30, 1775. He served in the War of 1812, his discharge papers being dated 1817. He died in November, 1816, while on furlough from duty in that war. He married, June 19, 1797, at Abington, Montgomery County, Margaret McCalla, daughter of Robert and Ruth (Morrey) McCalla. Thomas and Margaret (McCalla) Eastwick had children:

1. Thomas.
2. Sarah.
3. Mary.
4. Eliza, married Samuel Cowperthwait.
5. William Smith, married Hannah Simons.
6. Roxana, died in early infancy.
7. Andrew McCalla, of whom further.

(III) ANDREW MCCALLA EASTWICK, third son and youngest child of Thomas and Margaret (McCalla) Eastwick, was born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1810, and at the age of twelve years left school to go to work. At first he was employed



in a machine shop by day and attended night school for a time. His next place of service was under Philip Garrett, Philadelphia locomotive builder, who soon promoted him to be foreman. When he was twenty-one, a partnership was formed under the style of Garrett & Eastwick, he becoming the junior member of this noted firm of locomotive builders. On the retirement of Mr. Garrett, in 1837, Mr. Eastwick received into the partnership of Eastwick & Harrison, the old firm's foreman, the late John Harrison.

In 1840, two Russian engineers, Colonels Melnckoff and Kroft, who were touring the United States, were so favorably impressed with the type of locomotives built by Eastwick & Harrison that they took back with them to their own country the firm's drawings and specifications. These were declared to be so satisfactory that the builders' names and responsibility were made subjects of inquiry by the authorities. Following a series of negotiations, Mr. Eastwick and Mr. Harrison, both of Philadelphia, and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, Maryland, became parties to a contract in the sum of \$3,000,000 with the Russian Imperial Government through its agent, Major George Whistler, father of the distinguished artist, James Whistler, to build the locomotives and other rolling stock for the St. Petersburg-to-Moscow Railway. This was in 1844, in which year Mr. Eastwick went to Russia. So gratifying was the execution of the contract to the Czar Nicholas that this was followed by other contracts. Upon the completion of the first contract, in 1849, Mr. Eastwick returned to Philadelphia, retired from the locomotive building industry and withdrew from the firm.

He was elected president of the City Bank of Philadelphia. Following consolidation of the municipality, he was chosen a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-second Ward. Formerly a Whig and latterly a Republican, he was also an original member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia. To his business acumen he added the gift for invention. It was he who brought out and perfected the equalizing beam which has come into universal use in the building of locomotives.

Following his return to Philadelphia, he was enabled to gratify an ambition of his youthful years—to possess Bartram's Gardens on the banks of the Schuylkill River. He purchased this estate in 1850 from the descendants of John Bartram, the botanist, and lived in the old Bartram house (built of stone in 1770 and still standing) while he built a modern one to suit the requirements of his family. In this house, which was called Bartram Hall, they took up their abode in 1851, and here Mr. Eastwick spent the rest of his life. From Russia he had brought much statuary, and his widow presented to the city of Philadelphia two large iron lions which had been cast in the locomotive works at Alexandrovski, three miles from St. Petersburg. These lions are now in front of Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park. After the death of Mr. Eastwick, the city of Philadelphia, through Councilman Thomas Meehan, who at one time had been head gardener on the estate, acquired for a city park a portion of the Bartram place, including the old Bartram house and gardens and a few acres surrounding them. Throughout his residence there Mr. Eastwick made Bartram Hall a seat of a generous and gracious hospitality, in harmony with his social disposition and genial temperament. He died at Bartram Hall, February 8, 1879.

Andrew McCalla Eastwick married, April 12, 1832, at Philadelphia, Lydia Anne James, a descendant of Colonial ancestors, born in that city February 14, 1815, died at Bartram Hall, December 15, 1890, daughter of John and Maria T. (Quicksall) James. Andrew McCall and Lydia Anne (James) Eastwick were the parents of children:

1. Edward Peers, married Maria Josephine West.
2. Joseph Harrison, married Catherine Trimble.
3. Charles James, married Henrietta Graff Thomas.
4. Philip Garrett, married Euphemia Washburn.
5. Margaret, unmarried.
6. Maria James, married John George Klemm.
7. Julia, died young.
8. William, born at Alexandrovski, Russia, married Emma Warfield Thomas.
9. George Whistler, died young.
10. Lydia Anne, married Rev. Andrew Longacre, Methodist Episcopal minister, of New York.
11. Mary Emma Harmar, married Isaac T. Jones.
12. Kate, unmarried.
13. Andrew M., of whom further.
14. Thomas Winans, married Sallie Richardson McCray.

(IV) ANDREW M. EASTWICK, seventh son and thirteenth child of Andrew McCalla and Lydia Anne (James) Eastwick, was born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1855. At Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, he was presented with the first shoulder straps of a major ever to be given to a graduate by this institution. Thence he entered the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, where he completed his education. He started his business career as an associate of the Biddle Hardware Company, remaining there seventeen years, of which period he was a member of the firm for eleven years. Then followed the formation of the firm of Eastwick & Geshwind, which distinguished itself in its specialized field. It built the first reinforced concrete structure ever to be erected in Philadelphia. It was built on Chestnut Street, for Jacob Reed & Sons. The firm also did construction work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company at Boston, Massachusetts. He retired from active business pursuits in 1906. Since 1907, he had been vice-president of the Eastwick Motor Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, of which corporation his son, A. Maurice, is president and treasurer. In 1914 he removed from Philadelphia to Wallingford, Delaware County, where he purchased property and established a home. He died there January 1, 1934.

Andrew M. Eastwick married, April 15, 1880, at Philadelphia, Martha McIlvain, born January 14, 1855, daughter of Hugh and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain. Children of Andrew M. and Martha (McIlvain) Eastwick:

1. Helen McIlvain, born June 3, 1881, married John K. Harper.
2. Andrew Maurice, of whom further.

(V) ANDREW M. (A. MAURICE) EASTWICK, younger child and only son of Andrew M. and Martha (McIlvain) Eastwick, was born in Philadelphia, October 20, 1885. From the Friends Central School in Philadelphia he entered Swarthmore

College, where he took the engineering course and graduated in the class of 1906. From college he entered the employ of the builders of the New York Canal on the Mohawk River, filling the position of assistant engineer. In 1907 he engaged in the automobile business at Baltimore, having obtained the agency rights for the sale of Ford cars in Maryland and Virginia. He subsequently incorporated his business, under a Maryland charter, as the Eastwick Motor Company, and in 1916 was granted the sales agency for the Dodge Brothers' motor cars in the State of Maryland. He was made president and treasurer of the company, and his father, Andrew M. Eastwick, vice-president, while his brother-in-law, John K. Harper, of Baltimore, is secretary and assistant treasurer.

Mr. Eastwick, through practice of the engineering profession and as a business leader, is carrying forward a notable tradition of his family line. He is a progressive American, who has helped popularize the automobile industry and its products and, in addition, he has perpetuated an old and representative family name. His record is deserving of a place in any account of the founders of the reign of liberty in America and the freedom of her institutions.

Andrew M. (A. Maurice) Eastwick married, October 17, 1911, at Glenwood, Maryland, Estelle Trego Stinson, daughter of William Henry and Estelle Trego (Roane) Stinson, of Glenwood, Howard County, Maryland. A. Maurice and Estelle Trego (Stinson) Eastwick are the parents of children:

1. Marian, born August 31, 1913.
2. Andrew Maurice, Jr., born November 20, 1915.
3. Estelle Trego, born November 20, 1915 (twin to Andrew Maurice, Jr.).
4. Martha McIlvain, born January 5, 1918.





## Hart

The American ancestors of Mrs. Clara R. (Hart) Van Lennep were very early settlers in this country. The Hart and the McCalla families came to Pennsylvania from Ireland and played a splendid part in the defense of their new country, being gallant and intelligent fighters. The Reeves were prominent residents and large landowners in New Jersey as early as 1682.

The surname Hart originated as a nickname, "the hart," a male deer. It was evidently popular as a sobriquet, and many instances of its use are found in very early records. A John le Hert is recorded in the Hundred Rolls, County Kent, 1273; Isabella la Hert is found in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge the same year; Thomas le Hert or Hart was bailiff of Norwich in 1390; etc.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) SAMUEL HART, progenitor of the line in America, was born about 1690 and died on April 1, 1750. He came from Ulster, Ireland, to Plumstead Township in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

He married Elizabeth, who died in April, 1750. Children:

1. James (1), of whom further.
2. William, served in "King George's War" as ensign in the Associated Regiment of Bucks County.

(Family data.)

(II) JAMES (1) HART, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hart, was born in April, 1717, died on May 4, 1766, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and is buried at Deep Run or Red Hill, Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the War of the Austrian Succession or "King George's War," holding the rank of lieutenant in the Associated Regiment of Bucks County. In the list of officers and soldiers of Bucks County, 1747-48, are named Colonel Alexander Graydon, Captain Charles Stewart, and Lieutenant James Hart.

James (1) Hart married Jean Means, who was born August 30, 1726, died January 31, 1799, and is buried in Abington, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Samuel, born August 30, 1746, died unmarried on June 26, 1803.
2. Colonel William (twin), born March 24, 1748; married his first cousin, Elizabeth Means.
3. John (twin), born March 24, 1748; married Mary McCalla (McCalla II, Child 4), who died September 11, 1789, aged twenty-seven years; children: i. Elizabeth, born December 16, 1779, died April 9, 1804. ii. James, born July 11, 1781, died June 14, 1816. iii. Sarah, born February 3, 1784, died March 4, 1785. iv. John, born January 6, 1785, died June 3, 1814. v. William, born July 11, 1788, died December 21, 1862; married, June 17, 1817, Eliza Hart, daughter of his father's twin brother, William.
4. Elizabeth, born February 13, 1750, died young.
5. Mary, born January 15, 1752.
6. James, born December 29, 1753, died young.
7. Joseph, born February 16, 1755; married Eleanor Wilson.

8. Elizabeth, born February 28, 1757; married John Johnson.
9. James (2), of whom further.
10. Solomon, born August 30, 1762; married Isabella Long.
11. Jane, born August 4, 1765.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JAMES (2) HART, son of James (1) and Jean (Means) Hart, was born March 17, 1759, and died April 22, 1826. He was a prominent Philadelphia merchant and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

James (2) Hart married, January 14, 1785, Ann Hankinson, who was born October 18, 1765, and died November 20, 1820. Child:

1. Thomas (1), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) THOMAS (1) HART, son of James (2) and Ann (Hankinson) Hart, was born November 30, 1786, and died August 29, 1852. At the time of his death he was first counsellor of the State in Schuylkill, a club founded in 1732 and sometimes known as the "Fish House."

Thomas (1) Hart married, May 4, 1810, Mary McCalla. (McCalla IV.) Children:

1. James Hankinson, born February 4, 1811; married Louise Badger.
2. William Bryan, born January 3, 1813, died in 1864; received Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton in 1834; married Sarah Byerly, daughter of John Byerly, a soldier in the War of 1812.
3. Francis, born January 15, 1815.
4. Nancy, born June 30, 1817; married James M. Pringle.
5. Thomas (2), of whom further.
6. Mary Jane, married Edward H. Trotter.
7. John K., born August 25, 1823, died January 22, 1860.

(Family data.)

(V) THOMAS (2) HART, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (McCalla) Hart, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1819, and died there on August 10, 1893.

He married in Philadelphia, June 21, 1856, Rebecca Anna Reeves. (Reeves VI.) Children:

1. Harry Reeves, born May 2, 1857; unmarried.
2. Reginald Lawrence, born in Philadelphia, November 24, 1858; married at Bridgeton, New Jersey, May 24, 1883, Elizabeth Whiteley Elmer, who was born June 10, 1862, in Bridgeton, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Elmer; children: i. Reginald Lawrence, born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1884. ii. Thomas 3d, born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1887, died at Cape May, New Jersey, July 27, 1888. iii. Clara Reeves, born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, December 7, 1888. iv. Elmer Reeves, born in Wayne, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1892.
3. Clara Reeves, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* T. L. Montgomery, Editor: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 246-48.)

(VI) CLARA REEVES HART, daughter of Thomas (2) and Rebecca Anna (Reeves) Hart, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1865. She was educated at Mrs. Comegy's School in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, also attended

the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia, is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, and has done active work in connection with the Hahnemann Hospital.

Clara Reeves Hart married at Holy Trinity Church, April 28, 1886, Dr. William Bird Van Lennep, who was born in Constantinople, Turkey, December 5, 1853, and died January 9, 1919, son of Dr. Henry John and Emily Ann (Bird) Van Lennep, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, who for years were missionaries in the Orient and were stationed at various times in Tokat, Asia Minor, in Smyrna, Turkey, and in Constantinople, Turkey. Child:

1. Rebecca Reeves Van Lennep, born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1887; married, April 3, 1907, Dr. John Dean Elliott, born August 29, 1876, son of David and Emma (Dean) Elliott of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; children: i. Frances Marshall, born June 3, 1908. ii. John Dean, Jr., born July 16, 1909. iii. Clara Hart, born April 30, 1912. iv. Virginia Hamilton, born October 6, 1916, died the same day. Dr. John Dean Elliott died October 8, 1933, at his residence, Harte and Glen roads, Noble, Pennsylvania.

(Family data.)

(The Reeves Line).

The surname Reeves derives from "the reeve," the bailiff of a franchise or manor. Reeves is the genitive form, meaning "the son of the reeve." "In auncient time," says honest old Lambarde, "almost every manor had his Reve, whose authoritie was, not only to levie the Lord's rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demeanes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to govern his tenants in peace, and to lead them foorth to war, when necessitie so required. And although this name and so much of the authoritie as remained was (after the coming of the Normanes) transferred to another, which they called Baylife; yet in sundry places of the realme (especially in Copiholde manors where olde custome prevaieth) the woord Reve is yet wel inough understood."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(1) WALTER REEVE, the first of the name of whom we have record, was born between 1650 and 1657 and died in May or June, 1698. He is supposed to have come to New Jersey at least prior to 1682, perhaps even before 1678 (when the first settlers came to Burlington). He first lived on land on the south side of the North Branch of Rancocas Creek, to which he never took title, although it was called Reeve's land until resurveyed in 1743. This tract comprised seventy acres. Later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the north side of the creek, about midway between the village of Rancocas and the present town of Mount Holly. In the tenth month (December), 1684, Daniel Leeds made a return of survey for Robert Dinisdale, for 1,600 acres on the Rancocas; "also 133 a. on said Northbranch over against Walter Reeve's." Walter Reeve also had surveyed to him by warrant, one hundred and fifty acres on December 16, 1693, and two hundred acres in June, 1695, both on the North Branch of Rancocas. The will of Walter Reeve, of Burlington County, yeoman, dated May 16, 1698, was probated June 18, 1698. Wife, Anne. Children: John (receives 1s. in full satisfaction of his child's part), Susanna, William, Joseph. House and plantation, one hundred and sixty acres bought of George Hutcheson, northwest of my dwelling house, by the creek side; two hundred acres bought of Peter . . . , adjoining Abigail Perkins, now Rapier.



Wife sole executrix. Witnesses: John Stoaks, Thomas Stoaks, Mary Ingram and Christopher Snowden. On June 13, 1698, the inventory of the estate (£242.19 of which £98 is for real property) was made by Anthony Elton, Joshua Humphris and Christopher Snowden. Anthony Elton and Christopher Snowden, fellow-bondsmen. June 18, 1698, will proven by his widow and executrix, Anne.

Walter Reeve married twice but the name of his first wife is unknown; he married (second), November 11, 1682, Ann(e) Howell, who died in 1733. The will of Anne Reeves, of Northampton, Burlington County, widow, dated September 23, 1732, was proved July 31, 1733. It mentions sons, Walter, William, Joseph, Elisha, Caleb, and Samuel, and disposes of a personal estate. The executor was son Samuel, and the witnesses were James Smith, John Allen, Samuel Bustill. On August 20, 1733, the inventory, amounting to £114.6.2, was made by Revell Elton and Samuel Woolman. Children (exact order not known):

1. John, of whom further.
2. Susanna.
3. William.
4. Joseph.
5. Walter, born about 1684, died March 21, 1754; married Anne.
6. Jonathan.
7. Elisha, died in 1750.
8. Caleb, probably died before May 8, 1753.

(Clara Swain Stevens and Clara B. Birch: "The Reeves Family—Walter Reeves of Burlington County, New Jersey, and A Number of His Descendants," pp. 5-7. Mary Elizabeth Sinnot: "Annals of the Sinnot, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families," pp. 113-29. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 372; Vol. XXIII, pp. 379, 380; Vol. XXX, p. 394.)

(II) JOHN REEVES, son of Walter and Ann (Howell) Reeve, was probably born in England and died intestate in 1748. In 1704 he was granted the right to keep the ferry between Burlington and Philadelphia. He owned a landed estate in Burlington County. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £1,362.5.10, was made by Caleb Raper and Dan Smith, and included one hundred and one ounces of plate, £50.10; shop goods, £688.0.5½; servant maid's time, £5; negro girl, £20.

John Reeves married, at the house of Thomas Revell, Esq., Burlington County, New Jersey, July 22, 1695, Ann Bradgate. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Henry, died in 1745; married Abigail Shinn.
3. Abraham, married Susan Bryant.

(Mary Elizabeth Sinnot: "Annals of the Sinnot, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and Allied Families," pp. 113-29.)

(III) THOMAS REEVES, son of John and Ann (Bradgate) Reeves, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, about 1700 and died in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1782. His gravestone "is the oldest in the ancient Reeves burying ground. He was a well-to-do farmer and a large landed proprietor. In 1734 he conveyed two large tracts of land in Burlington County to Thomas Wetherell, at which time he was residing in Wellingborough, in that county, but removed therefrom to Gloucester County about the same time." His will,

REEVE (REEVES).

*Arms*—Argent on a fess engrailed sable between three escallops azure as many eagles displayed or.

*Crest*—An eagle's head erased or, collared sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

VAN LENNEP.

*Arms*—Per fesse gules and argent, the first charged with a leopard or.

*Crest*—Between a pair of wings conjoined gules, a lion issuant or.

*Mantling*—Argent and gules

(Arms in possession of the family.)

HART.

*Arms*—Argent, three hearts inflamed proper.

*Crest*—A dexter arm grasping a scimitar proper.

*Motto*—*Fide et amore.*

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Wife sole executrix. Witnesses: John Stoaks, Thomas Stoaks, Mary Ingram and Christopher Snowden. On June 13, 1698, the inventory of the estate (£242.19 of which £98 is for real property) was made by Anthony Elton, Joshua Humphris and Christopher Snowden. Anthony Elton and Christopher Snowden, fellow-bandsmen. June 18, 1698, will proven by his widow and executrix, Anne.

Walter Reeve married twice but the name of his first wife is unknown; he married (second), November 11, 1682, Ann(e) Howell, who died in 1733. The will of Anne Reeves, of Northampton, Burlington County, widow, dated September 23, 1732, was proved July 31, 1733. It mentions sons, Walter, William, Joseph, Elisha, Caleb, and Samuel, and disposes of a personal estate. The executor was son Samuel, and the witnesses were James Smith, John Allen, Samuel Bustill. On August 20, 1733, the inventory, amounting to £114.6.2, was made by Revell Elton and Samuel Woodman. Children (exact order unknown):

1. John, of whom further.
2. Susanna.
3. William.
4. Joseph.
5. Walter, born about 1684, died March 21, 1754; married Anne.
6. Jonathan.

7. Elisha, died in 1750.

8. Caleb, probably died before 1733.

(Clara Swain Stevens and Clara B. Birch: "The Reeves and Walter Reeves of Burlington County, New Jersey, and A. S. Stevens, to be bound by the State of New Jersey," *Annals of the Sinnot, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves, Bodine and related families*, New Jersey Historical Society, First Series, Vol. XXI, p. 372; Vol. XXIII, pp. 379, 380; Vol. XXX, p. 394.)

(II) JOHN REEVES, son of John and Ann (Howell) Reeves, was probably born in England about 1700. He was a ferryman and a large landed estate in Burlington County, New Jersey. His personal estate, valued at £100, was made by Cale Roper and Eben Smith, and included one hundred and one ounces of plate, £50.10; shop goods, £10.10; servant maid's time, £5; negro girl, £20.

John Reeves married, at the

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Mary, died 1743; married Abigail Shinn.
3. Abraham, married Sarah Sappan.

(Mary Elizabeth Shinn: *Annals of the Sinnot, Rogers, Coffin, Corlies, Reeves and Allied Families*, pp. viii-ix.)

(III) THOMAS REEVES, son of John and Ann (Bradgate) Reeves, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, about 1700 and died in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1782. His gravestone "is the oldest in the ancient Reeves burying ground. He was a well-to-do farmer and a large landed proprietor. In 1734 he conveyed two large tracts of land in Burlington County to Thomas Wetherell, at which time he was living in Wellingborough, in the county, but removed therefrom to Gloucester County about the same time."





Reeve  
(Reeves)



Van Tennenp



Hart



"dated 6 July 1779, and proved 1 June 1782, names sons Biddle, Arthur, Thomas and Joseph, and daughter Ann Wood. To the latter he bequeathed three hundred pounds 'in gold and silver.' He also named 'grandson' Peter Rambo; 'grandson' John Reeves, and a 'granddaughter,' but did not name the latter, or give the names of the parents of either of these grandchildren. He devised to each of his sons a plantation."

Thomas Reeves married, but the name of his wife is not recorded. Children:

1. Biddle, died in 1789; married Ann Clement.
2. Arthur, died in 1786; married Mary Cox.
3. Thomas, Jr., of whom further.
4. Ann, married, by license dated October 20, 1765, John Wood, of Gloucester.
5. Rachel, probably married at "Old Swedes" in Philadelphia, November 30, 1757, Benjamin Rambo.
6. Joseph, born June 20, 1743, died in January, 1825; married (first) Elizabeth Morgan; (second) Sarah Gill.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) THOMAS REEVES, JR., son of Thomas Reeves, was born February 2, 1728, and died July 25, 1802, having been struck by lightning. He was a prosperous farmer of Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. His estate was divided by the Orphans' Court of that county among his five children then living: Benjamin Reeves, Rebecca Ridgway, Sybilla Reeves, John Reeves, and David Reeves.

Thomas Reeves, Jr., married, by license dated November 18, 1777, Keziah Brown, who died before December 22, 1806, daughter of John and Sarah (Cooper) Brown. Children:

1. Benjamin, died April 1, 1844; married Abigail Toy.
2. Rebecca, married John Ridgway.
3. Sybilla, married Isaac Reeves.
4. John, died in 1826; married Hannah.
5. David, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) DAVID REEVES, son of Thomas Reeves, Jr., and Keziah (Brown) Reeves, was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, February 14, 1793, and died in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1871.

He married (first), March 20, 1817, Clara Mary James, who was born May 1, 1796, and died September 12, 1865. He married (second) Mrs. Hettie Miller. He married (third) Mrs. Sarah S. Pearson. "His wives were sisters and were daughters of Samuel L. James by his wife, Mary daughter of Colonel Edward Hall." Children of the first marriage:

1. Samuel James, born March 4, 1818, died December 15, 1878; married Margaret Handy.
2. Edward Hall, born December 18, 1819, died August 28, 1825.
3. Mary Hall, born September 8, 1822, died July 29, 1823.
4. Mary James, born January 10, 1824, died in 1893; married Alfred Penrose Scull.
5. Rebecca Anna, of whom further.
6. Benjamin Franklin, born August 4, 1828, died February 25, 1832.
7. Emily Caroline, born August 30, 1836; married Edward B. Jacobs.

(*Ibid.*)



(VI) REBECCA ANNA REEVES, daughter of David and Clara Mary (James) Reeves, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, July 31, 1825, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1869. She married Thomas (2) Hart. (Hart V.)

(Family data.)

(The McCalla Line).

(I) JAMES MCCALLA, progenitor of the line in America, came from County Armagh, Ireland, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1748. He purchased from the Logan family a tract of land near Frankford, about six miles from Philadelphia.

James McCalla married, but the name of his wife is not recorded. Children:

1. William, of whom further.
2. James, died unmarried.
3. Robert, married at Abington, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1761, Ruth Morrey, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Barnes) Morrey, who were married at Abington on May 15, 1735.

(T. L. Montgomery, Editor: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, p. 246. Family data.)

(II) CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCCALLA, son of James McCalla, was born on the old Logan estate near Philadelphia in 1732 and died in Philadelphia on January 26, 1815. He served during the Revolutionary War with the rank of captain, also performing the duties of a commissary. He enjoyed the personal friendship of General Washington and General Lafayette. He served from August 21, 1775, to 1781 as a captain of the Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Associates; captain of the 7th Company, 2d Battalion, Bucks County Militia; chief of the forage department; and commissioner of purchase in Bucks County. For more than fifty years he was a ruling elder in the old Abington Presbyterian Church, and there is a memorial to him in that church. In the churchyard many members of this family are buried.

Captain William McCalla married Elizabeth Means, who was born July 15, 1733, and died at Abington, near Philadelphia, May 15, 1803, daughter of William Means, whose family came from Ayrshire, Scotland. Children:

1. Margaret, born March 17, 1756, died early; married.
2. Andrew, born November 30, 1757; went to Lexington, Kentucky, and married; one of his sons, Rev. William Latta McCalla, was a great linguist and translated the Bible into Indian dialect, and was also a noted preacher; another son, General John Latta McCalla, was famous in the Mexican War and was a close friend of President Andrew Jackson, spending a great deal of time at the White House.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Mary, born January 30, 1762, died September 11, 1789; married John Hart. (Hart II, Child 3.)
5. Isabella, born February 1, 1764; married Captain James McCawley. (She is also given as having married a Mr. Potts of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. This may have been a second marriage, although it is not indicated as such.)
6. Elizabeth, born December 14, 1765, died in childhood.
7. Sarah, born January 13, 1768; married Daniel Hitner.
8. Jane, born March 25, 1770; married Robert Kennedy.
9. William, born August 30, 1772; associated with his father in Philadelphia and Abington in the ownership of the "Swift Sure" line of stages, famous for making a through trip to New York in three days; married Jane Mather.
10. Alexander, born December 29, 1774; married Dorothea Hubbs.

(*Ibid.*, p. 247.)

(III) JOHN MCCALLA, son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Means) McCalla, was born December 3, 1759. On December 24, 1794, William Darrah, of Bedminster Township, transferred to John McCalla, of Philadelphia, for six hundred pounds, a messuage and one hundred acres of land in Bedminster, part of one hundred and fifty-eight acres purchased from John Davis on June 12, 1761, by the said William Darrah.

John McCalla married Rebecca Darrah (Darrach), who had married (first) William Bryan. She was of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Her father, William Darrah, is mentioned as pewholder in the "History of Neshaminy Church," was first lieutenant of the Bedminster Company of Militia, and is buried in the Presbyterian Church at Deep Run, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Child:

1. Mary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) MARY MCCALLA, daughter of John and Rebecca (Darrah-Bryan) McCalla, was born November 24, 1789, and died September 1, 1823. She married Thomas (I) Hart. (Hart IV.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Willing

The Willing family of Philadelphia, of which Edward Shippen Willing, of this city and Bryn Mawr, is a representative in the sixth generation, has as its American progenitor, Charles Willing. The family is said to be of Saxon origin and to have been for many generations of varying degrees of prominence in the counties adjoining the English Channel. In Philadelphia and Pennsylvania affairs and in laying the foundation of the American Republic the Willings have had a highly important part. A cousin of Charles Willing, of the name Thomas Willing, is said to have been the founder of Willing-town, now Wilmington, Delaware.

(I) CHARLES WILLING was born in Bristol, England, May 18, 1710, and at the age of eighteen years arrived in Philadelphia, in 1728. He became a successful business leader in domestic and foreign merchandising and served as councilman and magistrate. He helped organize the Philadelphia Associators for the defense of the frontier in 1747 and was made captain of a company of infantry. He was elected to the Philadelphia Common Council in 1743, appointed a justice in 1745, elevated to the bench of the City Court in 1747, and elected mayor of Philadelphia in 1748. His commission as justice was renewed for 1749-52-54, and he was reelected mayor. He was a founder and one of the first trustees of Philadelphia College, forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania. He died November 30, 1754, of ship fever contracted when in the performance of his official duties.

Charles Willing married, June 21, 1730, Anne Shippen, born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1710, died June 23, 1791, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Anne, born July 16, 1733, died January 2, 1812; married, February 6, 1762, Tench Francis, Jr., of Philadelphia.
3. Dorothy, born August 3, 1735, died in Scotland in 1782; married Captain (afterwards Sir) Walter Stirling, of Taskine, Scotland, Commodore in the Royal Navy.
4. Charles, born May 20, 1738, died March 22, 1788; married, May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, of Barbados.
5. Mary, born September 24, 1740, died March 28, 1814; married, January 29, 1761, Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia.
6. Elizabeth, born February 10, 1742, died January 17, 1830; married, August 7, 1769, Samuel Powell, mayor of Philadelphia, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, etc.
7. Richard, born January 2, 1744-45, died January 30, 1798; married, January 30, 1766, Margaret Kortwright, of New York.
8. Abigail, born June 15, 1747, died August 10, 1791, unmarried.
9. Joseph, born October 15, 1749, died July 4, 1750.
10. James, born February 9, 1750-51, died October 13, 1801, unmarried; captain in the Continental Army during the Revolution, taken prisoner and confined in loathsome prison ships in New York Harbor.
11. Margaret, born January 15, 1753, died September 21, 1816; married, November 16, 1775, Robert Hare.

(II) THOMAS WILLING, eldest son and child of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1731. He was educated in Eng-

land. On his return to Philadelphia, May 19, 1749, he entered his father's counting-house and learned the business. During an absence of his father in England he had entire charge of the extensive business and managed it successfully. In 1751 he was received as a partner by his father. On the death of the elder Willing, the son Thomas took over the entire management of the business and the care of the large family. He united with Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, in forming the firm of Willing and Morris. "To the great credit and well known patriotism of the house of Willing and Morris the country owed its extrication from those trying pecuniary embarrassments so familiar to the readers of Revolutionary history," says the historian Griswold. Thomas Willing was the first of the Philadelphia merchants to sign the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765. He served as president of the Provincial Conference of Representatives of the different Colonies, held in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and represented his State in the Continental Congress, 1775-76. He cast his vote against adoption of the Declaration of Independence, giving as a reason his belief that the country was not prepared to engage in the armed conflict which would surely follow such action. Once the Declaration was adopted, however, he supported it to the fullest of his powers. He had served as a member of the Committee of Safety of the Province and as a justice of the Supreme Court prior to the Revolution. Upon the insistence of Congress, he was confirmed by the Pennsylvania Legislature as the first president of the Bank of North America, which institution was the agent used by Robert Morris in reclaiming the finances of the country. After successive reëlections, he resigned to head the Bank of the United States. He was elected to the Philadelphia Common Council, then to the Board of Aldermen, next to the office of mayor, and, finally to be representative of the city to the Provincial Assembly, 1764-66. In his ninetieth year, he died in Philadelphia, January 18, 1821. For threescore years he was a successful man of business and, for nearly as long a period, he held public office.

Thomas Willing married, June 9, 1763, Anne McCall, born March 30, 1745, died in Philadelphia, February 5, 1781, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Searle) McCall. Children:

1. Anne, born August 1, 1764, died in Bermuda, May 11, 1801, a noted beauty of her time; married, May 16, 1781, William Bingham, member of the Continental Congress, 1787-88; Pennsylvania Assembly, 1790 (Speaker, 1791); Speaker of the State Senate, 1794; United States Senator, 1795, and president *pro tempore*.
2. Charles, born May 5, 1765, died July 12, 1765.
3. Charles, born April 7, 1766, dated July 20, 1790; married (first) Rosalind Evans; (second) Anne Hemphill.
4. Thomas Mayne, born April 15, 1767, died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 3, 1822; married Jane Nixon.
5. Elizabeth, born March 27, 1768, married Major William Jackson.
6. George, born April 4, 1769, died August 10, 1769.
7. Mary, born September 15, 1770; married Henry, son of George Clymer, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
8. Dorothy, born July 16, 1772; married her cousin, Thomas Willing Francis.
9. George, of whom further.
10. Richard, born December 25, 1775; married Eliza Moore.
11. Abigail, born May 16, 1777; married Richard Peters.
12. William Shippen, born February 6, 1779; married Maria Wilhelmina Peters.
13. Henry, born December 15, 1780, died June 20, 1781.



(III) GEORGE WILLING, ninth child and fifth son of Thomas and Anne (McCall) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1774, and died December 22, 1827. After graduation from Princeton, he entered his father's business and later went to India in the interest of the firm of Willing and Peters, importers. He retired from business in early life.

He married (first), October 1, 1795, at Philadelphia, Maria Benezet, daughter of John and Maria (Bingham) Benezet, of that city. Of this marriage there was no issue. He married (second), November 26, 1800, Rebecca Harrison Blackwell, only child of Rev. Robert Blackwell, D. D., of Philadelphia and Rebecca (Harrison) Blackwell, a native of that city. Children of George and Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell) Willing:

1. Maria, born August 9, 1801, married (first) her cousin, Willing Francis, and married (second) Sylvanus S. Hammersly, M. D.
2. Robert Blackwell, died June 7, 1831; unmarried.
3. Anne, died October 12, 1816.
4. Harriet, died s. p. November 18, 1882; married Henry Ralston.
5. Rebecca Harrison, died s. p. August 21, 1878; married, May 29, 1834, George Henry Thompson, Esq.
6. Eliza Moore, died September 9, 1840; married Joseph Swift.
7. Dorothy, married, June 15, 1853, John William Wallace, A. B., LL. D.
8. Anne or Nancy, died September 27, 1818.
9. Charles, of whom further.

(IV) CHARLES WILLING, youngest child and second son of George and Rebecca Harrison (Blackwell) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died July 25, 1868; he married Selena Watson. Child:

1. George, of whom further.

(V) GEORGE WILLING, son of Charles and Selena (Watson) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in February, 1853, and died November 30, 1931.

He married Anna Shippen, daughter of Edward Shippen, M. D., and Catherine (Paul) Shippen. Children:

1. George, Jr.
2. Edward Shippen, of whom further.
3. Rebecca Thomson, married Benjamin Franklin Pepper.
4. Charles, married Marion Taylor.

(VI) EDWARD SHIPPEN WILLING, second son of George and Anna (Shippen) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1880, and received his education in private schools of Philadelphia and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. For several years he served as an officer in the United States Marine Corps, resigning as a major. He is identified with the Insurance Company of North America at No. 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He married, April 9, 1913, Edith Rawle, born August 31, 1878, daughter of James and Charlotte (Parker) Rawle, the former a Philadelphia manufacturer. Child:

1. Edward Shippen, Jr., born April 11, 1915; attends St. James' School, Maryland.

## Ross

The various branches of the family of Mrs. Frances (Jennings) Ross have been prominent and active in and around Pennsylvania for several centuries; and the history of their activities contains many splendid records of gallant soldiers, steadfast citizens, and keen-minded, successful business men. Her ancestors, as well as those of her late husband, Dr. George G. Ross, have handed down high traditions of courage and loyalty which their descendants ever strive to carry forward.

The surname Ross is susceptible of a number of explanations as to origin. Those most generally accepted are as follows: 1. In some cases it is undoubtedly of foreign origin. In Domesday Book is found, in Kent, a tenant called Anschtill de Ros, and, in Buckinghamshire, another named Ansgotus de Ros. These probably came from Ros, a commune in the arrondissement of Caen, in Normandy. 2. It is of British local origin. The great Barons Ros or Ross, of Hamlake, County York, sprang from one Peter, who in the reign of Henry I assumed his surname from his lordship of Ros, in Holderness. 3. There are several towns and villages in North and South Britain called Ross. 4. The name seems sometimes to have had reference to the color or complexion of the first bearer, and to have been a modification of *Le Rous*, *Rufus*, or the *Red*.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOSEPH ROSS, the first of the name of whom we have record, was born at Elizabethtown, July 14, 1798, and died at Middletown, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1863.

He married Catharine Kunkel, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1803, and died July 21, 1896, daughter of Christian Kunkel. The latter was ensign in the 6th Company, 8th Battalion, York County Associators, commissioned April 5, 1778. Christian Kunkel, the son of John Christian Kunkel, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, July 10, 1757, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1823, and was twice married, his second wife being Anne Maria Elizabeth Weltzhoffer. Child of Joseph and Catharine (Kunkel) Ross (possibly others):

1. Joseph, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) JOSEPH ROSS, son of Joseph and Catharine (Kunkel) Ross, was born at Middletown, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1825, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1895.

He married, March 19, 1849, Mary Bowman. (Gorgas V.) Child:

1. George Gorgas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) DR. GEORGE GORGAS ROSS, son of Joseph and Mary (Bowman) Ross, was born in Philadelphia, July 9, 1866, and died there on December 27, 1922. Acquiring his early education in the public schools of his native city, he entered business for a time, but later matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and received, in 1888, a certificate of proficiency in biology. A third of a century later (1921), the trustees of this institution conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Science, as of the class of 1888, testifying by this act to their appreciation of his post-graduate career. While an undergraduate in college, Dr. Ross played football, rowed on the "Varsity Crew," and became a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He attended the Medical School with the class of 1891, and among his classmates were Henry Beyea, Joseph Bloodgood, John G. Clark, A. O. J. Kelly, Charles F. Nassau, Joseph Sailer, William T. Shoemaker, and George C. Stout. He also studied abroad, in Vienna and Berlin.

After graduation, Dr. Ross served as resident physician in the German (now Lankenau) Hospital, with which he remained connected throughout almost thirty-two years. In 1895 he was elected chief of the out-patient surgical department of this hospital and in 1897 assistant surgeon, both of which posts he filled until his death. His service was marked by unfaltering loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to the high ideals, which animated him throughout his career, and by a generous helpfulness toward all who came under his care. His other hospital connections were numerous and important. From 1902 until his death he was surgeon to the Germantown Hospital, witnessing and largely aiding in its phenomenal growth during that period. He was surgeon to the Stetson Hospital from 1911 until his resignation in 1920 and surgeon to the Methodist Hospital from 1919 until his death.

When Dr. John B. Deaver was elected, in 1911, professor of the practice of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Ross was one of those whom he brought with him, and the latter served first as instructor and later as associate in surgery until Professor Deaver's retirement in 1922; he also acted as assistant or associate surgeon to the University Hospital for the same period.

As a teacher, Dr. Ross evinced the true scientific spirit, which characterized all his professional work. He was not satisfied to impart only facts, but made it a point to instill a spirit of inquiry as to the basis of these facts and theories and the correlation of cause and effect, so essential to success in medical and surgical work. In 1898 Dr. Ross was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia and in 1900 a Fellow of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. He became vice-president of the Academy of Surgery in 1916 and served as its president in 1920 and 1921. He had held a Fellowship in the American Surgical Association since 1914.

During the World War Dr. Ross volunteered his services, entering the United States Naval Reserve Force on June 20, 1917, with the rank of lieutenant, senior grade, soon earning his promotion to that of commander. He served for fifteen months with the United States Naval Base Hospital, No. 5, near Brest, and during June, July, and August, 1918, joined the operating teams at Paris, Chateau-Thierry, and Pierrefonds. On December 12, 1919, he was awarded the Navy Cross.

Dr. Ross had a large and active practice, scattered throughout the city and its suburbs. His technical skill was admirable and his conservative attitude in surgery



assured him that success, which he won and which he bore so modestly that only those, who had seen him at work and those whom he had carried through sickness to health, can adequately appreciate the unusual manual skill and the equally unusual qualities of mind and heart which were so preëminently a part of his being. He was an excellent diagnostician and a very good general surgeon. He never exhibited any tendency to specialize in his work, but was much interested in abdominal surgery and in hernia. He made numerous contributions to surgical literature, the most important of which is a report of 2,500 cases of fracture of the extremities, written in conjunction with M. I. Wilbert.

The various medical and surgical organizations of the United States are proud of his membership in their ranks. Among these are: The American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Medical societies, the Obstetrical, the Pathological and the Northwestern Medical societies of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, the American Surgical Association and the American College of Surgeons. He was a member of Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity and at one time served as its president.

Dr. Ross was a member of the St. Andrew's Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Benjamin Franklin Post of the American Legion. He was also a member of the University Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Pine Valley Golf Club, the Union League Club, and the Bachelors' Barge Club.

Dr. George Gorgas Ross married, June 6, 1899, Frances (Fanny) Jennings. (Jennings IV.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, born June 6, 1900; married, November 6, 1926, Harold Webber; they are the parents of three sons: i. Frederick Ross. ii. George Ross. iii. James Bartlett.
2. Frances Jennings, born November 9, 1902; married, October 28, 1922, William E. M. Poole; they are the parents of one daughter: i. Frances Fricke.

(T. L. Montgomery, Ed.: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XV, pp. 352-54. Family data.)

(The Gorgas Line).

(I) JOHANNES (JOHN) GORGAS, progenitor of the family in America, was born in Holland and died in 1741. He came to this country with his brothers prior to 1708 and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he became a member of the Mennonite Church.

He married Psyche Rittenhouse, who died in 1737, of the famous family of Rittenhouse, which has been identified with American progress since 1690, when the immigrant ancestor settled in Germantown and founded the first paper mill in America. Child (possibly others):

1. Jacob, of whom further.

(T. L. Montgomery, Ed.: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XV, p. 16. Family data.)

(II) JACOB GORGAS, son of Johannes and Psyche (Rittenhouse) Gorgas, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1728, and died at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1798. He served during the Revolutionary War as sergeant in Captain John Jones' Company, Colonel Peter Grubb's battalion, Lancaster County Associators, Independent Army, organized August 15, 1776. Jacob



Gorgas was famous for the eight-day clocks he constructed, many of which are still in excellent running condition.

Jacob Gorgas married Christina Mack, who was born March 29, 1734, and died October 20, 1804. Their children include:

1. Solomon, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) SOLOMON GORGAS, eldest son of Jacob and Christina (Mack) Gorgas, was born at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1764, and died in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1838. He removed to Cumberland County in 1800 and settled on a farm he purchased near White Hill. He was a prosperous farmer, and a stone barn, which he erected, is still standing, bearing on its gable the inscription "Solomon Gorgas, 1833," and is considered one of the landmarks of the section. He was also the proprietor of a country store, which he conducted successfully; and he represented his county in the Legislature as well.

Solomon Gorgas married Catherine Fahnestock, who was born in 1774 and died in 1853. Their children include:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) SARAH GORGAS, daughter of Solomon and Catherine (Fahnestock) Gorgas, was born January 19, 1800, and died in 1878.

She married, August 10, 1820, Samuel Bowman, who died August 21, 1878. They had a daughter, Mary Bowman, of whom further.

(V) MARY BOWMAN, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Gorgas) Bowman, was born in Whitehall, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1829. She married Joseph Ross. (Ross II.)

(Family data.)

(The Jennings Line).

The Jennings family is one of considerable antiquity, and has long been prominent in Pennsylvania and more particularly in Harrisburg. It probably traces its descent from Thomas Jennens, who emigrated from Holland to England.

(Family data.)

(I) JESSE JENNINGS, the first of the family on record in this country, was born November 7, 1777. He owned and operated an iron foundry. He served as a captain in the War of 1812.

Jesse Jennings married Martha, who was born February 23, 1780. Children:

1. Sarah, born February 15, 1804.
2. Elizabeth, born December 4, 1805.
3. William, of whom further.
4. Mary Ann, born October 17, 1808.
5. Samuel, born March 14, 1810.
6. Charles E., born July 7, 1811.
7. Lydia, born October 26, 1812.
8. Jesse.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) WILLIAM JENNINGS, son of Jesse and Martha Jennings, was born September 23, 1807. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the latter's iron foundry.

He married Elmina Elizabeth Boas. (Boas III.) Children:

1. Elmer F., born May 4, 1833.
2. Colonel William Wesley, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth M., born September 3, 1843; married Frank Scheffer.
4. Elmina R., born January 8, 1845.
5. Mary Emma, born September 26, 1847.
6. Fanny Boas, born March 9, 1854, died December 27, 1869.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) COLONEL WILLIAM WESLEY JENNINGS, son of William and Elmina Elizabeth (Boas) Jennings, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1838, and died there on February 28, 1894. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. The first business interest of Mr. Jennings was in the iron foundry owned and operated by his father, where he learned the trade of a moulder, afterward becoming a dealer in agricultural implements. About 1859 he purchased his father's business and operated the foundry until 1876. From 1876 to 1879 he was sheriff of Dauphin County. His second term included the exciting episode of the railroad riots, and it was largely owing to his prompt action and cool determination that the rising was checked before the fury of the rioters had passed beyond control.

In 1879 Mr. Jennings was elected president of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Harrisburg, the name being changed later to the Commonwealth Trust Company. Mr. Jennings was its first president, retaining the office to the close of his life, and it was in great measure owing to his far-sighted and wisely aggressive management that the bank, at the end of forty years, was still carrying on business on its original site, but had become so much in need of larger quarters, that it was engaged in a rebuilding program of vast proportions. The institution was the first trust company in Harrisburg and one of the pioneers in that form of banking in that part of Pennsylvania.

At the time of Lee's invasion, William W. Jennings enlisted in the Lochiel Grays, served as adjutant at Camp Curtin, and was afterward commissioned colonel of the 127th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was also colonel of the 26th Emergency Regiment, which stood between Lee's Army and the capital of Pennsylvania.

In political principle, Colonel Jennings was a Republican. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic; his only club was the Harrisburg; and he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He attended Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. A man of striking appearance and soldierly bearing, his features bore the stamp of the qualities for which he was distinguished throughout his career. Someone has truly described him as "a fearless official and far-sighted business man." His name will go down in the history of Harrisburg as that of the founder and president of one of her most distinguished banking institutions.

Colonel William Wesley Jennings married, December 17, 1861, Emma Jane Van Horn. (Van Horn III.) Children:

1. Frederick Boas, died in infancy.

2. Mary, born in Harrisburg, where she now makes her home.
  3. William, born August 18, 1868, died November 4, 1926; was a prominent bank executive of Harrisburg; married, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1892, Jean Belle West, daughter of William Armstrong and Jennie (Waddell) West.
  4. Frances (Fanny), of whom further.
  5. Harry, married Mary Saylor, of Allentown, Pennsylvania; they reside in Florida.
- (Family data.)

(IV) FRANCES (FANNY) JENNINGS, daughter of Colonel William Wesley and Emma Jane (Van Horn) Jennings, was educated in Miss Woodward's School in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and at the School of Design in Philadelphia. Among the clubs to which she belongs are the Acorn Club and the Print Club.

Frances Jennings married Dr. George Gorgas Ross. (Ross III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Van Horn Line).

(I) JOHN VAN HORN, progenitor of the family in America, came from Holland and settled in Trenton, New Jersey. He is listed in Revolutionary War records as having been a private, from Essex County, New Jersey.

John Van Horn married Susan Seeds, a native of Ireland. Child (among others):

1. William, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) WILLIAM VAN HORN, son of John and Susan (Seeds) Van Horn, was born at Westfield, New Jersey, December 8, 1809, and died October 2, 1859.

He married Jane Hutton. (Hutton III.) Child:

1. Emma Jane, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) EMMA JANE VAN HORN, daughter of William and Jane (Hutton) Van Horn, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1842, and died there on October 28, 1918. She married Colonel William Wesley Jennings. (Jennings III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hutton Line).

The surname Hutton is of local origin, there being nearly thirty parishes and townships of the name in England.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JAMES HUTTON, American progenitor of the family, was born in Ireland on December 21, 1756, and died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1843. He was the last soldier of the Revolution in Cumberland County. He enlisted at Carlisle and served during the war. He was in several battles and at the surrender of Yorktown and maintained the record of a good soldier. He returned to Carlisle after the war and was buried there with full military honors. Captain Washington's United States Horse Artillery from Carlisle Barracks and other units attended the funeral.

James Hutton married Jane Spottswood. Their son was:

1. James Hamilton, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) JAMES HAMILTON HUTTON, son of James and Jane (Spottswood) Hutton, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1772, and died January 21, 1817. According to records on file in the Military Secretary's Office, United States War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, he served as a sergeant in Captain William Alexander's Company, 5th Regiment (Fenton's), Pennsylvania Militia, during the War of 1812, having enlisted February 24, 1814, and being discharged August 24, 1814, at Albany, New York.

James Hamilton Hutton married Nancy McFadden, and they were the parents of one daughter:

1. Jane, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JANE HUTTON, daughter of James Hamilton and Nancy (McFadden) Hutton, was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1814 and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in April, 1849. She married William Van Horn. (Van Horn II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Boas Line).

(I) REV. WILLIAM BOAS, progenitor of the family in America, was a son of Frederick Boas. He was born in the Canton of Zurich, not far from Berne, the capital of Switzerland, in 1739, died November 28, 1814, and is buried in Reading, Pennsylvania. He was of the Reformed faith, as "all his fathers were," some of his ancestors having been distinguished ministers. William Boas received scientific and theological training at the University of Halle, Germany, after which, in 1770, he came to America, under the auspices of the denomination at Berne. However, he neglected to bring the necessary credentials from the Fathers of the Reformed Church in Holland, from whom the Colonial denominations received their authority. In the Coetal minutes of the Reformed Church (1771), regret is expressed that, because of his lack of credentials, they were forced to decline to receive him. However, the congregation at Reading, Pennsylvania, petitioned the Coetus that he be assigned to them as pastor. The Holland authorities, jealous of their rights, at first were adamant, but in 1773 agreed: "As Pennsylvania is a free country, we cannot drive him away from his congregation."

William Boas labored faithfully for his congregation, and under date of May, 1777, the Pennsylvania Coetus (which was similar to the present-day Synod) in a letter to Holland, praised Rev. Mr. Boas highly, saying: "His congregation in Reading is in a most flourishing condition. . . . He is beloved, not only in Reading, but by all members of the Coetus." About 1781, Rev. William Boas resigned his charge at Reading, but later records indicate that he returned: "The Rev. Mr. Boas of the Reading congregation, on the 15th of September, 1786, preached the funeral sermon of John Waldschmidt." During the Revolution, William Boas served as chaplain of one of the Associated Battalions in Berks County (1777).



Rev. William Boas married Susanna Eppler. Children:

1. John.
2. William.
3. Susanna.
4. Daniel.
5. Jacob.
6. Catharine, married Frederic Rapp.
7. Frederic, of whom further.
8. Barbara, married Jacob Bevan.

(Family data.)

(II) FREDERIC BOAS, son of Rev. William and Susanna (Eppler) Boas, was born July 3, 1785, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and there learned the trade of copper-smith and tinplate worker. He went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1811.

Frederic Boas married, May 17, 1811, Elizabeth Krause. (Krause II.) Children:

1. Elmina Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Frederic, born May 5, 1815.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ELMINA ELIZABETH BOAS, daughter of Frederic and Elizabeth (Krause) Boas, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1813, and died there on October 10, 1884. She married William Jennings. (Jennings II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Krause Line).

The surname Krause, also spelled Kraus, Krauss, and Krausse, means "curly-headed" and refers to the appearance of its first bearers.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) DAVID KRAUSE, the first of the name of whom we have record, was a lieutenant of a Company of Associators in the New Jersey campaign in 1776 and in the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777. Later he was commissary of Greenwalt's battalion. He was captain of the 1st Company of the 2d Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, in 1783, in service guarding convention troops. David Krause at one time was adjutant to Colonel Marsteller. He was also associate judge of Lebanon County as the time of his death.

David Krause married Regina Orth. (Orth II.) Child:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) ELIZABETH KRAUSE, daughter of David and Regina (Orth) Krause, was born in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1795, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1847. She married Frederic Boas. (Boas II.)

(The Orth Line).

(I) ADAM ORTH, the first of the family of whom we have record, was appointed a sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777, and during the Revolutionary War assisted in organizing associated battalions. Later he served in the militia.

He was probably the same Adam Ort, who served as an assessor in Lancaster County, 1765, 1766, and 1768, as shown by a bill for his services submitted to the House at Philadelphia, September 18, 1770.

Adam Orth married Anna Katharine Kucher, of a Moravian family. Child:

1. Regina, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) REGINA ORTH, daughter of Adam and Anna Katharine (Kucher) Orth, married David Krause. (Krause I.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Mulford

Surname authorities give differing opinions in regard to the English surname Mulford. In all probability, it has been derived from the Old English "mulne," for mill, and ford, hence the mill by the ford, although the name might possibly have been taken from the place now known as Mudford, a parish three miles from Yeovil, County Somerset. The earliest references are found in this district. That it is a surname derived from a locality is generally accepted.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

The Molford family of Devonshire traces back to Roger Molford of South Molton, who was living about 1420 and who married Elizabeth Hach, daughter of Gilbert Hach, of County Devon. Their son, Thomas Molford, of South Molton, married Agnes Blackmore, of Bishop's Rymnet, Devonshire, and had a son, William, who married Sabyn, cousin and heir to John Shote of Newland, in Devonshire. They were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Jane.
3. Edyth.
4. Agnes.

William Molford, son of William and Sabyn Molford, married Alys White, daughter of Thomas White, of South Molton, and they had a son Roger, of Cadburye in Devon. He married Amye Copener, daughter and heir of William Copener, of Cadburye. They were the parents of:

1. Roger, died young.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. John, of whom further.
4. William, of whom further.
5. Sabyn, married (first) Hugh Staplehill; (second) Will Honeywill.
6. Mary, married Richard Pollard, of Langley, Devonshire.
7. Agnes, married John Garland, of Whitefield, Marwood.

Thomas Molford, son of Roger and Amye (Copener) Molford, married Susan Southcott, daughter of Thomas Southcott, of Bovey Tracy, in Devon, and had:

1. Roger, died young.
2. John.
3. Thomas, died young.
4. Gilbert.
5. Ann or Amy, married Robert Cooker, of Mapowder, Dorsetshire.
6. Thomazin, married Richard Batson, of Chumleigh; died in 1619.
7. Mary, married Joseph Weeks.
8. Frances.
9. Barbara.
10. Susan, married Edward Calmady.

MOLFORD (MULFORD).

*Arms*—Sable, a fess ermine between three swans argent.

*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-swan wings expanded argent, beaked gules.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of family.)



MOLFO

Molford. In all probability, it has been taken from the place now known as Molford, Devon. The earliest record of it is a surname derived from a locative.

Dictionary of English and Welsh

The Molford family of Devonshire traces back to Roger Molford, who was living about 1450 and who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pocher of Comery Devon. Their son, Thomas Molford, of South Molton, married Anne Blackmore, of Bishop's Hymet, Devonshire, and had a son, who married Anne, daughter of John Shute of Newland, in Devon.

- William
- John
- Robert
- Thomas

MOLFO (MOLFO)

General Ancestry: Arms in possession of family. (Burke: "General Ancestry" Arms in possession of family).

- William
- John
- Robert
- Thomas
- James
- Henry
- Charles
- George
- Edward
- Frederick
- Alfred
- Arthur
- Augustus
- Charles
- George
- Henry
- James
- John
- Robert
- Thomas
- William

William Molford, who married Anne (Copene) Molford, married Susan Southam, daughter of Thomas Southam, of Bovey Tracy, in Devon, and had:

Robert Cooker, of Mapowder, Dorsetshire.  
and Batson, of Chumleigh; died in 1619.



Molford  
(Mulford)



John Molford, son of Roger and Amye (Copener) Molford, was a counsellor-at-law. He married Cecile Maze and they were the parents of:

1. Roger.
2. John.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Amye.
5. Susan.
6. Mary.
7. Dorothy.

William Molford, son of Roger and Amye (Copener) Molford, married Grace Calmady and had:

1. Roger.
2. Amye or Ann.

(William M. Mervine Collection, No. 506, in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Two brothers, John and William Mulford, who are believed to be of the Molford family of Devonshire, England, the ancestry of which is recorded above, emigrated from England about 1639. They had been soldiers in the English civil wars in the time of Charles I. On arriving in America, they took up their residence in Salem, Massachusetts, but later established themselves in Southampton, Long Island, making the journey by way of Connecticut, of which Colony the island was then a part. The names of the two brothers, William and John, appear in the town records of Southampton, 1643-48. In 1648 or 1649 they appear to have been two of the nine persons who settled Easthampton, Long Island. John Mulford was commissioned to be a judge in 1674. He died in 1686 at the age of eighty years. He was the father of four children, who have numerous descendants. William Mulford devoted his attention to agriculture and he bought land directly from the Indians.

The records in possession of the family differ as to which one of these brothers was the American progenitor of our line. One set of records traces the line from John, the emigrant, through four generations of John Mulfords to John Mulford, born in 1770 and definitely known as of our line. The other has it from the brother of John, the emigrant, William (1), who was born in England in 1620, died in March, 1687, and married Sarah Akers, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Akers, through his son William (2), who was born about 1660, died in 1719, and resided on the south side of the Cohansey River in Cohansey (now Bridgeton), Salem County, New Jersey. This William (2) Mulford married Mary and had:

1. Jacob, of whom further.
2. Abigail, married a son of Sam Thompson.
3. Benjamin.
4. Ephraim.
5. Jonathan.
6. Moses.
7. Stephen, married Hannah.
8. William.
9. Aaron.



Jacob (1) Mulford, son of William (2) and Mary Mulford, was born about 1680 and resided in Fairfield Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. He married Phoebe, probably Phoebe Hedges, and they became the parents of:

1. Jacob (2), of whom further.
2. A daughter, married a man named Carll.
3. Levina, married a man named Lummis.
4. William, married Charity Parsons.

Jacob (2) Mulford, son of Jacob (1) and Phoebe Mulford, was born March 12, 1715, and baptized April 7 of the same year. He resided in Cumberland or Cape May County, New Jersey, and married Jean, who was born December 20, 1713. They were the parents of:

1. John, born in 1738; removed to Bridgeton, New Jersey; married, in Bridgeton, Hannah Westcott.
2. Jonathan, of whom further.

Jonathan Mulford, son of Jacob (2) and Jean Mulford, was born on a farm near Cape May, New Jersey, July 29, 1747, and was baptized, as an adult, in 1783. He served in the Revolution as a private in the 3d Battalion (also known as Colonel Somer's Battalion) of New Jersey Militia, which was part of the Continental Army mustered from Cumberland County. He was known as Jonathan Mulford of Alloways' Creek. Jonathan Mulford married, June 24, 1767, Lucy Smith, born March 20, 1748. Children:

1. John, probably, of whom further.
2. Jane.

(Records in possession of the family. Alfred M. Heston: "South Jersey, a History," Vol. V, pp. 140-41.)

(I) JOHN MULFORD, in all probability a descendant of either John Mulford or his brother William, the emigrants, was born March 22, 1770, and died April 18, 1858. He is buried at the Baptist Church, Mullica Hill, New Jersey. John Mulford resided near Canton, Salem County, New Jersey, but later removed to Woodbury, Gloucester County, in the same State.

He married (first), March 4 or 14, 1793, Sarah, who was born May 9, 1775, and died September 15, 1808. John Mulford married (second), April 6, 1809, Elizabeth Reeves, who was born May 12, 1783, and died January 13, 1837. His third wife, to whom he was married January 6, 1838, was Abigail Harris, born August 10, 1769, died January 13, 1851. He married (fourth), in 1854, Abigail Ford, of Gloucester County, New Jersey, who died in 1866. Among the children of his first marriage was John, Jr., of whom further.

(William M. Mervine Collection, No. 781, in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Records in possession of the family.)

(II) JOHN MULFORD, JR., eldest son of John and Sarah Mulford, was born in Salem County, New Jersey, March 26, 1800, and died March 1, 1876. He removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the name of Mulford and Alter. His residence was on East Logan Square.

John Mulford, Jr., married (first), August 12, 1823, Maria Conover Bertron. (Bertron III.) He married (second), April 5, 1855, Eliza Fenton Styles. Children of the first marriage:

1. A child, died in infancy.
2. A child, died in infancy.
3. A daughter, died in early womanhood.
4. John Brantley, of whom further.
5. Reading B.
6. Richard Townsend.
- 7, 8, 9 and 10. Four daughters, all of whom married.

Child of the second marriage:

11. Styles E., born April 4, 1857; removed to Oregon.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 1528. Josiah Granville Leach: "Memorial of the Reading Family," p. 66. Records in possession of the family.)

(III) JOHN BRANTLEY MULFORD, eldest son of John Mulford, Jr., and Maria Conover (Bertron) Mulford, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1827, and died there February 8, 1869. After graduating from the Central High School of his native city, he was associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business for many years, the firm being one of the largest and most successful of the kind in Philadelphia.

John Brantley Mulford married, in Philadelphia, November 1, 1850, Emma Matilda Kennard. (Kennard V.) They were the parents of three sons, among whom was Spencer Kennard, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1528-29. Records in possession of the family.)

(IV) SPENCER KENNARD MULFORD, second son of John Brantley and Emma Matilda (Kennard) Mulford, was born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1854. After attending a private school for two years, he removed to Albany, New York, in 1864. On his return to Philadelphia in 1868, he entered the Hancock Grammar School, and in 1869 was enrolled as a student in the Central High School, where he completed his formal education. Three years later, in 1872, he became associated with the leather business as an employee of England and Bryan, at Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia. This firm were curriers and jobbers of sole and harness leather, and he worked to make himself familiar with the details of the business. By faithful application and ability he merited the steady promotion, of which his employers made him the subject, and in 1896 he was given an interest in the business. In 1904 the firm of England and Bryan was succeeded by England, Walton and Company, Inc., of which Mr. Mulford was made vice-president, later being elected to the office of president. This corporation, which is the largest concern of its kind in Philadelphia, operates five tanneries in the South and branches in Boston, Massachusetts, and Chicago, Illinois. Its headquarters are in the great concrete structure which carries the name of the company, at Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. During his connection, first with the firm and

afterwards with the corporation, Mr. Mulford contributed in a large degree to the growth and success of the business and proved himself one of the ablest business executives in the Philadelphia area. He retired in 1932. During the World War he served as chairman of the leather products division of the War Resources Committee, and his corporation was the largest supplier of leather to the government during this period.

A military record stands to the credit of Mr. Mulford. In 1876 he enlisted in Company C, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and two years later was made a non-commissioned officer, his term of service having been four years. He has always been a stalwart Republican in politics, and in the late 'seventies was an enthusiastic member of the Republican Invincibles, taking an active part in the stirring campaign of that year. Affiliated with the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, he was eligible through descent from Jacob Cox, whose patriotic service is recorded within these pages. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Union League of Philadelphia, Penn Club of Philadelphia, Harris Dining Club, of which latter organization he was president for many years, Sunnybrook Golf Club, Huntingdon Valley Hunt Club, Tobyhanna Rod and Gun Club, and Ledger Club. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he served as one of its directors for four years, also serving as a director and member of the finance committee of the Integrity Trust Company of Philadelphia and as one of the board of directors of the Seaboard Bond and Mortgage Company of Philadelphia. In addition to these many activities, Spencer K. Mulford also found time to serve as a member of the Public Education Association of Philadelphia and as a trustee of Bucknell University and of the Samaritan Hospital of Philadelphia.

It is a record of singularly compelling interest that contains the achievements of Mr. Mulford during his long and well-filled career. While his life has been primarily devoted to business, which has been his chief endeavor, he has also found time to give of his presence and counsel to many important interests, which have benefited appreciably thereby. He has likewise been liberal in his contributions to many worthwhile causes, civic and religious. He and his family have always been closely identified with the Baptist denomination, and in the history and growth of the church of that name in Philadelphia they have played an important part. He was a member and trustee of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, for many years until 1898, when the family removed to Montgomery County and became affiliated with the Jenkintown Baptist Church.

Spencer Kennard Mulford married, October 27, 1880, Mary Blanche Harley, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1858, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Makin) Harley. Jacob Harley, of German descent, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania; his wife, Elizabeth (Makin) Harley, was born in England, coming to this country in 1828. Children of Spencer Kennard and Mary Blanche (Harley) Mulford:

1. William Harley, born February 13, 1882; married, February 2, 1907, Louise Levick, daughter of Howard Register and Mary E. (Allen) Levick; their son, Spencer Kennard Mulford, 3d, died in infancy.



2. Spencer Kennard, Jr., born June 8, 1884.
3. John Brantley, born July 11, 1890.

All the sons were educated at the William Penn Charter School and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mulford has had his residence at "Penrythe," his country place on Church Road, between Jenkintown and Chestnut Hill, for more than thirty years, and here he devotes considerable time to arboriculture, which is one of his favorite interests.

(Family data.)

(The Kennard Line).

Surname authorities differ as to the meaning of the name Kennard. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," maintains that it is from the Old English "cene," bold or keen, and "h(e)ard," hard or strong, the name meaning boldly strong. Other authorities give it as a variant of Kenward, which, going back to Old English, means bold guardian. However, that it is an ancient personal name adopted as a surname is not refuted. One Kenewardus or Keneward, mentioned in the Domesday Book, was a Thane of Edward the Confessor, County Gloucester.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

(I) JOSEPH KINARD (as he spelled the name), the first known ancestor of our line, was granted a license, December 6, 1735, to marry Esther Dungworth. Joseph and Esther (Dungworth) Kinard were the parents of Samuel, of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXII, p. 227.)

(II) SAMUEL KENARD (as he spelled the name), son of Joseph and Esther (Dungworth) Kinard, was born probably in New Jersey and died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, 7th month, 1799. Beyond the Ferry Road, Samuel Kenard purchased a lot, April 14, 1782, and built there a brick house. He was a justice of the peace for many years. In 1792 he was a member of the Friendship Fire Company of Haddonfield. He witnessed many wills, including that of John Hood, of Darby, October 23, 1719, and also "praised" goods, December 16, 1721; that of Josiah Shivers, of Waterford, Gloucester County, New Jersey, April 19, 1768; and that of James Davis, of Haddonfield, Newton Township, Gloucester County, July 28, 1772. In the will of Jonathan Hood, Oxford, Philadelphia County, February 20, 1730-31, Samuel Kenard is mentioned as a friend. In his own will, dated January 29, 1799, and proved in Gloucester County, July 30, 1799, Samuel Kenard made the following bequests:

unto my beloved Wife Elizabeth my best Horse and Riding Chair all the Household and Kitchen Furniture which she brought with her at our Marriage and all the Bonds and Notes outstanding and due to me at the time of my decease. (Reserving thereout and giving to my Executor so much of the said Bonds and Notes so outstanding as will be sufficient to pay such debts that I may owe at the time of my Decease which I have contracted and made since my marriage to my said Wife.) I further give and bequeath unto my said Wife so long as she shall remain my Widow and no longer the use rents and services of my House and Lot of Land where I now live in Haddonfield and my Lot of Land on the main Street in Haddonfield all which several Bequests made to my said Wife shall be in lieu and instead of her Right of Dower in and to my whole Estate.



I give and devise unto my Son William immediately after the expiration of the Widowhood of my said Wife aforesaid my said House and Lot of Land where I now live in Haddonfield, my said Lot of Land on the main Street in Haddonfield and fifteen Acres of my Woodland in the Township of Gloucester to be surveyed and laid off at the end of the Tract next adjoining Isaac Busby's Land, to hold to him my said Son William his Heirs and Assigns forever but if my said son William shall happen to depart this life under the age of Twentyone years without leaving Lawful Issue of his Body Begotten then in that case, I Estate Real and personal wheresoever Situate and being to hold to him my said Son Samuel Assigns forever.

I give Bequeath and devise unto my Son Samuel all the residue and remainder of my Estate Real and personal wheresoever Situate and being to hold him my said Son Samuel his heirs and Assigns forever.

He appointed his son, Samuel, executor of the will, and the witnesses were David Cox, Thomas Redman, Jr., and Thomas Redman.

Samuel Kenard married (first), August 10, 1762 (date of license), Sarah (Smith) Cox, widow of David Cox. (Cox III.) He married (second), June 22, 1796, Elizabeth (Troth) Lindsey or Linsey. Her maiden name is unknown, but she was brought up from childhood in the home of Thomas Evans. It is believed she was a daughter of a daughter of Thomas Evans. She married (first) Isaac Troth and (second) Ezekiel Lindsey. Children of Samuel and Sarah (Smith-Cox) Kenard:

1. William.
2. Samuel, Jr., of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXXIII, p. 384; Vol. XXXIV, p. 130. "Philadelphia Wills," Book D, p. 197; Book E, p. 561. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Dunwoody and Hood Families and Collateral Branches," p. 86. "Haines Genealogy," p. 337. "Historic Notes of Old Coles Church," p. 726. "Records of Marriages in Burlington County, New Jersey, 1795-1801," p. 13. Henry M. Cox: "The Cox Family in America," p. 218. "The Elfreth Necrology," in "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 194. George R. Prowell: "History of Camden County, New Jersey," pp. 614, 617. Will of Samuel Kenard, on file in Trenton, New Jersey.)

(III) SAMUEL KENNARD, JR. (as he spelled the name), son of Samuel and Sarah (Smith-Cox) Kenard, resided in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

He married, at the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, October 28, 1784, Elizabeth Hugg. (Hugg IV.) Among their children was the Rev. Joseph Hugg, of whom further.

(Will of Samuel Kenard, on file in Trenton, New Jersey. Records of Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia. J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1528-29. Family data.)

(IV) REV. JOSEPH HUGG KENNARD, son of Samuel Kennard, Jr., and Elizabeth (Hugg) Kennard, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, April 24, 1798, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1866. He came to the latter city when a young man, and was instrumental in founding the Tenth Baptist Church there. This church he served as pastor for forty years. He was also known as the founder of the American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia, and for his great endeavors in the religious field was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Joseph H. Kennard married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 27, 1822, Beulah Elfrette Cox. (Cox V.) They were the parents of:

1. Rev. Joseph Spencer, married Nancy Reed Jeffers.
2. Emma Matilda, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1528-29. Henry M. Cox: "The Cox Family in America," p. 218. Family data.)

(V) EMMA MATILDA KENNARD, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Hugg and Beulah Elfrette (Cox) Kennard, was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1829, and died there December 6, 1882. She married John Brantley Mulford. (Mulford III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Bertron Line).

Bertron, a variant of Bertrand and Bertram, is of Teutonic origin, meaning bright or glorious raven. It is a well-known baptismal name even today. A family of Bertram of Norman origin dates from the time of Henry I, when William Bertram founded the Priory of Brinkburne, County Northumberland. Two baronies by tenure were held in the name of Bertram down to the thirteenth century.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

Three Bertrand (early spelling) brothers came from France and settled in this country, one in Philadelphia, one in Reading, and the third in Easton, Pennsylvania. Of this ancestry was David Bertron, who owned a farm of two hundred and ten acres in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. He had two sons, one of whom, James, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and served in the Revolutionary War. James Bertron had a son, David, of Readington, New Jersey, whose estate was administered by his son, John, January 29, 1763. Of this family may be Dr. Abraham Bertron, who is the first definitely known ancestor of our line.

(*"Portrait and Biographical Record of Hunterdon and Warren Counties, New Jersey,"* (Chapman Publishing Company) p. 275. *"New Jersey Archives,"* First Series, Vol. XXXIII, p. 40.)

(I) DR. ABRAHAM BERTRON married Rebecca Moses. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(Josiah G. Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," pp. 66-67.)

(II) DR. DAVID BERTRON, son of Dr. Abraham and Rebecca (Moses) Bertron, was born in 1763 and died in Philadelphia, August 4, 1826, in his sixty-third year. For a number of years he resided with his parents near Readington, New Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan and then, for more than a quarter of a century, he practiced medicine in Philadelphia.

Dr. David Bertron married Deborah Reading. (Reading IV.) They were the parents of:

1. Eliza Jones, born near Flemington, New Jersey, in June, 1793, died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1873; married William Porter.

2. Maria Conover, of whom further.
3. George W., married Henrietta Rohrman, of Philadelphia.
4. Rev. Samuel Reading, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1806, died at his plantation, "Greenwood," near Port Gibson, Mississippi, October 7, 1878; married (first), August 5, 1834, Caroline Christie, of Port Gibson; (second), in 1847, Mrs. Catherine Barnes, of Claiborne County, Mississippi; (third), August 5, 1857, Otilie Mueller.
5. (Probably) a daughter.  
(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(III) MARIA CONOVER BERTRON, daughter of Dr. David and Deborah (Reading) Bertron, was born January 31, 1804, and died September 1, 1852. She married John Mulford, Jr. (Mulford II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Cox Line).

The name may have signified one of small stature, but more likely it came from the Latin "Cocus," a cook, and corrupted from that to the more familiar names Cocke, Cocks, Cox and Coxe. Another suggestion is that the name is from Coke or Cocke, meaning a river or water course, as appears in such place names as Cokesford, Cockthorpe, Cockermouth, and Cocksedge. The balance of opinion is that the numerous Cox families of Great Britain received their patronymic from "Le Coq," the Frenchman who brought the name to England. He was so named for his fighting qualities and constant watchfulness. Our Cox family may have been connected with the London and Hertfordshire Coxes, but nothing confirming this has been found.

(Henry Miller Cox: "The Cox Family in America," pp. 1-7.)

(I) JOHN (1) COX, the American progenitor of our family, was born in England and died in Rancocas, New Jersey, before 1724, aged eighty-three or eighty-four. He is said to have emigrated from Gloucester, England, with his wife and three children, about 1688. He lived a number of years in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, but finally settled at Rancocas, New Jersey, where he bought the ferry.

He married but the name of his wife is unknown. Children:

1. John (2), of whom further.
  2. Samuel.
  3. Mary.
  4. (Probably) William, died in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1759; married Hannah. Probably others.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 217-20.)

(II) JOHN (2) COX, son of John (1) Cox, was born in England about 1686 and died in Rancocas, New Jersey, about 1731, in his forty-fifth year. He bought a tract of wild land in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, near Trenton, and cleared about fifty or sixty acres. Here he built a log house and barn, paying more than half the purchase price and mortgaging the balance to

Anthony Morris of Philadelphia. Later he removed to Rancocas, New Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his life.

John (2) Cox married, in Byberry, Pennsylvania, 9-25-1717, Jane (Jones) Phillips, who married again after her husband's death. Children, born in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey:

1. John, born February 18, 1720, died in Moorestown, New Jersey, before 1803; married (license granted, September 30, 1744), Abigail Ellis.
2. David, of whom further.
3. William, died in Moorestown, New Jersey, in 1769; married Sarah.
4. (Perhaps) Jonathan.
5. (Perhaps) Jacob.

(*Ibid.*, p. 218.)

(III) DAVID COX, son of John (2) and Jane (Jones-Phillips) Cox, was born in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, about 1722 and died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1760. He took up his residence in the latter town, where he engaged in the blacksmith trade.

He married Sarah Smith, an English woman, who married (second) Samuel Kennard. (Kennard II.) Children:

1. Jacob, of whom further.
2. David, born October 24, 1756, died in Cape May, New Jersey, 2d month-14-1833; served in the Revolutionary War; married, 10th month-21-1790, Sarah Stevenson.
3. Isaac, removed to Ohio about 1790; married, but the name of his wife is not of a record.
4. Abigail, removed to Ohio with her brother Isaac; married Hezekiah Kemball.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 220, 221.)

(IV) JACOB COX, son of David and Sarah (Smith) Cox, was born probably in Haddonfield, New Jersey, September 29, 1754, and died in Gloucester County, New Jersey. He and his brother David enlisted in the spring of 1777 in Morgan's Kentucky Rifle Brigade, then stationed near Redbank, New Jersey, a rather unusual occurrence, as they were Quakers. Jacob Cox is also listed as a private in the 3d Battalion, Gloucester County, New Jersey, Militia, and in Colonel Somer's battalion of New Jersey State Troops. His home was in Haddonfield.

Jacob Cox married, in 1776, Mary Harding, daughter of George Harding, of England. Children:

1. Sarah, born December 25, 1776; married (first) Jesse Ellis; married (second), but this husband's name is not of record.
2. Mary, born February 12, 1779; married Samuel Hopkins of Philadelphia.
3. Tamar Kennard, born August 26, 1781; married (first) Joseph Hustis; (second) Lemuel Howell.
4. David, born October 3, 1783; married, April 5, 1806, Abigail Town.
5. Menan, born July 2, 1786; married Sarah Reeves.
6. George Harding, born August 28, 1788, died in October, 1868; married Eliza Barry.
7. Elizabeth, born April 24, 1791.
8. Rebecca Redman, born in New York City, December 6, 1793; married James Brady.
9. Jacob, born in 1796; died in infancy.
10. Beulah Elfrette, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 220, 221-22. William S. Stryker: "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," p. 559. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. VI, p. 183; Vol. X, p. 111. Family data.)



(V) BEULAH ELFRETTE COX, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Harding) Cox, was born probably in Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1798 and died in Philadelphia. She married the Rev. Joseph Hugg Kennard. (Kennard IV.)

(Henry Miller Cox: "The Cox Family in America," p. 222. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. X, p. 111. Family data.)

(The Reading Line).

The precise antiquity of the surname Reading is difficult to determine. The name is supposed, however, to have had its genesis during the period of the Saxon Heptarch and to have been derived from the Saxon tribe Radingas, the descendants of Raeda, whose best monument is their most enduring settlement, Reading, the shire town of Berks, England. Various spellings of the name are Redynge, Rydinge, Redding and Reading. It is probable that the American Readings were closely connected with the family of John Reading, a barrister of the Inner Temple, London, who, in 1629, was co-trustee and executor (with John Hampden, John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley) of the will of Isaac Johnson, the wealthiest patentee of the Massachusetts Colony.

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," pp. 3-10.)

(I) COLONEL JOHN (I) READING, founder of the New Jersey Reading family, died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in October, 1717, probably over sixty-one years of age. It is believed that Colonel John (I) Reading was of gentle birth, having had in his youth the advantages of a good education. It is suggested that he came from Ireland or from London or from the vicinity where the Readings lived since the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The date of his arrival in America is not known, but he appeared in records of Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1684. Recorded with him was Daniel Reading, who may have been his father or brother. It is thought that Daniel Reading subsequently returned to England, as records of him disappear after 1691, when he was high sheriff in Gloucester County, New Jersey. Colonel John (I) Reading was interested in West New Jersey some years before he came to live there. In 1677 he purchased "one-sixth of a propriety," according to later deeds, one in 1687 showing conveyance of two hundred fifty acres and another, in 1698, one thousand acres, both being parts of the "one-sixth propriety." It is possible that Colonel Reading was a member of the company formed in London in 1677, known as the London Company, which undertook to settle sections (tenths) on the Delaware River. A similar movement was on foot in County Dublin, Ireland. For that reason it has been suggested that Colonel John (I) Reading may have been of the prominent branch of the Reading family then living in Ireland. This is emphasized by the fact that he settled in New Jersey in the "Irish tenth."

For many years after his arrival in America, Colonel John (I) Reading resided in what is now Gloucester City, New Jersey. In 1685 he was elected a member of the Assembly which met at Burlington. When Old Gloucester County was organized, Gloucester City was made the county seat. Colonel Reading was one

of the surveyors who laid out the town lots, and of the eighty-eight lots, he owned the majority. He was one of the first councillors, established in 1687; from 1688 to 1702, he was clerk of the county; in 1693 he was granted a ferry franchise over the Gloucester River and on the Delaware from Gloucester to Wicaco, Philadelphia. He had acquired the title "Captain" as early as 1695, when he was in command of a militia company of Gloucester County. He was elected member of the Assembly of 1697 and 1701, and served as clerk then. When New Jersey was formed from East and West Jersey in 1702, "Capt." John Reading's name was in the list of "persons proper to be of the Council." In 1703 he was appointed one of the agents to treat with the Indians. Between 1704 and 1709 Colonel Reading removed to what was then the northern part of Burlington County, later Amwell Township, Hunterdon County. His first purchase of land there was in 1704. His estate, "Mount Amwell," lay on the Delaware River, covering the present towns of Stockton and Prallsville. "John Reading's Landing" is mentioned in Pennsylvania records, January 27, 1710-11, when Quakers of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, petitioned that there be laid out "opposite John Reading's landing" a convenient road to Burlington meetinghouse, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of the "Old York Road." Crossing the Delaware at Reading's Landing, it was laid out to Newark, New Jersey, and was the early highway to New York. Colonel Reading was an active and valuable member of the Council endorsed by the Lords of Trade, December 5, 1713, and it is believed that he fathered the founding of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. On March 18, 1713-14, he was commissioned captain of the militia company of Amwell and the upper part of Hopewell, Hunterdon County; December 23, 1715, he was promoted to "Lieutenant-Colonel" under John Hamilton, Esq. Letters of administration of Colonel Reading's estate were granted to his son John, November 2, 1717, who gave bond November 15, 1717, as "John Reading, yeoman." A theory is that Colonel John (1) Reading was a Quaker and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground, Buckingham, Pennsylvania, but this is not proven and it is only conjectured that he was of the Friends' faith. He was one of the largest landholders of New Jersey.

Colonel John (1) Reading married Elizabeth. Children:

1. John (2), of whom further.

2. Elsie, born in Gloucester County (now Camden County), New Jersey, died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; married, about 1710, Captain Daniel Howell.

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," pp. 11-22, 39-40. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXIII, Wills, p. 377.)

(II) GOVERNOR JOHN (2) READING, son of Colonel John (1) and Elizabeth Reading, was born in Gloucester County (now Camden County), New Jersey, June 6, 1686, and died in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, November 5, 1767. He was sent to England with his mother and sister to receive his early education. Little is known of his earlier life, but he was soon back in New Jersey assisting his father in surveying and the management of the great estate, which he later

inherited. This, with what he acquired for himself, made him by far the wealthiest man of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. On November 3, 1718, when only thirty-two years of age, Governor Hunter nominated him to a seat in the Provincial Council, a high honor. While this nomination was pending before the king, John (2) Reading was commissioner on boundaries between New Jersey and New York, also between East and West Jersey, chosen March 28, 1719. On August 12, 1720, the Council chose him to assist James Alexander, surveyor general of the Province. The king confirmed John (2) Reading as Councillor, June 24, 1720, under the new Governor Burnet, as he was sworn in as Councillor March 25, 1721, remaining in that office until 1758, when he resigned. On February 10, 1727, he was commissioned "Colonel of ye Military Regiment of Foot for ye County of Hunterdon, whereof Daniel Cox, Esq., was Collonel." That same day he was appointed president judge of the County Court of Common Pleas. On August 14, 1727, he was made surrogate for Hunterdon and Somerset counties and on November 6, 1728, was one of the judges appointed "to try pirates." He filled other offices of the county, carried on surveying of boundaries, and for some years was one of the agents managing the landed interests in New Jersey of the family of William Penn. On June 17, 1747, at the decease of Colonel John Hamilton (who took the head of the government when Governor Lewis Morris died), John (2) Reading succeeded as Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief, being the first native born Jerseyman to govern the Province. His period of administration was brief, for by August 10, 1747, Governor Jonathan Belcher took the oath of office, on the King's appointment. On the death of Governor Belcher, in 1757, as president of the Council, administration again devolved upon John (2) Reading. Reluctant, on account of age and infirmities, he finally consented, but he was mentally vigorous, as records show during the temporary leadership of Thomas Pownall and his own resumption. The last meeting of the Council under John (2) Reading's administration was held May 22, 1758, and three weeks later Hon. Francis Bernard arrived from England with a commission as Governor, succeeding President Reading as administrator of the Government of New Jersey. On his resignation from the Council, July 28, 1758, John (2) Reading retired from public life, retaining until his death his clear mental power, as his will and codicil indicate. He was a man highly esteemed and gifted.

Governor John (2) Reading married, November 30, 1720, Mary Ryerson, who was baptized July 29, 1696, in the Old Dutch Reformed Church, New York City, and died in Amwell, New Jersey, April 11, 1774. She was the daughter of George and Anna (Schout) Ryerson of Bergen County, New Jersey. Children:

1. John, born March 30, 1722, died between 1766 and March 21, 1767; married, November 21, 1746, Isabella Montgomery.
2. Ann, baptized July 21, 1723, died in Greenock, Scotland, March 22, 1768; married, June 24, 1746, the Rev. Charles Beatty.
3. Colonel George, born February 26, 1725, died in Bourbon County, Kentucky, August 12, 1792; married Rebecca Mullen.
4. Captain Daniel, born February 2, 1727, died October 15, 1768; married, February 26, 1755, Euphemia Reid, who married again after her husband's death.
5. Hon. Joseph, born November 23, 1730, died November 15, 1806; married, about 1754, Amy Pierson.



6. Elizabeth, baptized January 31, 1731, died about 1781; married, about 1755, John Hackett, Esq.
7. Richard, born December 8, 1732, died in 1781; married Catherine Reid.
8. Thomas, of whom further.
9. Mary, baptized August 8, 1736, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 4, 1794; married the Rev. William Mills.
10. Sarah, baptized October 29, 1738, died July 10, 1809; married, July 6, 1756, Augustine Reid.
11. Samuel, born October 25, 1741, died August 18, 1749.

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," pp. 21-25, 37, 39, 41, 44-45, 49-53.)

(III) CAPTAIN THOMAS READING, son of Governor John (2) and Mary (Ryerson) Reading, was born in Old Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 27, 1734, and died in Amwell Township, New Jersey, December 15, 1814. He was an ardent patriot in the Revolution and one of the foremost men of Hunterdon County, New Jersey. On February 9, 1776, he was chosen by Congress captain of the 6th Company, 3d New Jersey Regiment, "First Establishment," commanded by Colonel Elias Dayton. Captain Reading was in service with his command in Northern New York and Canada until the discharge of his regiment March 23, 1777. In June, 1777, he was appointed one of the agents of the State for procuring army provisions and war supplies, in which capacity he rendered valuable services. As early as 1783 Captain Thomas Reading was a justice of the peace for Hunterdon County and for many years he was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, New Jersey, a member of the board of trustees, and on July 6, 1797, was ordained an elder with power "to conduct divine worship and read a sermon when the pastor was absent." He was a large landowner, having a home estate, formerly his father's, of over four hundred acres, located near the present Flemington Junction, New Jersey.

Captain Thomas Reading married Rebecca Ellis, born in Waterford, Gloucester County, New Jersey, daughter of Jonathan Ellis and granddaughter of Simeon and Sarah (Bates) Ellis. Children, born near Flemington, New Jersey:

1. Thomas, born July 21, 1764, died September 21, 1784.
2. Mary, died before 1799; married, November 17, 1785, Jonathan Higgins, Jr.
3. Joseph, born about 1767, died in 1808; married, March 1, 1789, Martha Hill.
4. George, married Anastasia Reid (a cousin).
5. James.
6. Ellis, died in 1808.
7. Deborah, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1778, died September 21, 1784.
9. Sarah, died near Titusville, New Jersey, March 13, 1836; married, March 19, 1807, Captain Joseph Phillips.

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham and Elkins Families," pp. 52, 65-67.)

(IV) DEBORAH READING, daughter of Captain Thomas and Rebecca (Ellis) Reading, was born near Flemington, New Jersey, in 1777, and was buried in Philadelphia, May 23, 1818. She married Dr. David Bertron. (Bertron II.)

(*Ibid.*)



(The Hugg Line).

The definite origin of the name Hugg is not recorded by the authorities on surnames. It is possible that it is a variant of Hugh, a popular baptismal name even to this day, or it may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon "hog," meaning prudent, careful, thoughtful.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

(I) JOHN HUGG, Esq., the American progenitor of our family, was of Castle Ellis, County Wexford, Ireland. He purchased from Robert Zane five hundred acres of land in Centre Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, upon which he settled. He served as a member of the Assembly of West Jersey in 1685 and 1697. His death occurred in 1706.

John Hugg married Catherine, whose surname is not of record. They were the parents of Joseph, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) JOSEPH (1) HUGG, son of John and Catherine Hugg, died in 1757. In 1726 he was high sheriff of Gloucester County, New Jersey.

He married Sarah, and they had a son, Joseph (2) of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOSEPH (2) HUGG, son of Joseph (1) and Sarah Hugg, was born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and died there in December, 1796, his will being proved on the twelfth of that month. From 1765 to 1775 he served as clerk of the board of freeholders of Gloucester County. During the Revolutionary War Joseph (2) Hugg was one of the foremost patriots of Gloucester County, being one of the original members of the Committee of Safety of that county and also of the committee of correspondence, appointed by the committee of safety, of which he served as clerk in 1775. He further served the cause as a delegate to the First Provincial Congress, 1775-76. In 1776 he was clerk of Gloucester County and in 1781 a member of the Assembly.

Joseph (2) Hugg married, in New Jersey, March 24, 1761, Sarah Smith, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Norris) Smith and granddaughter of James and Sarah (Kay) Norris. (Kay IV.) Joseph (2) and Sarah (Smith) Hugg were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1528-29. "Minutes of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1775-76," pp. 184, 446, 573. Family data.)

(IV) ELIZABETH HUGG, daughter of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Smith) Hugg, was born probably in Gloucester County, New Jersey. She married Samuel Kennard, Jr. (Kennard III.)

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1528-29. Family data.)

(The Kay Line).

Kay has two possible derivations, one from the old Welsh "cai," in Latin "caius," meaning I rejoice; the other from the French "quai," meaning quay (formerly pronounced kay). A person was so named because he dwelt near or at the quay. Regarding its variant forms, a clergyman named Kaye once said that his surname might be spelled with one, two, three or four letters as it pleased the scribe, K, Ka, Kay, Kaye. In England this surname is invariably connected with Sir Kaye, one of the famous knights of King Arthur's Round Table.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

(I) JOHN KAY, the first known ancestor of our line, came from Kirk-Burton, Yorkshire, England, to New Jersey about 1680 and in 1684 purchased one hundred acres of land on the north side of Cooper's Creek in what is now Camden (then Gloucester) County, New Jersey. He subsequently became the owner of many tracts of land near his first purchase. In 1710 he purchased the Lovejoy survey, partly covered by the village of Haddonfield, to which place he removed, and there he resided until his death.

John Kay was one of the most prominent men of his time in West Jersey. In 1685 he was chosen a member of the Assembly from Gloucester County, and in 1701, 1703, 1704, 1706, 1707, and 1709 again filled the same position. He was elected Speaker of the House in 1709 or 1710, and regularly thereafter to and including the year 1714. Upon the meeting of this body in 1716, Colonel Daniel Coxe was returned as a member in place of John Kay. The proceedings of that body, however, show in what way this occurred; for William Harrison, sheriff of Gloucester County was arrested and, brought to the bar of the House by the sergeant-at-arms, was reprimanded "for adjourning the election poll from the 'Great Field' near John Kay's house, to William Cooper's, several miles distant, without the consent of the candidates, which was contrary to law." By this transaction the defeat of John Kay was brought about. However, at the following election, held in November, 1716, John Kay was again returned as a member of the Assembly and took a prominent part in all the proceedings of that branch of the government. He was chairman of the committee to procure a settlement of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey and was also chairman of the committee to prepare a law to fix the partition line between East and West Jersey (now all included in New Jersey). However, Mr. Kay held other public offices as well. In 1695 he was appointed one of the justices of Gloucester County, which, under the laws then existing, made him one of the judges of the county courts, and he was frequently reappointed to this office. In 1700 he served as assessor and collector for Gloucester County and in 1707 was chosen one of the trustees of the Proprietors of West Jersey, in which capacity he served many years. John Kay died in 1742, possessed of a large estate.

John Kay married Sarah, whose surname is not of record. They were the parents of:

1. Josiah, married, in 1713, Rebecca Davenport, daughter of Francis Davenport, of Burlington County, New Jersey, who had come from Whittington, Derbyshire, England.
2. Sarah, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families," Vol. I, p. 1013. Family data.)

(II) SARAH KAY, daughter of John and Sarah Kay, married James Norris, who died in 1742. They were the parents of Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) ELIZABETH NORRIS, daughter of James and Sarah (Kay) Norris, married, in 1739, Isaac Smith. Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(IV) SARAH SMITH, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Norris) Smith, married Joseph (2) Hugg. (Hugg III.)

(Family data.)



## Swift

The Swift family, to which Mr. Archie Dean Swift belongs, dates back to very early Colonial days. The first ancestor was:

(I) WILLIAM (1) SWIFT, immigrant ancestor, came probably from Bocking, County Suffolk, England, to New England in 1630. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1636. In 1637 he sold his estate there and removed to Sandwich, where he died in January, 1643-44.

William (1) Swift married Joan, whose will was proved October 12, 1622, showing that she died before that date. She bequeathed to Daniel Wing's two sons, Samuel and John; grandchildren Hannah Swift and Experience Allen; to Mary Darby; to Hannah Wing, the elder, and her daughters; to Zebediah Allin; her son William was executor.

("Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties," p. 370. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 100. Family data.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) SWIFT, son of William (1) and Joan Swift, was born in England about 1627 and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in January, 1705-06. He was deputy to the General Court in 1673, 1674, 1677 and 1678. Records also show that he performed military duty in August, 1643, when he was enrolled as a lieutenant in John Blackmer's company of Sandwich Militia.

William (2) Swift married Ruth. Children, born at Sandwich:

1. Hannah, born March 11, 1651.
2. William, born August 28, 1654.
3. Ephraim, born June 6, 1656.
4. Mary, born April 7, 1659.
5. Samuel, born August 10, 1662.
6. Josiah.
7. Jirah, of whom further.
8. Temperance.
9. Esther.
10. Dinah.

(W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 100-01. "Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties," p. 370. Family data.)

(III) JIRAH SWIFT, son of William (2) and Ruth Swift, was born in 1665 and died in Wareham, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in April, 1749. Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, minister of the Sandwich Church, in a manuscript, mentions Jirah Swift as one of the heads of families of his church in 1730. He was a busy and prominent citizen of Wareham.

Jirah Swift married (first), November 26, 1697, Abigail Gibbs, of Sandwich, who, according to family records, was the daughter of Benjamin Gibbs and the granddaughter of Richard Warren of the "Mayflower." He married (second), November 19, 1741, Mary Besse, of Wareham, Massachusetts. She survived him



and is mentioned as a legatee with all his children and Catherine Curby, probably daughter of his niece, Sarah Kirby (Curby), in his will dated March 29, 1744, and filed May 1, 1749. In the records in the possession of the descendants of Jirah Swift's grandson, Julius Swift, it is stated that two of Jirah Swift's children married women whose surname was Tupper. While direct evidence is lacking, research in original sources in Connecticut would prove that it is through his son Nathaniel that the line descends. The children of the first marriage were:

1. Alice, born July 23, 1698.
2. Susannah, born October 6, 1699.
3. Jabez, born March 16, 1700-01.
4. Zephaniah, born March 6, 1702-03.
5. William, born July 5, 1703-04.
6. Nathaniel, of whom further.
7. Jirah, born November 23, 1709.
8. Job, born October 3, 1711.
9. Silas, born August 2, 1713.
10. Abigail, born July 26, 1715.
11. Isaac, born May 3, 1720.
12. Rowland, born March 24, 1721-22.

("Commemorative Biographical Record of Tolland and Windham Counties," p. 170. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 101. Family data.)

(IV) CAPTAIN NATHANIEL SWIFT, son of Jirah and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, was born March 14, 1707-08. His death record reads: "died March 13, 1790, ae 83 yrs." Connected with this is the following: "Abiah—wife—died Apr. 4, 1782, ae 70." Since family records state that the grandmother of Julius Swift of Generation VI was Abbie Tupper, this is undoubtedly her death date, her full name being Abiah. They were, according to family records, the parents of Nathaniel J., of whom further.

(W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 101. "Warren, Connecticut, Town Records," Family data.)

(V) NATHANIEL J. SWIFT, son of Captain Nathaniel and Abbie (Tupper) Swift, was undoubtedly the Nathaniel J. Swift who married Sarah Thomas and who died December 4, 1825, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Sarah Thomas, "died Apr. 23, 1835, ae 84 yrs." They had, as well as Julius of the family record, Aner, who died January 5, 1807, aged seventeen years, and Huldah, who died October 8, 1806, aged twenty years. The line is carried through Julius, of whom further.

("Warren, Connecticut, Town Records." Family data.)

(VI) JULIUS SWIFT, son of Nathaniel J. and Sarah (Thomas) Swift, was born, according to "Warren, Connecticut, Town Records," July 2, 1790, but according to family records, at Litchfield, Connecticut, May 4, 1792.

He married, in New York State, in 1840, Lydia Hawkins, who was born in New York State, December 14, 1818, a daughter of George and Avis Sheldon C. Hawkins. While family records state that the family of Julius Swift were all children of Lydia Hawkins, it is to be noted that this marriage did not take place until 1840, when Julius himself was at least forty-eight years of age. Therefore, it is likely

that this was a second marriage and the records as shown in the "Town Records of Warren, Connecticut," giving the death date of "Betsy S., wife of Julius Swift," as "Dec. 25, 1820, ae 26 yrs.," would appear to be those of the first wife of Julius Swift. Children of Julius Swift:

1. Sarah.
2. Rose.
3. Charles J. F., of whom further.
4. Julius.
5. Huldah.
6. Sherman.
7. Dean.
8. Chloe.
9. Celon.
10. Salina.
11. Capitola.

("Warren, Connecticut, Town Records." Family data.)

(VII) CHARLES J. F. SWIFT, son of Julius and Lydia (Hawkins) Swift, was born in Edinboro, Pennsylvania, or in Chautauqua County, New York, March 10, 1845, and died July 5, 1902.

He married, on a farm near New Castle, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1869, Josephine Reno, daughter of Martin Luther and Hannah (Iddings) Reno. (Iddings VI.) They were the parents of Archie Dean, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VIII) ARCHIE DEAN SWIFT, son of Charles J. F. and Josephine (Reno) Swift, was born at North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1877, and was educated in the public grammar and high schools of Ridgway, Pennsylvania. After graduation from high school in 1892 he became a clerk in the Ridgway Bank, with which he remained until 1893. Next he was connected with the Elk County Bank during 1893-96 and with the Elk County National Bank during 1896-1902. In the latter year he became a teller in the Citizens' National Bank, returning to the Elk County National Bank at Ridgway as assistant cashier in 1903 and serving as its cashier from 1906-16. Coming to Philadelphia in 1916 as assistant cashier of the Central National Bank, he remained in that position until 1919, when he became cashier. In 1922 he was elected vice-president and in 1928 president of this prominent financial institution. Mr. Swift is a director of the Philadelphia and Western Railroad Company and serves in the same capacity for the Schlichter Jute Cordage Company. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Central National Bank.

Mr. Swift married (first) at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1902, Mrs. Maud Mitchell, who died in 1907, leaving one daughter. He married (second), at Ridgway, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1909, Bernice Thompson, a daughter of William W. Thompson. Child of the first marriage:

1. Natalie.

Children of the second marriage:

2. Shirley, born January 10, 1911.

3. Virginia, born November 10, 1914.
4. Archie Dean, Jr., born December 20, 1915.
5. Eugene, born July 24, 1920.
6. Martin Reno, born July 31, 1924.

(Family data.)

(The Iddings Line).

(I) RICHARD IDDINGS, the founder of the family of that name in the New World, was among the early Welsh Colonists of Chester County, Pennsylvania. He resided at Nantmel, where he died in 1726.

Richard and Sarah Iddings were the parents of:

1. Richard, Jr., born in 1675, died May 3, 1753; married, at St. Paul's Church, Chester, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1705, Margaret Phillips, who died November 2, 1755, aged eighty-four; their children were: i. Priscilla, born in 1707, died in 1781; married Humphrey Wayne. ii. Elizabeth, born in 1709, died in 1793; married Isaac Wayne and was the mother of General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame.

2. William, of whom further.

3. John.

(T. A. Glenn: "Some Colonial Mansions," pp. 213-15. G. Cope: "Sharpless Family," p. 274.)

(II) WILLIAM IDDINGS, son of Richard and Sarah Iddings, resided at Nantmel, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1740.

He married Mary. There were ten children of this marriage, but only three names are found:

1. Richard.
2. William, Jr., of whom further.
3. Mary.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) WILLIAM IDDINGS, JR., son of William and Mary Iddings, was born in 1725. He became a member of the Society of Friends and resided at Robeson, Berks County, Pennsylvania. A tax list of that township, dated 1767, shows that at that time he owned one hundred and seventy acres of land, three horses, four cattle and six sheep. About 1774 he returned to Chester County, locating in the township of Brandywine. Although a Quaker, he took part in the Revolution, enlisting in Captain Forster's company of Rangers, which was recruited in Northumberland County for service on the frontier. For this he received four hundred acres of land in the same county, the date of the warrant being March 10, 1794. He died December 1, 1800.

William Iddings, Jr., married three times. The name of his first wife is not known. He married (second), at Robeson, June 26, 1766, Hannah Musgrave, a widow; (third), at East Caln Meeting, September 9, 1799, Abigail Windle, a widow. Children, correct order of birth unknown:

1. William, 3d, born November 21, 1749, died at Berwick, Pennsylvania, in 1807; married, May 23, 1771, Hannah Sharpless.
2. Joseph, of whom further.
3. Benjamin.
4. James.

5. John.

6. Hannah.

("Pennsylvania Archives," 3d Series, Vol. XVIII, p. 72; Vol. XXIII, p. 251; Vol. XXV, p. 197. G. Cope: "Sharpless Family," p. 274.)

(IV) JOSEPH IDDINGS, son of William and Hannah (Musgrave) Iddings, was born November 25, 1785. In spite of his Quaker beliefs he took part in the War of 1812 and is mentioned on a payroll of Captain Taylor's company, 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry, for service from September 5 to December 5, 1814. This company was attached to the brigade of militia under the command of Brigadier-General Samuel Smith at Camp Marcus Hook. He died December 26, 1845.

Joseph Iddings married, about 1812, Eliza Hoops, born February 22, 1791, died November 20, 1875, daughter of Ezra and Ann (Hickman) Hoops. Ezra Hoops was born July 31, 1751, and married, March 6, 1773, Ann Hickman, born August 9, 1753. He was a member of the Quakers attending the Goshen Monthly Meeting. Ezra Hoops, according to the "Records of Goshen Monthly Meeting," as published in the "Bulletin of the Chester County Historical Society" (1902-03, page 20) "made acknowledgment 9-10, 1779, for taking the test or affirmation of allegiance"; and in "Pennsylvania Archives" (5th Series, Vol. V, pages 661 and 854) his military record during the War of the Revolution is covered by references to him as an associator and militiaman in the West Town Company for the year 1780 and in the Goshen Muster Roll for the latter part of 1782. Joseph and Eliza (Hoops) Iddings were the parents of Hannah, of whom further.

("Pennsylvania Archives," 6th Series, Vol. VII, p. 578; Vol. VIII, p. 797.)

(V) HANNAH IDDINGS, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Hoops) Iddings, was born March 16, 1820, and died January 17, 1910.

She married Martin Luther Reno, who was born in Sewickley Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1816. In 1846 he removed to Chenango Township, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of land of his brother, John Reno, one of the pioneers of Lawrence County. Martin L. Reno died February 28, 1891. He was a son of Benjamin and Catharine (Sewick) Reno. Benjamin Reno, a farmer and chemist, was born in 1785 and died in 1860. He participated in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. William Reno, his father, was a bridge builder, who lost his life at Beaver Dam, Pennsylvania, by falling from a bridge which he was constructing.

Children of Martin Luther and Hannah (Iddings) Reno:

1. Gilbert Lafayette, born in North Sewickley Township, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1843; married, November 2, 1863, Mary W. Allen and resided near New Castle, Pennsylvania.
2. Samuel, born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1852; married, March 5, 1877, Susan H. Fairlamb.
3. Josephine, of whom further.

("Book of Biographies, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania," p. 144.)

(VI) JOSEPHINE RENO, daughter of Martin Luther and Hannah (Iddings) Reno, married Charles J. F. Swift. (Swift VII.)

(*Ibid.*. Family data.)



## Shoemaker

The many ancestors of Elizabeth Hall (Turnbull) (Mrs. Edward) Shoemaker have been exceedingly important in the progress of this country, a fact which easily manifests itself in the history of these people.

William of Rule is thought to have been the first who bore the surname of Turnbull, which he gained on account of a gallant exploit by which he saved King Robert Bruce from the attack of a wild bull, while hunting in the forest of Callander. The Turnbull family has been one of marked prominence in the annals of Scotch history, as well as in America.

(Alexander Jeffrey: "The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and adjacent Districts," Vol. II, pp. 326-27.)

(I) WILLIAM TURNBULL, the first of the family in America, was born in Scotland, in 1751, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1822. He came from Stirling, Scotland, about 1774, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became a merchant. He brought the first anthracite coal to Philadelphia. William Turnbull was a charter member of the City Troop of Philadelphia, and was a commissary in the Continental Army. He was a pioneer in the development of Pittsburgh. He married (first) Mary Rea; (second) Mary Nisbet, daughter of Rev. Charles Nisbet, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who was induced to come from Scotland and take the presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, when it was founded in 1783. He may be justly credited as being the founder of this school. Children:

1. William, married Jane Ramsay.
2. Susan, married Alexander Murdoch.
3. Alexander, married Fannie Nisbet.
4. Anne.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Caroline.
7. Henry C., of whom further.
8. Alison, married Samuel Lawrence.

(Bernard C. Steiner: "Men of Mark in Maryland," Vol. II, pp. 53, 54, 310. Arthur Fox-Davies: "Armorial Families," p. 987. "D. A. R. Lineage Book," Vol. XIV, p. 132.)

(II) HENRY C. TURNBULL, son of William and Mary (Nisbet) Turnbull, resided in Baltimore, Maryland. For many years he was an invalid and unable to give close attention to business. He was deeply interested in church work, and served as the president of the Baltimore County Bible Society. Henry C. Turnbull married Ann Graeme Smith. Children:

1. S. Graeme.
2. Alexander Nisbet, of whom further.
3. Lawrence.
4. Ellen Mark.

5. J. Lisle, married Willie I. Harrison.
6. Henry C., Jr., married Ellen Rutherford.
7. Lennox Birckhead, married Amelia Ryerson.
8. Chester Backus, married Annie S. Norris.

(Bernard C. Steiner: "Men of Mark in Maryland," Vol. II, p. 54.)

(III) ALEXANDER NISBET TURNBULL, son of Henry C. and Ann Graeme (Smith) Turnbull, was born November 23, 1841, and died in November, 1909. He married, January 23, 1868, Olivia Cushing Whitridge. (Whitridge VIII.) Children:

1. Anne Graeme, born February 1, 1869.
2. Elizabeth Hall, of whom further.
3. Horatio Whitridge, born May 25, 1873.
4. Olivia Whitridge, born February 18, 1876.
5. Lawrence Cushing, born August 4, 1877.
6. Alexander Nisbet, born December 23, 1878.

(George N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 542.)

(IV) ELIZABETH HALL (TURNBULL) SHOEMAKER, daughter of Alexander Nisbet and Olivia Cushing (Whitridge) Turnbull, and wife of Edward Shoemaker, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1871, where she resides at the present time. She received her education in private schools at Baltimore.

Mrs. Shoemaker's activities in club work have made her prominent in Baltimore and in the State of Maryland. She is especially worthy of the high position she holds as president of the Maryland Society, and first vice-president of the National Colonial Dames of America, for her Colonial ancestors number among them many who held varied positions of importance, judicial, military, as well as legislative.

During the World War Mrs. Shoemaker was appointed, by Governor Emerson C. Harrington, chairman of the Women's Section, Maryland, Council of Defense, and served in this capacity until the termination of the war.

Mrs. Shoemaker is a member of the Tercentenary Commission, appointed by Governor Albert C. Ritchie to make plans for the celebration in 1934 of the Tercentenary of the landing of the first settlers in Maryland, on the "Ark and the Dove." Her religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, of which she is a member. She also belongs to the Mt. Vernon Club, of Baltimore.

Elizabeth Hall Turnbull married, at Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1893, Edward Shoemaker, son of Samuel Moor and Augusta Chambers (Eccleston) Shoemaker. He died in 1907.

(Colonial Dames Papers. Family data.)

(The Whitridge Line).

Bardsley gives the English surname Whitridge as local in its origin, "of Whitrigg," County Cambridge. Other forms of the name are Wyterik, Whitred, White-rag, Whiteridge, Whittredge and Whittridge. A William Wyterik was recorded in County Cambridge as early as 1273, in the Hundred Rolls.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM WHITRIDGE, the first ancestor in America, was born in England, in 1599, and died December 9, 1668. His estate was settled July 2, 1669, by his son Thomas, and in 1669 by his grandson Thomas. With his wife Elizabeth, age thirty, and his son Thomas, age ten, he sailed from Beninden, Kent County, England, in the ship "Elizabeth" in the year 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was living in 1637. William Whitridge appears to have received, in 1639, a grant of land from the town for his services in the Pequot War, having been in Captain Francis Wainwright's Company. He married (first) Elizabeth. In the Dodge genealogy it is stated that he had a second wife, Frances, who died in April, 1658; and a third wife, whose name was not known to the author. James Savage states that William Whitridge married late in life, about 1663, Susanna, the widow of Anthony Colby. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. (Probable) Samuel.
3. (Probable) William, Jr., died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, August 8, 1726; married, March 4, 1684, Hannah Roberts.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. I, p. 585. Mary A. Dodge Parsons: "Ancestry of Nathan Dane Dodge and His Wife, Sarah Shepherd Dodge," p. 15. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 533. Charles Henry Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts.")

(II) THOMAS WHITTREDGE (as he spelled the name), son of William Whitridge, was born in England, in 1625. He was living at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, and was a lieutenant in the Port Royal Expedition in the year 1654. He married (first) Florence Norman, who died very suddenly, in 1672. He married (second), probably in 1688, Charity. Children of the first marriage:

1. (Probable) Lieutenant Thomas, Jr., born in 1657, died March 17, 1717; moved to Beverly, Massachusetts, before 1683; married (first) Charity Livermore; married (second) Mrs. Sarah Herrick Morgan.
2. William (2), of whom further.

Child of the second marriage:

3. Rebecca, born May 27, 1689; married, January 11, 1711, William Cleaves II, of Beverly, Massachusetts.

("Massachusetts Historical Collections," 4th Series, Vol. I, p. 17. John J. Babson: "History of Gloucester," p. 178. Mary A. Dodge Parsons: "Ancestry of Nathan Dane Dodge and His Wife, Sarah Shepherd Dodge," p. 15. George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 540. Joseph Thompson Dodge: "Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, Massachusetts," pp. 71, 105.)

(III) WILLIAM (2) WHITTREDGE, son of Thomas and Florence (Norman) Whittredge, was born in 1659. He resided at Rochester, Massachusetts. He married Mary, whose surname is unknown. Children:

1. Charity, born before October 10, 1706; married, May 30, 1721, Paul Sears.
2. Abigail.
3. Mercy, born October 10, 1706; married, December 31, 1730, Ebenezer Cain or Keen.
4. Mary, born October 28, 1708; married, January 1, 1728-29, Joseph Ashley.
5. Deacon Thomas, of whom further.
6. Abigail, born December 19, 1712; married, October 23, 1729, Seth Winslow.



7. Sary or Sarah, born May 5, 1715; married Jeremiah Devell, intentions recorded August 20, 1746.

8. Rebeka, born September 22, 1717; married, December 3, 1736, Abraham Ashley.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 541. "Rochester, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 305.)

(IV) DEACON THOMAS WHITTREDGE, son of William (2) and Mary Whittredge, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, November 12, 1710, and died March 7, 1795. He was an agriculturist and a mill owner. He married (first), November 25, 1733, intentions recorded September 1, 1733, Hannah Haskell, of Rochester, Massachusetts. He married (second), intentions recorded May 19, 1776, Mrs. Mercy Nye. Children of first marriage:

1. William, born January 1, 1735, died August 7, 1735.

2. Mary, born March 12, 1737-38, at Rochester.

3. Thomas, born September 30, 1741, died March 19, 1813; married, January 4, 1764, Melatiah Lawrence, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, who died February 9, 1794, in her fifty-first year; there were four children of this union.

4. Joanna, born June 27, 1744, died young.

5. Marcey, born June 11, 1745.

6. Joanna, born September 8, 1746.

7. Dr. William, of whom further.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 542. "Rochester, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 305; Vol. II, p. 444.)

(V) DR. WILLIAM WHITRIDGE (as he spelled the name), son of Deacon Thomas and Hannah (Haskell) Whittredge, was born at Rochester, Massachusetts, February 13, 1748, and died April 5, 1831. He was educated in medicine by the celebrated Dr. Perry, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1791, and the degree of Medical Doctor from Harvard University in 1823. Dr. William Whitridge was distinguished as a chemist and mineralogist, and he was also an accomplished Greek and Hebrew scholar. In 1780, he bought a homestead in Tiverton, Rhode Island, which, with his chemical laboratory, was in the possession of a great-grandson, Morris Whitridge, in 1907.

Dr. William Whitridge married, in 1780, Mary Cushing, born July 21, 1759, died March 17, 1846, daughter of Colonel John Cushing, of Scituate, Massachusetts (who served in the Revolution, commanding a regiment in 1776) and his wife, Deborah Barker, sister of General Joshua Barker. Children:

1. Polly, born October 22, 1781, died January 31, 1784.

2. Nancy, born February 21, 1783.

3. Dr. William Cushing, of whom further.

4. Polly, born December 28, 1785; married, January 12, 1804, Samuel West, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

5. Joshua Barker, born September 27, 1787, died March 31, 1788.

6. Dr. Joshua Barker, born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 14, 1789, died at Baltimore, Maryland, in April, 1865; moved to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1815, where he resided until 1846, when he returned to his plantation, "Rose-Bank," on Wadmalow Island. He married (first) Sarah Bailey MacLeod, of Charleston, South Carolina, who died November 1, 1845. They had seven children. He married (second), October 1, 1850, Caroline Hammond, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Stoddard) Hammond. They had five children.



7. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1791; married, April 22, 1824, Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
8. Dr. John, born at Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 23, 1793, died at Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1878; married, December 22, 1830, Catherine C. Morris, born in New York September 23, 1801, died at Baltimore March 21, 1895. (Colonial Dames Record gives Catherine Cocks, instead of Morris.)
9. Ruth, born January 15, 1795, died April 12, 1846; married, May 20, 1820, Charles Cushing, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
10. Deborah, born January 28, 1797, died November 15, 1821.
11. Lucy, born August 27, 1799; married, July 4, 1825, John W. Shaw, of Newport, Rhode Island.
12. Thomas, born January 2, 1802; married, August 8, 1836, Henrietta A. Dall, of Baltimore.

(George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 542; Vol. VII, p. 541. "Ancestral Records and Portraits: A Compilation from the Archives of Chapter I, The Colonial Dames of America," Vol. II, p. 7-0.)

(VI) DR. WILLIAM CUSHING WHITRIDGE, son of Dr. William and Mary (Cushing) Whitridge, was born November 25, 1784, and died December 28, 1857. He married, September 20, 1813, Olivia Cushing. (Cushing VII.) Children:

1. William Cushing, Jr., married (first) Mrs. Austen; married (second) Mrs. Glover, *née* Lincoln, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.
  2. Olivia Wallingford, died March 20, 1853.
  3. Horatio Lorenzo, of whom further.
  4. John Cushing, born in 1819, died in 1910; married Lucia Bailey, born in 1826, died in 1856, and had children: i. Frederick Wallingford, a lawyer in New York from 1879; a member of the firm of Whitridge, Butler and Rice; lecturer on Political Science at Columbia University; an author; special ambassador to Spain in 1900 for King Alphonso's marriage. ii. Bertha, who married R. Manson Smith, of Baltimore.
  5. Charles, born in October, 1824, died in September, 1825.
  6. Lucy Ann, died in 1901; married (first) a McIntosh; married (second) Isaac Cook.
- (George Norbury Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. V, p. 542.)

(VII) HORATIO LORENZO WHITRIDGE, son of Dr. William Cushing and Olivia (Cushing) Whitridge, was born July 28, 1817, and died February 11, 1874. He was for many years junior partner in the firm of Thomas Whitridge and Company, coffee importers, who operated a fleet of Baltimore "clipper ships" between Baltimore and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Later, he was the head of the firm of H. L. Whitridge and Son. He was a director of the Merchants' Bank; vice-president of the Board of Trade, 1867-71, and president, 1871-74; vice-president of the Corn and Flour Exchange in 1859; a member of the Maryland Club, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.

Horatio Lorenzo Whitridge married, April 20, 1843, Elizabeth Buchanan Hall. (Hall V.) Children:

1. Olivia Cushing, of whom further.
2. Mary Calhoun, born August 4, 1845, died June 9, 1856.
3. Elizabeth Hall.
4. William Hall, born July 13, 1849; married Elizabeth Graham, daughter of William Hamilton and Isabel (Brown) Graham.
5. Alice Dickinson, born July 15, 1851; married Thomas Harrison Garrett, son of John Work and Rachel (Harrison) Garrett.
6. Thomas.
7. Lyd'a Calhoun, born in July, 1857, died June 30, 1863.
8. James Hindman Barney, born July 6, 1861, died unmarried, August 28, 1904.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) OLIVIA CUSHING WHITRIDGE, daughter of Horatio Lorenzo and Elizabeth Buchanan (Hall) Whitridge, was born February 9, 1844, and died October 28, 1930. She married Alexander Nisbet Turnbull. (Turnbull III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hall Line).

A name of locality, Hall has, of course, produced separate stocks all over the country, and every local directory teems with the name. It seems to have been a kind of superior and more pretentious dwelling, but not "the hall," as understood in the present day. In medieval documents, Atte Hall, del Hall, de Aula are forms to be found. The principal apartment in all old mansions was the hall, and in feudal times it was a petty court of justice as well as the scene of entertainment. The chief servitor when the lord was resident, or the tenant when he was non resident, would naturally acquire such a surname, hence its frequency. Nearly three hundred traders so-called appear in the London directory.

The halls of Cheshire are a cadet of the Kingsleys of that county. The elder branch of the family in the time of Henry III assumed the name of De Aula, or Del Hall, from the hall or mansion in which they resided.

As early as 1273 we hear of Roger de la Halle, in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge, and Walter de la Halle in those of County Salop, while the name of Willelmus atte Hall appears in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379.

In spite of the prominence of the Hall family in Maryland, it has been difficult to find any salient points about John Hall, the immigrant ancestor of our line. There were four John Halls living in Baltimore County at the same time, and the records are very confusing concerning these men.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden: "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 167, 182. Bernard C. Stein: "Men of Mark in Maryland," Vol. I, p. 175. Hester Dorsey Richardson: "Side-lights on Maryland History, with Sketches of Early Maryland Families," Vol. I, p. 331.)

(I) CAPTAIN JOHN HALL, son of John and Mary (Parker) Hall, was of "Cranberry," Baltimore County, Maryland, 1658-1737. In a paper written by William White Wiltbank in 1877, some interesting facts about Captain John Hall were noted. Mr. Wiltbank said that he was a personage of extensive possessions and of high social position, adequate proof of his wealth being proven in the title papers and other records of the county, and his position being shown in the following quotation:

The tradition is that he was above the process of the courts and not amenable to the justices on sentences given, because being entitled, if in default, or under accusation to be tried by his peers, there was no body of his peers nearer than England.

During his entire life, John Hall had the benefit of the postal system secured by private enterprise until 1710, when the British Government, in aid of the Sheriffs, established a general office. John Hall sustained an organized force to fight the border men on land and to clear the coasts of pirates. He was a Delegate to the Lower House from Baltimore County in 1699; High Sheriff in 1692; President of Council in 1694, and member of the Upper House, 1709-37.

An abstract of John Hall's will, dated January 4, 1728, and proved August 27, 1737, follows:

To son Edward, and heirs, dwelling plantation "Cranberry Hall," on E. branch of Bush R. except the land in the fork of Millrun, 600 A. "Hall's Rich Neck on Deer Ck.

To grandson John, son of Aquila, and heirs, 200 A. "Harmon Swantown." "Woodpecker's Hall," bought of Mary Wells (being part of "The Enlargement") all the remaining part of Aquila's inheritance, 600 A.

To grandson Aquila, brother to the aforesaid John and heirs, 600 A. the residue of "Aquila's Inheritance." Should either of said grandsons die during minority or without issue, survivor to inherit portion of deceased.

To son John, and heirs, lands on Spesuty and Musqueto Cks. bought of the two Kembals, now called "Hall's Purchase," 50 A. "Maskall's Humour" and land taken in by special warrant for a survey of that and part of "Bever's Neck," 400 A. "Taylor's Good Hap" on branch of Deer Ck., 470 A. "Timber Neck," and personalty.

To son Parker, and heirs, part of "Cranberry Hall" in fork of Millrun, 100 A. "Jericho," bought of heirs of Jacob Requier, the pt. of "Sophia's Dairy," where Harry Moore lives adjacent to "Stepney"; said son dying without issue the pt. in fork of Millrun to son Edward and heirs and 500 A. of "Jericho" to grandau. Martha, dau. of Aquila and heirs; and personalty.

To daughter Sophia, and heirs, "Sophia's Dairy," 200 A. "Hall's Plains," 114 A. "Symon's Neglect," and personalty. Testator directs that what is charged on books against sons, Edward, Aquila, and John be deemed part of their share of personal estate, and counted as such with their other brother and sister. Portion of son Aquila, deceased to be divided among his three children.

To dau.-in-law, Mrs. Mary Marshall, personalty.

Exec's, sons, Edward, John and Parker, who are to have charge of portion bequeathed child of son Aquila until they are of age.

Test.; Thomas White (married to Sophia, dau. of testator); Bennett Garrett; Henry Garrett; Joseph Allen (deceased at time of probate); Richard Fawcett. 21; 792.

Captain John Hall married, in Harford County, Maryland, July 18, 1693, Mrs. Martha (Beadle) Goldsmith, daughter of Edward and Mary Beadle, and widow of George Goldsmith, of Baltimore County, who died in 1691-92. Children:

1. Edward, born in 1697, died in 1742; married, in 1717, Avarela or Warilla Carvil, daughter of Major John and Mary (Phillips-Smithers) Carvil, daughter of James and Susannah Phillips, of Bush River, Maryland.
2. Aquila, died before January, 1728; married Mrs. Johanna Phillips, widow of James Phillips.
3. Sophia, died in June, 1742; married, before 1734, Colonel Thomas White, born in London, England, in 1704, and died in Baltimore, September 29, 1779, son of William and Elizabeth (Leigh) White.
4. Parker, born September 13, 1707, died in October, 1755; married, before 1737, Blanche Carvil, daughter of Major John and Mary (Phillips-Smithers) Carvil.
5. Colonel John, of whom further.

(Lineage Book: "National Society of the Daughters of American Colonists," Vol. I, p. 23. William Montgomery Clemens: "American Marriage Records before 1699." Jane Baldwin Cotton: "Calendar of Maryland Wills," Vol. VII, pp. 169, 220-21. Swepson Earle: "The Chesapeake Bay Country," p. 241. Rev. H. E. Hayden: "Virginia Genealogies," p. 182. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 1877," Vol. I, pp. 263, 420, 425, 430. Application Paper to Maryland Society of "Colonial Dames of America," No. 709.)

(II) COLONEL JOHN HALL, son of Captain John and Martha (Beadle-Goldsmith) Hall, was born about 1701, and was living in 1773, aged seventy-two years. He resided at Hall's Park, Harford County, Maryland. He married, after 1731, Hannah (Matthews) Johns, daughter of Roger, Jr., and Mary (Carvil) Matthews, and widow of Abraham Johns. Child (possibly others):

1. Colonel Josias Carvil, of whom further.

("Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. VII, p. 169. George N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. VII, p. 540.)



(III) COLONEL JOSIAS CARVIL HALL, son of Colonel John and Hannah (Matthews-Johns) Hall, was born in 1746, and died in 1814. He married, March 21, 1780, Janet Smith, who was born in 1752, and died in 1822, daughter of Hon. William and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Smith. Child:

1. Benedict William, of whom further.

(George N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States," Vol. VII, p. 540.)

(IV) BENEDICT WILLIAM HALL, son of Colonel Josias Carvil and Janet (Smith) Hall, was third lieutenant in Captain Thompson's Second Artillery Company, in the War of 1812. He married (first) Mary Calhoun, daughter of William and Lydia (Cattell) Calhoun, and granddaughter of James Calhoun, first Mayor of Baltimore, and Anne (Gist) Calhoun. Children by first wife (several others died young):

1. Jane, married William Turner.
2. Elizabeth Buchanan, of whom further.

Children of a second marriage:

3. Louise.
4. Sidney.
5. Lydia.
6. Anna.
7. W. Carvil.

(*Ibid.* B. C. Steinder: "Men of Mark in Maryland," Vol. II, p. 308.)

(V) ELIZABETH BUCHANAN HALL, daughter of Benedict William and Mary (Calhoun) Hall, was born January 17, 1817, and died June 9, 1900. She married Horatio Lorenzo Whitridge. (Whitridge VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Cushing Line).

The derivation of the surname Cushing is quite uncertain. One conjecture suggests Anglo-Norman derivation of cousin (Cosseyn or Cusseyn). It is said that this family history goes back to Scandinavian origin, to the time of Hrolf or Rollo, first Earl or Duke of Normandy, which land he had overcome about 912 A. D., and established the great Norman barons, later of England.

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 7-8, 14-16. C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM CUSHING (Cosseyn or Cusseyn), a son or a grandson of Galtridus Cusyn, of Hardingham, is mentioned in Subsidy Rolls for County Norfolk, in 1327. He added to Hardingham the estates in Hingham, England, which were inherited by his son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS CUSHING (Cussheyn or Cushyn), son of William Cushing, born in the latter part of the reign of Richard II (1377-99), at Hardingham, was named in deeds and charters in 1474, 1480, 1484. He had a son:

1. William, of whom further.



(III) WILLIAM (2) CUSHING (Cusshyn), oldest son of Thomas Cushing, was born early in the fifteenth century at Hardingham. His will was dated September 26, 1492. He was styled "Gentleman." William (2) Cushing married Emma, and lived in Hingham, England. Her will was dated June 16, 1507. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Robert.
3. Thomas.
4. John (2).
5. Elyne.
6. Annable.
7. Margaret.
8. Agnes.

(IV) JOHN CUSHING (Cushyn or Cushyng), son of William (2) and Emma Cushing, was born in Hingham, but lived at Hardingham. He had large estates, also property in London, and was called "Gentleman" in the survey of the Manor of Flockthrope, in Hardingham, in 1512. His will was dated February 21, 1522. Children:

1. John.
2. Thomas (2), of whom further.
3. William.
4. Margaret.
5. Isabel.
6. Margery.
7. Elyne.
8. Agnes.

(V) THOMAS (2) CUSHING, son of John Cushing, of Hardingham, County Norfolk, England, died in Hardingham, England, in April, 1558. Children:

1. John.
2. Ursula.
3. Nichols.
4. Edward.
5. Stephen.
6. Peter, of whom further.

(VI) PETER CUSHING, son of Thomas (2) Cushing, was born in Hardingham, England, and removed to Hingham, Massachusetts, about 1600. He was buried there March 2, 1615. He married, at Hardingham, June 2, 1583, Susan Hawes. She was buried at Hingham, April 26, 1641. Children:

1. Theophilus, baptized November 4, 1584, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, March 24, 1679; blind.
  2. Bridget, baptized February 19, 1586; married, July 15, 1627, George More.
  3. Matthew, of whom further.
  4. William, baptized April 1, 1593; married Margery.
  5. Barbara, baptized June 16, 1596, died in January, 1632.
  6. Peter, of London, died in 1665; married Mrs. Godly Payne, widow of Simon Payne.
  7. Katherine, married Mr. Long.
  8. Thomas, of London, baptized May 15, 1603, died, unmarried, about 1669.
- (James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 17-18, 18-20.)

(The Family in America).

(I) MATTHEW CUSHING, son of Peter and Susan (Hawes) Cushing, was baptized in Hardingham, England, March 2, 1589, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 30, 1660. In 1638, with his wife, five children and his wife's sister, Widow Francis Riecroft, he came to America in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, which sailed from Gravesend on April 26, 1638, with one hundred and thirty-three passengers, John Martin, master. On August 10, 1638, they landed in Boston and then proceeded to Hingham, Massachusetts, to settle, several lots having been granted to Matthew Cushing previous to his arrival. His first New England property remained in the family's possession until 1887. He was prominent in the local affairs of Hingham, and was deacon of the church, of which Rev. Hobart was pastor.

Matthew Cushing married, August 5, 1613, Nazareth Pitcher, daughter of Henry Pitcher, kinsman of the famous family of Admiral Pitcher, of England. She was baptized October 30, 1586, and died January 6, 1682, in Hingham, Massachusetts. Children (born in Hingham, England):

1. Daniel, baptized April 20, 1619, died December 3, 1700; married (first), January 19, 1645, Lydia Gilman, who died March 12, 1689; married (second), March 23, 1691, Elizabeth Jacob, widow of Captain John Thaxter.
2. Jeremiah, baptized July 21, 1621, lost at sea; married, March 11, 1662, Elizabeth Wilkie.
3. Matthew, baptized April 5, 1623, died January 9, 1701; married, February 25, 1653, in Hingham, Massachusetts, Sarah Jacobs.
4. Deborah, baptized February 17, 1625, died September 25, 1700; married, May 9, 1648, Matthias Briggs.
5. John, of whom further.

(George Lincoln: "History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 150. James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 21, 22, 23.)

(II) JOHN CUSHING, son of Matthew and Nazareth (Pitcher) Cushing, was born in Hingham, England, in 1627, and died March 31, 1708, in Scituate, Massachusetts. He removed from Hingham to Scituate in 1662. In company with Matthias Briggs, he purchased, for one hundred and twenty pounds, the Varsall estate, at "Belle House Neck," in Scituate, in 1657. It is interesting to note that this name owes its origin to a ball which hung at the house of this estate for a century to give alarm to the neighboring country in case of the approach of Indians. John Cushing took an active part in the affairs of the town and held the following positions: surveyor of highways, 1663; receiver of excises, 1667; deputy to the colony, 1674, and often reelected; in 1673 was one of a committee for dividing Scituate lands; in 1676 reported officially to the Government a statement of all services of the soldiers from Scituate in King Philip's War; selectman, 1674-86; county magistrate (Plymouth County), 1685-92; assistant of the Old Colony Government of Plymouth Colony, 1689-91; representative to the General Court at Boston, 1692, and several years following; member of the council, 1706 and 1707; colonel of the Plymouth Regiment.

John Cushing married, January 20, 1658, in Hingham, Massachusetts, Sarah Hawke, daughter of Matthew and Margaret Hawke. Matthew was third town

clerk of Hingham. Sarah was baptized in Hingham, August 1, 1641, and died in Scituate on March 9, 1679. Children:

1. John (2), of whom further.
2. Thomas, born December 26, 1663, in Scituate, died October 3, 1740; married (first), October 17, 1687, Deborah Thaxter, who died February 16, 1712; married (second), December 18, 1712, Mercy Wensley, widow of Joseph Brigham.
3. Matthew, born in February, 1665, baptized May 14, 1665, died May 18, 1715; married, in Hingham, December 27, 1694, Deborah Jacob.
4. Jeremiah, born July 13, 1666, in Scituate, baptized July 15, 1666, died May 30, 1710; married, April 12, 1693, Judith Parmenter.
5. James, born January 27, 1668, in Scituate, baptized March 21, 1669; married (first), January 18, 1711, Sarah House, who died May 2, 1712; married (second), December 10, 1713, Mary Barrell.
6. Joshua, born August 27, 1670, in Scituate, baptized October 16, 1670; married, May 31, 1699, at Marshfield, Massachusetts, Mary Bacon.
7. Sarah, born August 26, 1671, baptized August 27, 1671; married, in Scituate, in December, 1689, David Jacob.
8. Caleb, born in January, 1673, in Scituate, baptized May 11, 1673, died January 25, 1752; married, March 14, 1698, Elizabeth Cotton, widow of Rev. James Alling.
9. Deborah, born in 1674, baptized October 4, 1675, died October 18, 1770; married (first), April 19, 1699, Thomas Loring; married (second), in 1727, Colonel Sylvester Richmond.
10. Mary, born August 30, 1676, baptized October 3, 1676, died, unmarried, in March, 1698.
11. Joseph, born September 23, 1677, in Scituate, baptized May 12, 1678; married, January 1, 1711, Mary C. Pickels.
12. Benjamin, born February 4, 1679, baptized April 6, 1679; settled in Boston.

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. Samuel Deane: "History of Scituate, Massachusetts," pp. 254-60.)

(III) JOHN (2) CUSHING, son of John and Sarah (Hawke) Cushing, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, April 28, 1662, and died on January 19, 1737. He established his home in Scituate, Massachusetts. He served as deputy to the General Court in 1692; Chief Justice of the Inferior Court of Plymouth from 1702 to 1710; representative member for Massachusetts of the Governor's Council from 1708-28, and judge of His Majesty's Superior Court of Judicature of Massachusetts from 1728 to his death in 1737. In 1723 he was lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth Regiment.

John (2) Cushing married (first), May 20, 1688, Deborah Loring, daughter of Thomas Loring, born March 15, 1669, and died June 8, 1713. He married (second), March 18, 1714, Sarah Thaxter, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jacob) Thaxter, and widow of Nathaniel Holmes. Children of the first marriage (born in Scituate):

1. Sarah, born January 8, 1690; married, May 21, 1710, Rev. Nathaniel Pitcher, of Scituate.
2. A son, born February 29, 1692, died April 5, 1692.
3. Deborah, born April 4, 1693; married, December 2, 1712, Captain John Briggs, Jr., of Scituate.
4. John (3), of whom further.
5. Elijah, born March 7, 1698, died June 26, 1762; married, January 7, 1725, Elizabeth Barker.
6. Mary, born November 24, 1700; married, June 29, 1721, Captain Eleazar Darby.
7. Nazareth, born September 11, 1703; married, September 8, 1726, Benjamin Balch.

8. Benjamin, born April 17, 1706, died June 4, 1786; married (first), June 16, 1734, Elizabeth Antrim, who died January 13, 1761; married (second), September 11, 1765, Abigail Ford, widow of Dr. Ichabod Richmond.
9. Nathaniel, born July 9, 1709, baptized July 17, 1709, died November 22, 1729; married, October 23, 1729, Mary Pemberton.

Children of the second marriage (born in Scituate):

10. Josiah, born January 29, 1715, baptized February 13, 1715, died December 11, 1793; married, October 20, 1737, Ruth Thomas.
11. Mary, born October 24, 1716, baptized May 19, 1717; married, October 18, 1733, Rev. Nathaniel Eells.

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 28, 29, 47, 49, 50, 51.)

(IV) JOHN (3) CUSHING, son of John (2) and Deborah (Loring) Cushing, was born July 17, 1695, in Scituate, Massachusetts, and died there on March 19, 1778. He lived at Belle House in Scituate, and was prominent in town affairs. His activities included the following: town clerk, 1719-44; representative from Scituate, 1721, and several following; Judge of Probate, Plymouth County, 1739; Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (Plymouth County), 1738 to 1751, at which time he was transferred to the Superior Court; was Judge of the Superior Court from 1747 to 1771, when he resigned. He was a councillor of the Province from 1746 to 1763.

John (3) Cushing married (first), April 1, 1718, Elizabeth Holmes, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Thaxter) Holmes, who died March 13, 1726, aged thirty-three years. He married (second), November 20, 1729, Mary Cotton, daughter of Josiah Cotton, Esq., of Plymouth. She died March 29, 1767. Children of the first marriage (born in Scituate):

1. Deborah, born November 16, 1718, died March 27, 1747; married, January 10, 1737, David Stockbridge.
2. Sarah, born March 26, 1720, died in 1795; married, August 16, 1750, Ebenezer Pierpont.
3. John (4), of whom further.
4. Nathaniel, born August 12, 1724, baptized August 30, 1724, died in April, 1725.
5. William, born September 23, 1725, baptized October 31, 1725, died in February, 1725.

Children of the second marriage (born in Scituate):

6. Mary, born September 6, 1730, died in October, 1796; married, November 10, 1763, Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D. D.
7. William, born March 1, 1732, died September 13, 1810; married, October 11, 1774, in Middletown, Connecticut.
8. Charles, born August 13, 1734, died November 7, 1810; married, August 25, 1768, Elizabeth Sumner, sister of Governor Increase Sumner.
9. Edward, born September 6, 1736, died the same year.

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 48, 90, 91, 94.)

(V) JOHN (4) CUSHING, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Holmes) Cushing, was born August 16, 1722, in Scituate, Massachusetts, and died June 1, 1798. He lived at Belle House in Scituate. He married (intentions published July 12, 1741) Deborah Barker, of Scituate, sister of General Joshua Barker, of Revolutionary fame. Children:

1. John (5), of whom further.



2. Elizabeth, born April 9, 1744, died October 25, 1780; married, November 26, 1761, Joshua Richmond.
  3. Francis, born October 21, 1745, died March 24, 1840; married (first), April 8, 1773, Temperance Foster, who died May 7, 1781; he married (second), in 1786, Lucy Dyer.
  4. Robert, born June 4, 1747, died July 2, 1754.
  - 5. Deborah, born January 20, 1749; married, February 16, 1769, Josiah Cushing.
  6. Barker, born October 5, 1750, died July 9, 1754.
  7. Edward, born October 18, 1752, died July 2, 1754.
  8. Robert, born February 4, 1755; married Ann Maynard.
  9. Barker, born March 23, 1757, killed at Ticonderoga, September 15, 1776, in the Continental service.
  10. Mary, born July 21, 1759.
  11. Edward, born June 21, 1765; served as fifer in the Revolutionary War.
  12. Nathaniel, born May 16, 1768, died March 6, 1827.
- (James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 90, 91, 179, 180.)

(VI) COLONEL JOHN (5) CUSHING, son of John (4) and Deborah (Barker) Cushing, was born January 23, 1743, and died February 19, 1822. He was colonel of the second Plymouth County regiment, March 21, 1776, serving in the Revolution. Owing to ill health, he resigned February 1, 1779. His home was in Boston, but later he removed to South Berwick, Maine.

John (5) Cushing married, April 5, 1773, Olive Wallingford, daughter of Colonel Thomas Wallingford, of New Hampshire, who was representative from Dover for many years and Judge of the Superior Court from 1748 until his death, August 4, 1771. (*Annals of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.*) Olive (Wallingford) Cushing was born May 29, 1758, and died March 20, 1853. Children:

1. John, born in Boston, September 5, 1774, died, unmarried, at Demerara, West Indies, in 1798; a seafaring man.
2. Samuel Wallingford, born in Boston, June 20, 1777, died September 8, 1778.
3. Samuel Wallingford, born in Boston, May 7, 1779, died, unmarried, April 24, 1800.
4. Thomas Wallingford, born in Boston, December 7, 1780, died, unmarried, at Demerara, West Indies, April 29, 1803, of yellow fever; a sailor.
5. Olivia, of whom further.
6. William, born in Boston, May 5, 1785, died June 20, 1809; married Amelia Dame.
7. Charles, born in Boston, December 31, 1786, died August 27, 1861, at Tiverton, Rhode Island; married his cousin, Ruth Whitridge.
8. Frederick, born at South Berwick, Maine, March 24, 1792, died August 6, 1846; married, July 1, 1828, Elizabeth Lanesford.
9. Augustus, born at South Berwick, May 22, 1794, died in December, 1849; married Sarah Freeman.
10. Elizabeth, born at South Berwick, died there, unmarried, on October 5, 1889.
11. John Samuel Thomas, born at South Berwick, January 5, 1801, died October 17, 1873; married, February 27, 1826, Eliza C. P. Hale.
12. Mary Hamilton, born at South Berwick, March 1, 1803, died May 25, 1875; married, October 19, 1826, Hiram Hay.

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," pp. 178, 179, 308, 309, 310. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. IV, pp. 293-94.)

(VII) OLIVIA CUSHING, daughter of Colonel John (5) and Olive (Wallingford) Cushing, was born February 20, 1783, and died September 9, 1876, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Cook. She married her cousin, Dr. William Cushing Whitridge. (Whitridge VI.)

(James S. Cushing: "The Genealogy of the Cushing Family," p. 179.)





Bayldon  
(Belding)

## Belding

Both William Squire Belding and his wife, the former Laura J. Gerhard, of Byrn Mawr, Pennsylvania, have a rich heritage. Mr. Belding, whose line was founded in America by William Belding (Belden, Bayldon, Baildon), is descended from an ancient English family, seated in Yorkshire since before the Norman Conquest. Some years ago, William Paley Baildon, F. S. A., member of the council of the Archaeological Society of Yorkshire, stated in a letter: "There is only one family of Bayldon; all persons bearing the name by inheritance must have sprung from the Yorkshire manor of that name."

Laura J. (Gerhard) Belding, daughter of Luther and Carra L. (Burnham) Gerhard, has claim to a record of patriotic achievement on the part of her ancestors, first in Colonial New England, and later in other sections.

(Family data. E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis and His Descendants," p. 371. Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden: "Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden," p. 72.)

(The Belding Line in England)

(I) WALTER BAYLDON, earliest English ancestor of this family, married a daughter of Thomas Gargrave. It is probable that Walter Bayldon was born about 1450 and his wife about 1455. They had a son, John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN BAYLDON, son of Walter Bayldon, died December 22, 1526. He inherited his father's estates. (BAYLDON (BELDING))

John Bayldon married (first) a daughter of John Haldenby, of County York. He married (second), October 15, 1515, Mary (Mauliverer) Copley. A child of the second marriage was George, of whom further.

(III) GEORGE BAILDON (as the name was now spelled), son of John and Mary (Mauliverer-Copley) Bayldon, was born about 1520 and buried at Kippax, County York, in 1588. He was of Methley in 1567 and of Harwick in 1574.

George Baildon married Anne (Folkingham Standish). Children:

1. Sir Francis, of whom further.
2. Hillary, of Kippax and Snaith, County York; married Anne.
3. Richard.
4. Anne.

(Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden: "Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden," Pedigree Chart, p. 54. T. D. Whitaker: "The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven in the County of York," p. 234. Robert Glover: "The Visitation of Yorkshire," p. 303.)

(IV) SIR FRANCIS BAILDON, son of George and Anne (Folkingham-Standish) Baildon, was born in 1560 and died in 1622-23. He was Reeve of Kippax in 1588 and was knighted July 3, 1603. He was a man of large property.

Sir Francis Baildon married (first) Frances Johnson, who was buried at Kippax, Yorkshire, May 21, 1587, the daughter and coheir of Henry Johnson.



BAYLDON (BELDING).

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse between three fleurs-de-lis sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## Belding

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(Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden: "Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden," Pedigree Chart, p. 54. T. D. Whitaker: "The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven in the County of York," p. 234. Robert Glover: "The Visitation of Yorkshire," p. 303.)

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Sir Francis Baildon married (first) Frances Johnson, who was buried at Kippax, Yorkshire, May 21, 1587, the daughter and coheir of Henry Johnson, of

Leathley. He married (second) Margaret Goodrick, who was buried September 22, 1598, daughter of Richard Goodrick, of Ripston. Sir Francis married (third) Isabel Tyrwhit, who was buried March 9, 1610, daughter of Sir Philip Tyrwhit, and (fourth) Anne Coleby. Children of the first marriage:

1. Ellen.
2. Dorothy, baptized April 10, 1586, buried August 9, 1586.
3. Elizabeth, baptized May 21, 1587.
4. Francis, buried March 9, 1612; married, May 15, 1595, Elizabeth Halden.

Children of the second marriage:

5. William, baptized at Kippax, January 4, 1589, buried there, April 12, 1597.
6. Richard, of whom further.
7. Cuthbert, baptized February 26, 1592.
8. Martin, baptized March 28, 1594.
9. Henry.
10. Thomas.
11. Muriel, baptized September 30, 1598.
12. Clare.

(W. P. Baildon: "Baildon and the Baidons," Book III, Part 14, Chapter VII, p. 67. Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden: "Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden," Pedigree Chart, opposite p. 54; pp. 28-50, 173. T. D. Whitaker: "The History and Antiquities of the Deanery of Craven in the County of York," p. 234. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXII, p. 315. Henry Stiles: "The History of Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, p. 76.)

(The Family in America).

(I) RICHARD BELDEN, son of Sir Francis and Margaret (Goodrick) Baildon (note change in spelling), was baptized in Yorkshire, England, in 1591 and died in 1655. He came to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, accompanied by at least two of his sons, John and Samuel. His third son, William, may not have come until later. Richard Belden owned considerable property in Connecticut.

He married and had three sons, including William, of whom further.

(Jessie Perry Van Zile Belden: "Concerning Some of the Ancestors and Descendants of Royal Denison Belden," Pedigree Chart, opposite p. 54; pp. 28-50, 173. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXII, p. 315. Henry Stiles: "The History of Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, p. 77.)

(II) WILLIAM BELDEN or BELDING (as he was sometimes recorded), son of Richard Belden, was born in England about 1622. He was of Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1646, but may have removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. Inventory of his estate, taken June 1, 1655, in Wethersfield, by Samuel Smith, John Deming and Nathaniel Dickinson, amounted to £142-06-08. His will was dated March 27, 1655, and reads as follows:

The last Will and Testament of William Belden, late of Wethersfield:

Imprimis: I give to my Sonne Sam: £15 when he shall come to the age of 21 years.

Item: I give to my Sonne Daniell Belden £15. I give to my Sonne John Belden £15. I give to my daughter Susannah Belden £15 when she shall come to the age of 18 years. I give to my daughter Mary Belden £15. I give to my Sonne Nath: Belden £15.

I make Tommisin Belden my whole and sole executrix.

I doe also Desire Sam: Smith and Nath: Dickinson, senior, to be supervisors of this my Will, to doe w<sup>t</sup> they can to Advise and Counsell my wife, & to doe their best to take Care of my Little ones, and to see my Body to be honourably buried.

WILL BELDEN.

Witnesses: Thomas Wright  
Samuel Wright.

William Belden married Thomasine, and they were the parents of:

1. Samuel, born July 20, 1647; of Norwalk in 1734.
2. Daniel, of whom further.
3. John, born January 9, 1650; lived in Norwalk; was a lieutenant in 1705.
4. Susanna, born November 5, 1651.
5. Mary, born February 20, 1653.
6. Nathaniel, born November 14, 1654.

(Henry Stiles: "The History of Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, p. 77. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXII, p. 315. C. W. Manwaring: "A Digest of the Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. I, Hartford District, 1635-1700, p. 97. George Sheldon: "History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 80. E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis and His Descendants," p. 371.)

(III) DANIEL BELDING (as many of his descendants spell their name), son of William and Thomasine Belden or Belding, was born November 20, 1648, and died in Deerfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1732. He was of Hatfield, Massachusetts, as early as 1671, but removed to Deerfield about 1689. On September 17, 1696, a great part of his family was killed or captured by Indians. He, himself, was captured and carried off to Canada, but two years later, in 1698, he made his way back to Deerfield.

Daniel Belding married (first), November 10, 1670, Elizabeth Foote, who was killed by Indians, in September, 1696, daughter of Nathaniel Foote, of Wethersfield. He married (second) February 17, 1699, Hepzibah (Buell) Wells, who was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 11, 1649, and was killed by Indians, in March, 1704, daughter of William Buell and widow of Thomas Wells. Daniel Belding married (third) Sarah (Hawkes) Matton, who died September 17, 1751, in her ninety-fifth year, daughter of John Hawkes and widow of Philip Matton. The tenth of his fourteen children, all of his first marriage, was Samuel (1), of whom further.

(S. Judd and L. M. Boltwood: "History of Hadley, Massachusetts," p. 452. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXII, p. 315. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 157. E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis and His Descendants," p. 371.)

(IV) SAMUEL (1) BELDING, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Foote) Belding, was born April 10, 1687, and died December 14, 1750.

He married (first), February 26, 1724, Anna Thomas, who died December 13, 1724. He married (second), September 26, 1727, Elizabeth Ingram, who was living in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1761, daughter of Nathaniel Ingram. His eldest son was Samuel (2), of whom further.

(George Sheldon: "A History of Deerfield, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 80-81. E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis and His Descendants," p. 371.)

(V) SAMUEL (2) BELDING, son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Ingram) Belding, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, April 1, 1729. He removed to Ashfield, Massachusetts, to a section called Belding. His farm was undoubtedly purchased from Richard Ellis, a first settler in Ashfield. Samuel (2) Belding was a farmer and a manufacturer of ropes. He was chosen town clerk at the first town meeting in 1765.



Samuel (2) Belding married, June 28, 1753, Mary Mitchell, of Deerfield, daughter of Joseph Mitchell. They were the parents of eleven children, including John, of whom further.

(E. R. Ellis: "Biographical Sketches of Richard Ellis and His Descendants," p. 372.)

(VI) JOHN BELDING, son of Samuel (2) and Mary (Mitchell) Belding, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, December 17, 1756, and died there in 1839. He lived on his father's old farm in Ashfield.

John Belding married, July 15, 1784, Priscilla Waite, probably daughter of Seth Waite, of Ashfield. One of their sons was Hiram, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) HIRAM BELDING, son of John and Priscilla (Waite) Belding, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, about 1805 and died in Otisco, Michigan. He lived at the family homestead until about 1855, when he removed to Otisco, where he purchased land in what is now called Belding.

Hiram Belding married Mary Wilson, stepdaughter of Deacon Dimick Ellis, of Ashfield. Their four sons constituted the firm of Belding Brothers and Co., extensive manufacturers of silk threads and cloths, with mills at Rockville, Connecticut; Northampton, Massachusetts; Belding, Michigan; San Francisco, California, and Montreal, Canada. Children:

1. David Wilson, lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.
2. Milo M., lived in New York City.
3. Hiram H., of whom further.
4. Alvah N., lived in Rockville, Connecticut.
5. Jennie, died about 1875; married Jerome Vincent, a farmer near Belding, Michigan.
6. Frank (the youngest son), died in New York City in 1887.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 117, 372.)

(VIII) HIRAM H. BELDING, son of Hiram and Mary (Wilson) Belding, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, and spent his boyhood there. He was associated with his brothers in the firm of Belding Brothers and Co., and served as vice-president and Chicago manager of the firm. He made his home in Chicago for many years, but often visited Belding, Michigan, where his parents had removed in 1855. During the last years of her life, his mother spent much of her time at his home in Chicago.

Hiram H. Belding married Elizabeth Squire, of Utica, New York. Children:

1. Mary Elizabeth, now deceased; married E. C. Young, of Chicago, and their children are: i. William Hurlbert, of Boston, Massachusetts. ii. Hiram Belding, of Scarsdale, New York. iii. Alice, of Chicago. iv. E. C., Jr., of Boston.
2. William Squire, of whom further.
3. Hiram Hurlbert, Jr., deceased; married Bertha White, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and had four children: i. Hiram H., 3d, of Chicago. ii. Edward L., of Chicago. iii. Mary Elizabeth, married Carlton Scribner. iv. Eleanor, married George M. Curtis, Jr., of Ashfield, Massachusetts.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 117, 372. Family data.)

(IX) WILLIAM SQUIRE BELDING, son of Hiram H. and Elizabeth (Squire) Belding, was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 17, 1868. He received his early education there, later attending Williston Seminary in Easthampton, Massachusetts. He

became interested in his father's business of silk manufacturing and devoted many years to furthering the success of the firm, which is now known as the Belding-Heminway Company, manufacturers of sewing and broad silks and hosiery. Mr. Belding began his career as cashier for Belding Brothers and Co. in Chicago and was soon transferred to Baltimore, Maryland, as manager of the company's branch there. After some years he came to the Philadelphia office, retiring in 1931. He was associated with the Belding-Heminway Company as a director. During the Spanish-American War he was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy a lieutenant, junior grade, for the duration of the war. He is a member of the Union League, the Play and Players' Club, and the New England Society of Pennsylvania. He is a Free and Accepted Mason of the thirty-second degree and has his membership in the William L. Elkins Lodge. Mr. Belding makes his home at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. In public and private affairs, in business and social contacts, he has long been highly respected as a citizen of the first order. His church membership is with the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. In politics he is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

William Squire Belding married Laura J. Gerhard, daughter of Luther and Carra L. (Burnham) Gerhard. (Burnham VIII.)

(Family data.)

(The Burnham Line).

(I) THOMAS BURNHAM, a member of an old Herefordshire family, was born in England in 1617 and died June 28, 1688. He was an early settler in Connecticut and owned considerable land in Hartford and Potunke. Records show him to have been a well-educated man, a lawyer, and a Colonist of firm convictions and character. An interesting item concerning him relates to the case of one Abigail Betts. She was accused, in 1662, of blasphemy and he acted as her attorney. "She was not executed, but he was condemned to 'ye prison-keep' by the Court for 'saving her neck'; he appeals to ye Generall Court, defends himself strongly and shrewdly, and closes by demanding 'Justice according to Law,' and declares himself a 'Subject and Denason of England.'"

Thomas Burnham married, about 1639, Anna, probably Anna Wright. Among their children was Thomas, Jr., of whom further.

(Roderick H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant, and His Descendants," pp. 116-18, 121-26. R. R. Hinman: "Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 412.)

(II) THOMAS BURNHAM, JR., son of Thomas and Anna Burnham, was born in 1646 and died March 19, 1726. His will was dated March 15, 1726, and offered for probate April 5, of that year. He was of Potunke, Connecticut.

Thomas Burnham, Jr., married, January 4, 1676, Naomi Hull. (Hull IV.) They had Charles, of whom further.

(Roderick H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant, and His Descendants," pp. 116-18, 121-24.)

(III) CHARLES BURNHAM, son of Thomas Burnham, Jr., and Naomi (Hull) Burnham, was born May 16, 1690, and died November 15, 1779. He lived in Hart-

ford, Connecticut, and his will, made March 29, 1761, was exhibited before the court by his executors, November 25, 1779. It named his wife and children.

Charles Burnham married, November 17, 1727, Lydia Williams, who was baptized December 2, 1705, and died December 12, 1780, daughter of Jonas Williams. They were the parents of Eleazur, of whom further.

(IV) ELEAZUR BURNHAM, son of Charles and Lydia (Williams) Burnham, was born February 2, 1729, and died March 4, 1815. He made his home in East Hartford, Connecticut. His will, dated April 19, 1800, gave his wife one-third of movable and real estate forever and divided the remaining two-thirds equally between his two sons. His wife and her brother, Alexander King, were the executors.

Eleazur Burnham married Tryphenia King, many years his junior; she was born January 29, 1754, and died November 7, 1814. One of their sons was Phineas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 128-29, 145-46, 160-61.)

(V) PHINEAS BURNHAM, son of Eleazur and Tryphenia (King) Burnham, was born June 24, 1783, and died February 1, 1830. He was also of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Phineas Burnham married, January 1, 1803, Abigail Huntley, a sister of Lydia (Huntley) Ligourney, poet. Abigail (Huntley) Burnham was born April 1, 1783, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, September 12, 1841, at the home of her youngest son, Gilbert Waterman, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family records.)

(VI) GILBERT WATERMAN BURNHAM, son of Phineas and Abigail (Huntley) Burnham, was born June 2, 1824, and died June 30, 1865. He lived in Albany, New York, but at the opening of the War Between the States, he was in New Orleans, Louisiana. He made his way North and enlisted in the 3d Regiment, New York Volunteers, serving with this regiment until the close of the War, June 23, 1865, when he was mustered out at Syracuse, New York. He immediately started for Norwich, New York, where two of his children were living. A little later he was found nearly unconscious by a roadside, robbed of a considerable sum of money and other valuables. He was taken to the home of his friend, Dr. Bailey, and died there. He was buried with Masonic honors in the old burying ground of his wife's family at King's Settlement, near Norwich. Although he took part in many battles, and was on the "March to the Sea," he received his only wound at Chattanooga. His daughter, Mrs. Gerhard, had a monument, bearing the following inscription, erected at his grave:

GILBERT W. BURNHAM  
Born June 2, 1824  
Died June 30, 1865  
Member of Co. K, 149th Regt., N. Y. Vols.  
"He served his country faithfully."

Gilbert Waterman Burnham married, May 5, 1841, Malvina Mercy Roberts, who was born September 26, 1817, and died August 1, 1854, daughter of Anthony Roberts, Esq., of South New London, Chenango County, New York, a man of







Gull

## BELDING

considerable importance in his day. They had five children, one of whom was Carra L., of whom further.

(Roderick H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant, and His Descendants," p. 186. Family data.)

(VII) CARRA L. BURNHAM, daughter of Gilbert Waterman and Malvina Mercy (Roberts) Burnham, was born March 20, 1843. She married, August 27, 1862, Luther Gerhard. They were the parents of Laura J., of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VIII) LAURA J. GERHARD, daughter of Luther and Carra L. (Burnham) Gerhard, married William Squire Belding. (Belding IX.)

She was born in Detroit, Michigan, but for many years she has lived in Pennsylvania; her residence at present is in Bryn Mawr. A graduate of Ogontz School, Ogontz, Pennsylvania, where she studied for four years, Mrs. Belding has long occupied a position of importance in her community. She is exceedingly fond of music, and her knowledge and appreciation of this branch of the arts ably equip her for her duties as vice-president of the Philadelphia Musical Club. She does not confine her interests to music alone, however, but is affiliated with numerous civic and social activities. For some years she has been actively interested in the Hannah Penn House; she is treasurer of the Bryn Mawr Auxiliary of the Seamen's Church Institute and an enthusiastic supporter of the American Red Cross. In politics Mrs. Belding is a Republican. Her religious affiliation is with the Holy Communion Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.

(Family data.)

(The Hull Line).

Among the Colonial families forming an interesting part of Mrs. Belding's background is the Hull line, which is traced back to the early 17th century.

(I) THOMAS HULL, earliest known member of this family, resided at Crewkerne, Somerset, England, where he married, January 11, 1572, Johane Peson. They were the parents of:

1. William.
2. George, of whom further.
3. John.
4. Joseph, born in 1595; was graduated from St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1614; rector of Northleigh, diocese of Exeter, but resigned on account of ecclesiastical differences, gathered a company of one hundred and six persons and sailed for New England in 1635; founded Barnstable, Massachusetts; minister at York, Maine; returned to England and was rector of St. Burien in Cornwall, but left a large family in New England.

(Philmore and Ross: "Somerset Parish Registers," Vol. V, p. 6. Colonel Weygant: "Hull Family in America," pp. 10, 245, 246.)

(II) GEORGE HULL, son of Thomas and Johane (Peson) Hull, was born in England, probably in or near Crewkerne, Somersetshire, in 1590, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1659. When he was about forty years of age he left England, sailing from Plymouth on March 30, 1629-30, with a group of men prominent in the annals of Colonial history, including Ludlow, Mason, Underhill, Southcote, Maverick and Warsham. Since one of his sons was baptized as Crewkerne seven

HULL.

*Arms*—Sable, a chevron ermine between three talbots' heads erased argent.

*Crest*—A talbot's head erased argent, between two laurel branches proper united at the top.

*Motto*—*Vi et virtute.*

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

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and a half months after his departure, it is probable that his family came later. After living for a time in Boston, Massachusetts, he located at Dorchester, where he became a member of the first board of selectmen and on May 14, 1634, representative to the first General Court of Massachusetts. He removed to Windsor, Connecticut, in 1636, and engaged in surveying there and in the adjoining town of Wethersfield, receiving as compensation choice town lots. He was the first to represent Windsor in the General Court of Connecticut. With his friend, Roger Ludlow, he obtained the monopoly of the beaver trade on the Connecticut River in 1638 and later followed Ludlow to Fairfield. In 1651, 1653 and 1654 he was associate magistrate for the towns of the seacoast.

George Hull married (first), at Crewkerne, England, August 17, 1614, Thamzen Michell, daughter of Robert Michell, a well-to-do yeoman of Stockland in the adjoining county of Dorset, six miles from Crewkerne. He married (second) Sarah, widow of David Phipin, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of his first marriage he had seven children; one was Josiah (also called Josias), of whom further.

(Colonel Weygant: "Hull Family in America," pp. 9-14.)

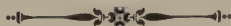
(III) JOSIAH (or JOSIAS) HULL, son of George and Thamzen (Michell) Hull, was baptized at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England, November 10, 1616, and died in Killingworth, Connecticut, November 16, 1675. He came to America and resided with his parents at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and in 1636 he removed with them to Windsor, Connecticut. There is record of his renting a seat in the meetinghouse in 1659, and the following year he was a member of the grand jury. He was among those of the Dragoons who received powder from Thomas Dibble. In 1659-60 and 1662 he was representative to the General Court for Windsor. He removed to Killingworth in 1663, when the first settlement occurred, and was thus one of the original proprietors. His lot was on the north side of Main Street, west of Indian River. In 1667 and 1674 he was deputy to the General Court for Killingworth. In 1665 he was town recorder and in 1666 lieutenant of the train band. Killingworth included at that time what is now Clinton, Connecticut, which is located on Long Island Sound south of the present Killingworth.

Josiah (or Josias) Hull married, May 20, 1640, Elizabeth Loomis, daughter of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis. They had eleven children, including Naomi, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15-19. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 494.)

(IV) NAOMI HULL, daughter of Josiah (or Josias) and Elizabeth (Loomis) Hull, was born February 17, 1656, and died March 16, 1726. She married Thomas Burnham, Jr. (Burnham II.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Bowman

Among the oldest families of Lycoming County is that of Bowman, whose Colonial and Revolutionary history includes patriots who fought with distinction for the independence of the American Colonies. Of this family is Sylvia Eliza (Bowman) Hays, Regent of the Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(The Family in England.)

(I) RICHARD BOWMAN, earliest known ancestor of this family, was born about 1486 and was buried in Alstonfield, County Stafford, England, January 22, 1564. He was the father of a son, Robert, of whom further.

(II) ROBERT BOWMAN, son of Richard Bowman, was born about 1520 and died in 1590. He married, January 27, 1544, Helena (or Ellen) Crycheloe, who was buried at Alstonfield, County Stafford, England, November 19, 1590. They had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(III) RICHARD BOWMAN, son of Robert and Helena (or Ellen) (Crycheloe) Bowman, was baptized at Alstonfield, Staffordshire, England, May 18, 1546. He married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(Charles C. Bowman: "Some Descendants of Nathaniel Bowman of Watertown and Lexington, Massachusetts," Chart. Staffordshire Parish Registers Society: "Alstonfield Parish Register," pp. 10, 24, 28, 48, 72-73, 86, 95, 123, 128, 149.)

(IV) JOHN BOWMAN, son of Richard and Elizabeth Bowman, was baptized at Alstonfield, Staffordshire, England, May 2, 1578. He married (first), January 20, 1606, Isabel Fidler, who was buried September 29, 1608. He married (second) Anne Beresford, daughter of Anthony and Helena (Beresford) Beresford, of Ashbourne. A child of the first marriage was Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Charles C. Bowman: "Some Descendants of Nathaniel Bowman of Watertown and Lexington, Massachusetts," Chart. Staffordshire Parish Registers Society: "Alstonfield Parish Register," pp. 72-77, 79, 94, 111, 122-23, 137, 149.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) NATHANIEL BOWMAN, son of John and Isabel (Fidler) Bowman, was born at "Westwood Hall," near Leek, Staffordshire, England, in 1608 and died at Cambridge Farms (now Lexington), Massachusetts, in 1681-82. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1630 and was one of the earliest proprietors there. He later purchased considerable land in Cambridge Farms.

Nathaniel Bowman married, in England, Ann, who was born about 1615. They had a son, Francis (I), of whom further.

(II) FRANCIS (I) BOWMAN, son of Nathaniel and Ann Bowman, was born in 1630 and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 16, 1687, aged fifty-seven years. He inherited his father's homestead in Cambridge Farms.

Francis Bowman married Martha Sherman. They were the parents of Francis (2), of whom further.

(III) FRANCIS (2) BOWMAN, son of Francis (1) and Martha (Sherman) Bowman, was born September 14, 1662, and died December 23, 1744. He lived in Lexington, Massachusetts, and was active in town affairs.

He married (first), June 26, 1684, Lydia Stone, who was born November 25, 1665, and died December 10, 1719, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Stearns) Stone, of Cambridge. He married (second) Ruth Angier, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Angier, of Watertown.

(Bartholomew: "Gazetteer of the British Isles," Vol. XIII, p. 27. Henry Bond: "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 87-90, 430, 689, 1083, 1093-94. "Lexington, Massachusetts, Birth, Marriage and Death Records," p. 100. Charles C. Bowman: "Some Descendants of Nathaniel Bowman of Watertown and Lexington, Massachusetts," Chart. Charles Hudson: "History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, with a Genealogical Register of Lexington Families," pp. 16-20.)

(IV) JOHN BOWMAN, son of Francis (2) and Lydia (Stone) Bowman, was born July 14, 1689, and died April 30, 1726. He was of Lexington, Massachusetts.

John Bowman married his cousin, Mary Stone, who was born September 26, 1692, and died June 28, 1757, daughter of John and Rachel (Shepard) Stone. They were the parents of Ebenezer, of whom further.

(V) EBENEZER BOWMAN, son of John and Mary (Stone) Bowman, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 20, 1720, and died there, March 21, 1758. He lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts, for a time when he was a young man, removing later to West Cambridge, now Arlington, Massachusetts.

He married in Gloucester, Massachusetts, November 23, 1741, Elizabeth Saunders or Sanders. They had John, of whom further.

(Charles Hudson: "History of the Town of Lexington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, with a Genealogical Register of Lexington Families," pp. 16-20.)

(VI) JOHN BOWMAN, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Saunders or Sanders) Bowman, was born at Cape Ann (Gloucester), Massachusetts, about 1743 and died at Clarendon, Rutland County, Vermont, March 7, 1813; he is buried in the East Clarendon Cemetery. He removed to Clarendon about 1772.

John Bowman's first wife was Hannah Elliott. They had a son, Ebenezer, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths," on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont.)

(VII) EBENEZER BOWMAN, son of John and Hannah (Elliott) Bowman, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts, September 17, 1767, and died at Westford, Vermont, September 30, 1832.

He married, at Clarendon, Vermont, August 21, 1791, Hannah Hammond, who was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 28, 1771. They were the parents of Ebenezer, Jr., of whom further.

(F. S. Hammond: "Ancestry of Some of the Early Hammond Settlers in Vermont," in the "Vermont Antiquarian," Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 3-4. "Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths," on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont.)



(VIII) EBENEZER BOWMAN, JR., son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hammond) Bowman, was born at Clarendon, Vermont, April 20, 1793. For about fifteen years, and possibly longer, he made his home in New York State, evidently in the neighborhood of Broome County, as at least two of his children were born there. He later returned to Vermont, settling in Colchester, where he was a railroad agent and a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Ebenezer Bowman, Jr., married (first), in 1812, Sylvia Prudentia Barnaby. (Barnaby VI.) One of the children of this marriage was Benjamin Carleton, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVIII, p. 362. E. W. Pierce: "Contributions, Biographical and Historical," pp. 13, 17. Emerson Collins and John W. Jordan: "Genealogical and Personal History of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. iii. Data in possession of descendants.)

(IX) BENJAMIN CARLETON BOWMAN, son of Ebenezer Bowman, Jr., and Sylvia Prudentia (Barnaby) Bowman, was born in Chenango Township, Broome County, New York, April 7, 1818, and received his early schooling in or near Binghamton, New York. He was thirteen, when his mother died, and he and his father returned to Vermont. He later removed to Great Bend, Pennsylvania, where he operated a farm for a short period. His next settlement was in Centre County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the lumber business, in which he became very prominent. Having purchased an old sawmill, he rafted logs down the Moshannon River to market. He erected the first steam sawmill near Philipsburg, now known as Munson Station, Pennsylvania, and was among the first to float logs down the Susquehanna and was also the first president of the Susquehanna Boom Company. In 1864 he made his residence in Williamsport, in the upbuilding of which city he had an important part, and was regarded as one of the first citizens. Shortly after his arrival in Williamsport he became a partner in the firm of Barrows, Bowman and Company, which later was changed to the Bowman Lumber Company. He organized the Bowman Lumber Company of West Virginia, of which he was president and manager, becoming widely known as a lumber manufacturer and dealer, accumulating large wealth through industry and fair dealing. The organizer also of the Lycoming Rubber Company, he continued as its president and managing director until his death. One of the founders of the Lumberman's Bank, the name of which was changed to the Susquehanna Trust Company, he was elected president of that institution. Prominent in religious affairs, he served Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsport, as steward and president of the board of trustees.

Benjamin Carleton Bowman married Eliza Ann Buck, born at Great Bend, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1818, died October 31, 1897, daughter of Silas and Phila (Munson) Buck. Silas Buck married Phila Munson. (Munson VII.) He was a son of Rev. Daniel Buck, of Great Bend, who was with Washington at Valley Forge.

Benjamin Carleton Bowman died July 28, 1896, his wife surviving him only fifteen months. Both are buried in Wildwood Cemetery at Williamsport. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter:

1. Francis Carleton, of whom further.



2. Harvey R., deceased.
3. James Walton, of whom further.
4. Carrie, who died in infancy and is buried in the family lot in Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

(X-A) FRANCIS CARLETON BOWMAN, son of Benjamin Carleton and Eliza Ann (Buck) Bowman, was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1844. His early life was spent on the home farm, where he performed the usual duties with their resultant wholesome discipline, which, though he early left the home surroundings, stood him in good stead in later life. He next engaged in the lumber business, a move for which his father had so successfully laid the foundation. Going to Williamsport, he became affiliated with the Bowman-Foresman Lumber Company. With this organization he remained until 1881. Mr. Bowman became widely known in the lumber field, where he carried forward the fair-dealing traditions of his father. He was a man of many interests and wide abilities. Upon the death of his father, Benjamin Carleton Bowman, Francis Carleton Bowman became superintendent of the Lycoming Rubber Company, continuing in this capacity until he retired from business. Of a friendly and genial nature, he formed close fraternal and social contacts. He was affiliated with the Ross Club, the Masonic Lodge and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he was president of the Howard Club. Interested in clean sports as an expression of community life, he was president of the Athletic Club at the time when the Williamsport baseball team secured the record for small league games and was known as "The Millionaires."

The life of Mr. Bowman had touched many aspects of the wider life of the community in which he lived. His death brought with it, therefore, a sense of loss to many outside of the closer circle of his family and friends. To these, that outside loss, mingled with their grief, with the consolation that his had been a generous and kindly life, whose influence would survive.

Francis Carleton Bowman married (first) Amanda Henrietta Rodabach, by whom he had three children: Carrie Munson (Brownell-Rhoades), Mary Alice Blanche (Ellis), and Benjamin Carleton Bowman. He married (second) Fannie Wilhelmina Harmon, daughter of Amos and Mary (Hayes) Harmon. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were the parents of two children:

1. Sylvia Eliza, of whom further.
2. Harvey Rowland.

(X-B) JAMES WALTON BOWMAN, son of Benjamin Carleton and Eliza Ann (Buck) Bowman, was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1864, and died February 14, 1931. Having received private instruction, he entered and was graduated from the Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary, concluding his education with a course in the Commercial College of Williamsport. In his early business career he was identified with B. C. Bowman and Company, the lumber firm founded by his father, and afterward was made vice-president of the B. C. Bowman Lumber Company. He was the holder of a similar office in the Bowman-Foresman Lumber Company and a director of the Bowman Lumber Company of St. Albans, West Virginia. He served as secretary and treasurer of the Rowland Land Company of

West Virginia and was elected president of the Kline Company, a well-known hardware house of Williamsport, with which he was associated until his death. He was known as one of the leading lumber and coal men of Lycoming County and in financial affairs was recognized as a strong, substantial man in his section of the State. He served also as a director of the Susquehanna Trust Company.

Mr. Bowman was prominent in civic, educational and fraternal circles. He was a director of Dickinson Seminary. The organizer of the "Imperial Teteques," of Baldwin II Commandery, Knights Templar; he was manager of this concert band, the first of the kind in the United States to be organized exclusively of Knights Templar. Of the performances of this band, Mr. Bowman was justifiably proud, as were the members of the Masonic order and the townspeople generally. Mr. Bowman had another distinction, that of having been the first to own and operate an automobile in Williamsport. In 1889 he drove on the streets of that city the first horseless carriage to have been seen there and at once became a celebrity.

Mr. Bowman passed through all the subordinate and major branches of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Lodge 106, Free and Accepted Masons; Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, Royal Arch Masons; Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, of which he was a Past Eminent Commander; Adoniram Council, No. 26, Royal and Select Masters; Williamsport Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and the thirty-third degree, Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction. His political allegiance was given to the Democratic party and, while not an office holder, he was known as a loyal organization man and a liberal contributor to campaign funds. The social and recreational organizations in which he held membership were the Acacia Club, Ben Lomond Fish and Game Club, Irem Country Club, Williamsport Country Club, Haleeka Country Club, and Howard Masonic Club. His religious connection was with the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, and of this church's work he was a generous supporter. His standing in the Williamsport community left nothing to be desired, for he entered whole-heartedly into the people's interests and made their ambitions for commercial progress and civic advance his own.

James Walton Bowman married, October 14, 1885, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Harriet Elizabeth Louise Geiger, daughter of Andrew and Mary Eva (Mott) Geiger, both of whom were born in Saxony, Germany. Her father was a well-known shoe merchant of Williamsport until his death. Her mother also is dead and both parents rest in Washington Street Cemetery, Williamsport. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman became the parents of a daughter:

1. Helen Eliza, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(XI-A) SYLVIA ELIZA BOWMAN, daughter of Francis Carleton and Fannie Wilhelmina (Harmon) Bowman, was born in Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1886. She was educated at the Williamsport High School and at Fairmont Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia. Sylvia Eliza Bowman (now Mrs. Hays) is a prominent club woman, being a member of the Clio Club of Williamsport, the Williamsport Country Club, the Williamsport Women's

Club, and the Lycoming Historical Society. She also belongs to the Kappa Delta Sorority, and she served as Regent (1930-33) of the Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, belonging to that patriotic society by right of her distinguished lineage, which includes the Bowman, Munson, Winslow, Barnaby, and Buck lines. She is a member of Christ Episcopal Church of Williamsport.

Sylvia Eliza Bowman married, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1908, John Coryell Hays. They are the parents of three sons:

1. John Bowman Hays, born October 14, 1909.
2. Francis Carleton Hays, born September 4, 1912.
3. William Harvey Hays, born December 15, 1917.

(Family data.)

(XI-B) HELEN ELIZA BOWMAN, daughter of James Walton and Harriet Elizabeth Louise (Geiger) Bowman, was born December 27, 1889. She married George Winter Lentz, of Williamsport, and they have two daughters:

1. Mary Louise, born July 18, 1913.
2. Sarah Jane, born July 15, 1915.

(Family data.)

(The Munson Line.)

The Munson family of England was established in Lincolnshire as far back as the thirteenth century. John Monson was living in Lincolnshire in 1378, and from him, in the fourth generation, was Sir Thomas Monson. Munson is the Americanized form of this name.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CAPTAIN THOMAS MUNSON, emigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1612 and died in New Haven, Connecticut, May 7, 1685. He is first found on record as a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, who gave military service in the Pequot War in 1637. His house lot of two and a half acres was on the east side of the present High Street, opposite the head of Walnut. Before February, 1640, he sold this lot to Nathaniel Kellogg. About 1639 he had quit the Hartford Plantation and joined the settlers at Quinnipiac. His signature is found on a "Fundamental Agreement of the Settlers of New Haven," dated June 4, 1639, as the sixth whose name was added after that date. As early as April 3, 1640, Thomas Munson was living in New Haven, and on June 11 of that year he was made a freeman and admitted as a member of the General Court. As early as 1640 he had a lot between George Street and West Creek, and he lived there for eleven years. On August 6, 1642, he was chosen a sergeant of the "Trayned Band" and for nineteen years bore the title of Sergeant. In 1645 he was chosen a fence viewer. On March 10, 1648, he rented two acres of "oystershell field," for seven years. On April 1, 1651, we find: "Thomas Munson hath sould to Robert Pigg his dwelling house, and house lott, and all the housing thereupon—as barne and Ship and Henhouse—garden and Trees: and all his meddow on the other side the Harbour," and another three acre lot. On February 9, 1652, Thomas Munson desired the town to give him certain land, "and pronounced his purpose of setting aboute makeing of wheelles." Land was soon granted him for that purpose.



In 1655 Thomas Munson became a leader in the movement to found a new commonwealth at Delaware Bay. This project was later abandoned, and Thomas Munson on January 1, 1656, bought a house-lot in New Haven. He held many positions of importance in the community, including that of deputy to the General Assembly at Hartford for several terms and that of townsman, and he served as lieutenant in King Phillip's War. In 1676 he was commissioned captain of New Haven County soldiers. From 1662 on, for many years, he was a magistrate of New Haven and he was the first commissary of the town.

Captain Thomas Munson married Joanna, born about 1610, died December 13, 1678, aged sixty-eight. It is possible that he had previously been married to Susan, who was Susan Munson, aged twenty-five, emigrated to New England in the "Elizabeth of Ipswich" in April, 1634. Children:

1. Elizabeth, married (first), October 19, 1664, Timothy Cooper; (second) Richard Higinbothum (sometimes given Higginbotham or Higginbottom).
  2. Samuel, of whom further.
  3. Hannah, baptized June 11, 1648, died in 1695; married Joseph Tuttle.
- (Myron A. Munson: "The Munson Record," pp. 1-61.)

(II) SAMUEL MUNSON, son of Thomas and Joanna Munson, was baptized at New Haven, Connecticut, August 7, 1643, and died between January 10, 1693, and March 2, 1693. He was a shoemaker and tanner, living in New Haven, Wallingford, and again in New Haven. In 1667 he was among those "to stand upon tryall for freeman, from New Haven." In 1668, in the seating of the meetinghouse, in New Haven, Samuel Munson was one of the fourteen men who were assigned to the second seat in the gallery. In October, 1669, he was one of the ninety-one freemen of New Haven. In 1670 he was one of the original settlers of Wallingford, Connecticut, his six-acre house lot being on the "Long High Way" (Main Street), near Center Street. For ten years the inhabitants of Wallingford met for worship on the Sabbath in the houses of Lieutenant N. Merriman and Ensign Munson. At the General Court at Hartford, October 19, 1675, "this Court confirms Samuel Munson, Ensigne of Wallingford Traine Band." He was chosen lister in 1677 and again in 1678. Also in 1678 he was one of a certain highway committee of three and a sealer of leather. On March 11, 1679, "the town made choyce of Ensigne Samll Munson to Keepe the Legger Booke & to Record all ye inhabitants houses and Lands in itt, according to law." In May, of the same year, he was one of a committee of two chosen to confer with the Governor on a certain matter. He received grants of land at various times, and held a number of important offices, including that of constable.

Samuel Munson married, October 26, 1665, Martha Bradley, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. Their fifth son and sixth child was Joseph, of whom further.

(Myron A. Munson: "The Munson Record," pp. 1, 65, 82.)

(III) JOSEPH MUNSON, son of Samuel and Martha (Bradley) Munson, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 6, 1677, and died October 30, 1725. He was a joiner, and lived in Wallingford. His first residence (about two months after his marriage) was at the south end of the village on the west side of the prin-



cipal street, where he owned eleven acres. He later acquired a new homestead of twenty-eight acres, where he was living at the last. This place appears to have been within the bounds of the First Parish, as the deaths of Joseph Munson and three of his children were entered in the First Church records. In 1701 his estate was valued at £50. In 1703 he was chosen a fence viewer, and in 1704 was one of three named "to sease all the pip staves or berill staves or hogsed staves that are transported out of the town bounds without Liberty." The same year he was chosen lister and one of the six "Howards (hay-wardens) for the corn field." He was again a lister in 1705, and in 1709 and 1712 a "Howard" or "heward." In October, 1712, by Act of Assembly, "Mr. Joseph Munson to be Ensign of the east company or trainband," and the same year a "lister & inspector," and collector of school money. In 1713 he and his brother Samuel were chosen two of the five townsmen. In January, 1724, and again in December of the same year, Joseph Munson was one of a committee of three to manage affairs of "ye east wd Society." The net value of his estate at his death was found to be £697 6s. 11d.

Joseph Munson married, March 10, 1700, Margery Hitchcock, born September 9, 1681, died before March, 1764, daughter of John Hitchcock, who was apparently a son of Matthias Hitchcock, the latter of New Haven in 1639. She married (second) Stephen Peck. Joseph and Margery (Hitchcock) Munson had nine children, the eldest of whom was Abel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 159-66.)

(IV) ABEL MUNSON, son of Joseph and Margery (Hitchcock) Munson, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, January 10, 1701, and died February 13, 1779. He was a farmer, living in Wallingford, his residence being two or three miles southeast of Wallingford Village, on or near Muddy River, and within the parish of Northford, where he assisted in founding the church. Nearly three years before his marriage he purchased thirty-one acres. A year or two later he received a double share of his father's estate and in 1764 had £41 in the division of the widow's dower. He subsequently purchased several other parcels of land in the vicinity; also, in 1740, he bought forty-six acres in Goshen, Connecticut. June 17, 1750, Abel Munson was one of the eighteen original male members of the Northford Church, and on July 1, 1750, his wife Sarah was admitted from another church. The church record of his death called him "Sergy." His son Joseph remained on the farm and cared for his parents as long as they lived.

Abel Munson married, November 7, 1728, Sarah Peck, born about 1712, died September 22, 1775. Their third son and fifth child was Levi, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 159, 838-40.)

(V) LEVI MUNSON, son of Abel and Sarah (Peck) Munson, was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, August 29, 1738, and died in Camden, New York, in 1815. He lived in Wallingford and Harwinton, Connecticut, and Windham and Camden, New York. In 1782 he removed from Wallingford to Harwinton, was there in 1797, and as late as 1802 sold land there. He moved from Windham to Camden in 1808. In 1784 he bought a mill privilege on the brook; in 1786 had a sawmill; he leased in 1792 "as long as Trees grow and water Runs . . . a cer-

tain mill place situate in the west Part of sd Harwinton." He was chosen a grand juror at Wallingford in December, 1765. He took the oath of fidelity on December 1, 1778, being then entitled "Lieut." (lieutenant). He was one of five "prominent individuals" in an Episcopal Society formed about 1784. He was one of those who marched from Branford for the relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm, in April, 1775; was taken prisoner on the Isle of Montreal, carried to Quebec and thence to England. It is said that while at Halifax "he did not see the sun for nine months." On January 1, 1777, he was commissioned second lieutenant.

Levi Munson married, November 27, 1760, Mary Cooley, born about 1742, and died in 1826. They had nine children, the eldest of whom was Almond, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 838, 845-51.)

(VI) ALMOND MUNSON, son of Levi and Mary (Cooley) Munson, was born in Branford, Connecticut, October 3, 1761, and died in 1831. He lived in Great Bend, Pennsylvania. In 1786 he and his brother Orange bought two parcels of land in Harwinton, including a sawmill, from their father. In 1790 Almond Munson, then of "Watertown," sold his half of the mill property to his father. For at least five years he was a Revolutionary soldier. His thigh was fractured by a musket ball which crippled him. He was one of those who spent that memorable winter with Washington at Valley Forge. He joined the 6th Regiment, "Conn. Line," March 6, 1777, and was discharged March 3, 1782. Under the act of 1818, he received a pension as a Connecticut soldier resident in New York, and he is described as having the rank of musician. He was an Episcopalian.

Almond Munson married (first) Esther Peck, who died about 1812. There were eight children of the first marriage, among whom was Phila, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 845, 856-57.)

(VII) PHILA MUNSON, daughter of Almond and Esther (Peck) Munson, was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, May 8, 1792, and died February 24, 1881. "Phila had blue eyes, dark hair, was slim, and was just as straight as a reed. Her strength of spirit was every exceptional. The date of her arrival in Great Bend was March 6, 1800. Her husband's father was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Great Bend; he did a great and self-sacrificing work for the success of the Revolution." Phila Munson married Silas Buck. Their daughter, Eliza Ann Buck, married Benjamin Carleton Bowman. (Bowman—American Line—IX.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 856, 867. Family data.)

(The Barnaby Line.)

The surname, Barnaby, which appears early in England, is most probably derived from the place, "Barnby," just as the name Greenaway was taken from "Greenway," or Hathaway from "Hathway." However, another theory is that it rose as a nickname of Barnabas.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JAMES BARNABY, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, married, June 8, 1647, Lydia Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett. She married (second) John Nelson, of Middleborough. James and Lydia (Bartlett) Barnaby had sons:

1. James, Jr., of whom further.
2. Stephen.

(II) JAMES BARNABY, JR., son of James and Lydia (Bartlett) Barnaby, married Joanna Harlow. The Harlow home is still standing in Plymouth. They had two sons:

1. James, born in 1698.
2. Ambrose, of whom further.

(III) AMBROSE BARNABY, son of James Barnaby, Jr., and Joanna (Harlow) Barnaby, was born in 1706.

He married Elizabeth Gardner and had a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) SAMUEL BARNABY, son of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Gardner) Barnaby, was town clerk of Freetown for five years, a selectman six years, and appraiser nine years. He was a member of the first Massachusetts Constitutional Convention representing Freetown and Fall River; also a member of the committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety in 1776, 1778 and 1779.

He married Sylvia Winslow. (Winslow—American Line—IV.) They had nine children, among whom was a son Harlow, of whom further.

(V) HARLOW BARNABY, son of Samuel and Sylvia (Winslow) Barnaby, was born in September, 1764.

He married Susan Edson. They had ten children, among whom was Sylvia Prudentia, of whom further.

(VI) SYLVIA PRUDENTIA BARNABY, daughter of Harlow and Susan (Edson) Barnaby, was born in 1791. She married Ebenezer Bowman, Jr. (Bowman VIII.)

(Family data.)

(The Winslow Line.)

Of the families bearing Pilgrim names, there are none more closely identified with Pilgrim history than those of the honored name of Winslow. It is a local name, there being a parish in Buckinghamshire and a township in Herefordshire thus called. In old England the family had long been prominent in various counties, and there was a very well-known branch in Denmark also.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." D. P. Holton: "Winslow Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 1-70.)

(I) WILLIAM (1) WYNCELOWE, of England, had two sons:

1. John, of great repute in London in 1350; married Mary or Mariota Crouchman.
2. William (2), of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM (2) WYNCELOWE, son of William (1) Wyncelowe, had a son, Thomas, of whom further.



(III) THOMAS WYNCELOWE, son of William (2) Wyncelowe, was of Burton, County Oxford. There is record of his holding land in Essex and that he was living in 1452.

He married Cecilia, one of the two daughters and heiress of an old family, the "Tansleys." In some of the old papers, she is called the Lady Agnes. They had a son, William, of whom further.

(IV) WILLIAM WINSLOWE, son of Thomas and Cecilia (Tansley) Wyncelowe, was living in 1529 and had two sons:

1. Kenelm, of whom further.
2. Richard, who, on July 17, 155-, had a grant from Edward VI of the rectory of Elksley, in County Nottingham.

(D. P. Holton: "Winslow Memorial," Vol. I, p. 11.)

(V) KENELM WINSLOW, son of William Winslowe, was born probably in Kempsey, England, and died in the parish of St. Andrew, in 1607. His will, dated April 14, 1607, was proved November 9, of the same year, and is still to be seen in Worcester, England. He had two estates, one known as "Clerkenleap" and the other as "Newport's Place."

He married Katherine, and they had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 291.)

(VI) EDWARD WINSLOW, son of Kenelm and Katherine Winslow, was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Droitwich, England, October 7, 1560, and died there before 1631.

He married (first) Eleanor Pelham, daughter of Sir Herbert Pelham, of Droitwich. He married (second), at St. Bride's Church, London, November 4, 1594, Magdalene Ollyver. His children, except the first, were of the second marriage:

1. Richard, born about 1585-86, died May 20, 1659; married, about 1705, Alice Hay.
2. Edward, born about October 18, 1595, died May 8, 1655; married (first), May 16, 1618, Elizabeth Barker; (second), May 12, 1621, Susanna (Fuller) White, who came in the "Mayflower" with Governor Winslow, widow of William White and mother of Peregrine White, the first born in the Colony.
3. John, born April 16, 1597, died in 1674; married, October 12, 1624, Mary Chilton.
4. Eleanor, born April 22, 1598, and remained in England.
5. Kenelm, of whom further.
6. Gilbert, born October 26, 1600, died in England.
7. Elizabeth, born March 6, 1602; buried in St. Peter's Church, January 20, 1604.
8. Magdalene, born December 26, 1604, and remained in England.
9. Josiah (or Jozias), born February 11, 1606.

(D. P. Holton: "Winslow Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 16, 21-23. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 288. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 159. "New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial," Vol. VII, pp. 332-33.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) KENELM WINSLOW, son of Edward and Magdalene (Ollyver) Winslow, was born in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, April 29, 1599, baptized May 3, 1599, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was buried September 13, 1672. He came to Plymouth, probably in 1629, and was admitted freeman January 1, 1632-33. In 1640 he was chosen surveyor in the town of Plymouth, but for neg-



lecting the highways was fined ten shillings. Having previously received a grant of land in Marshfield, he removed there about 1641. He was one of the twenty-six original proprietors of Freetown, Massachusetts. On January 6, 1633-34, when Samuel Jenney became his apprentice, he was styled a joiner, but he is elsewhere and generally called a planter and had also some shipping interests. Besides serving his town in minor offices, he was a deputy or representative to the General Court in 1642-44 and 1649-53. In his will, dated August 9, 1672, five weeks earlier than his death, he describes himself as "being very sick and drawing nigh unto death."

Kenelm Winslow married, in June, 1634, Eleanor (Newton) Adams, born about 1598, buried December 6, 1681, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth. Their children were:

1. Kenelm, born about 1635, died November 11, 1715; married (first) Mercy Worden; (second) Damaris Eames.
2. Eleanor or Ellen, born about 1637, died August 27, 1676; married, December 29, 1656, Samuel Baker.
3. Nathaniel, born about 1639, died December 1, 1710; married, in 1664, Faith Miller.
4. Job, of whom further.

(D. P. Holton: "Winslow Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 71-78. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 291. "American Ancestry," Vol. V, p. 84. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 160; Vol. XXV, pp. 335-36.)

(II) LIEUTENANT JOB WINSLOW, son of Kenelm and Eleanor (Newton-Adams) Winslow, was born about 1641 in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and died in Freetown, Massachusetts, July 14, 1720. He settled at Swansea about 1666, and the records state that "at the breaking out of the Indian War, June, 1675, his house at Swansea in which he had lived eight or nine years, was burnt by the enemy." He appears to have been one of the early settlers of Rochester, Massachusetts, as he was there about 1680, but he soon removed to Freetown, where he was one of the selectmen of that town in 1686. He served as town clerk and grand jurymen in 1690; was assessor in 1691, 1701-06, and 1711; was deputy to the General Court in 1686 and representative in 1692, at the first General Court in Massachusetts, under the charter of William and Mary; and was moderator of the annual town meeting in 1708 and 1711. He was a leader in the church as well as in town affairs; is styled "Lieutenant" and was a shipwright by occupation as well as a planter. In his will, dated November 12, 1717, he gives to the town the tract of land now known as the "Winslow Burying Ground," and also mentions all his children, except Mary, Hope, and John.

Job Winslow married Ruth, who survived him. Their children were:

1. William, born November 16, 1674; will dated October 18, 1745; was proved March 8, 1757.
2. Oliver, born February 20, 1676.
3. Ruth, born September 13, 1678.
4. Richard, born March 6, 1680, died probably in 1728; will, dated August 7, 1727, was presented for probate April 16, 1728; married Hannah, who survived him; was a physician.
5. Hope, born May 29, 1681.
6. Job, born July 10, 1683.
7. Joseph, married (first), intentions published February 11, 1707-08, Mary Tisdale; married (second) Hannah.

8. James, born May 9, 1687; married (first) Elizabeth Carpenter; (second) Hannah.
9. Mary, born in Freetown, April 2, 1689, probably died young.
10. George, born January 2, 1690; married Elizabeth.
11. Jonathan, born November 22, 1692; married, November 25, 1722, Sarah Kirby.
12. John, of whom further.
13. Elizabeth, born in 1696-97, died in November, 1768; married John Marshall.

(D. P. Holton: "Winslow Memorial," Vol. I, pp. 80-81. "Freetown, Massachusetts, Records," Book I, p. 14, published in the "Genealogical Advertiser," Vol. IV, No. 2. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, pp. 357-58. "Records of the Town of Swansea, Massachusetts, 1662-1705," Book A, Index, Part II.)

(III) JOHN WINSLOW, son of Job and Ruth Winslow, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, February 20, 1694. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1746 he was chosen moderator of annual town meetings; selectman in 1750; and in 1754 treasurer and representative to the General Court.

He married, October 9, 1729, Betsey Hathaway. They had twelve children:

1. Hulda.
2. Abner.
3. Sylvia, of whom further.
4. Lucy.
5. Andrew.
6. Lemuel.
7. Lois.
8. Eunice.
9. Oliver.
10. William.
11. Joseph.
12. Rhoda.

(Family data.)

(IV) SYLVIA WINSLOW, daughter of John and Betsey (Hathaway) Winslow, was born March 10, 1733. She married, October 2, 1757, Samuel Barnaby. (Barnaby IV.)

(Family data.)



## Coryell

Several accounts of the origin of this New Jersey family are given and, though based partly on tradition and partly on scanty and imperfect records and while not in exact agreement, nevertheless they are of interest and are likely to contain some facts.

On tradition is that the Coryells were French Huguenots; another implies that they went to Holland before coming to America. One account states that "Elias, Emanuel (or John Emanuel) and David Coriell, perhaps with another brother Abraham, emigrated from the Island of Corsica in 1663, and were French." In another account the following is found: "There were several brothers Coryell in Somerset County who may have been brothers of Emanuel, but there is yet no proof of it; neither is there any proof that an Abraham Coryell, who was in Piscataway (New Jersey) in 1702, was the father of any of these Coryells, or of Emanuel."

Still another record says: "After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the family of Coryells left their home in that part of France which borders on Switzerland and Germany, and sought refuge in this country. The tradition is that they landed at Perth Amboy, N. J.; in what year is not known. They settled near the present sites of New Market and Dunellen, N. J., on the borders of Somerset and Middlesex Counties. . . . One tradition is that there were two brothers, David and John Emanuel; another that there were three. . . . That there was another brother, Abraham, is at least probable." Abraham, David, and John Emanuel, each had a son Abraham born in or near the year 1738.

("Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. III, p. 239; Vol. V, p. 189. James P. Snell: "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," p. 268.)

(I) JOHN EMANUEL CORYELL (or "Coryal," as he signed) settled in 1732 in what is now Lambertville, New Jersey, on the Delaware River, where he purchased a tract of land consisting of two hundred acres. Realizing the advantages of a ferry at that point, on January 7, 1733, he obtained a patent on it and this was known for many years after as Coryell's Ferry. In 1737 he purchased additional lands which seem to have extended over Cottage Hill and Goat Hill. A tavern of prominence during the Revolution, which stood at Ferry and Union streets, was built by John Emanuel Coryell. Apparently a man of great foresight, he is again recorded in 1743 in purchasing more real estate north of Church Street.

John Emanuel Coryell married, before 1730, Sarah, supposed by some to have been a daughter of John Lambert, of South Wingfield, County Derby, England; while another, and perhaps a more plausible statement, is that she was a daughter of Cornelius Tunison, as Tunison is used by the family as a Christian name in later generations. After his death, his widow, Sarah, married (second) George Ely, of Solebury, Pennsylvania. Children of John Emanuel and Sarah Coryell:

1. John, married and settled near the ferry.
2. Cornelius, born in 1732, died in 1831; married Sallie Shaw and lived on Goat Hill.

3. George, died about 1813; was a captain in the Revolution and was taken prisoner by the British.
4. Abraham, of whom further.
5. Nellie, baptized June 1, 1740, died young.
6. Sarah, married (first) Philip Atkinson; married (second) John Ely.

(James P. Snell: "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," pp. 268-69. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. III, pp. 239-40.)

(II) ABRAHAM CORYELL, the fourth son of John Emanuel Coryell, was the recipient of the ferry and its franchises and seventy-five and three-fourths acres of land, as shown by articles of arbitration, drawn up in 1760 regarding his father's estate. The above-mentioned acreage was a part of the tract of two hundred acres purchased by his father in 1732 from John Purcell. Purcell had bought this land from John Coates, who in turn had received it by deed from his father, Samuel Coates.

In 1812 the name of the New Jersey side of Coryell's Ferry was changed, by order of the post office department, to Lambertville. This was done at the request of Hon. John Lambert and greatly aroused the indignation of Abraham Coryell, who, it is related, insisted and persisted in referring to the place as "Lambert's villainy." He removed to Kingwood, New Jersey, during the latter part of his life. His last resting place is beside his brother, Cornelius, in the old family burying ground, which later became the Presbyterian Churchyard.

No record has been found of the date of his marriage, nor the name of his wife. Children:

1. Sarah.
2. George, of whom further.
3. John.
4. Joseph.
5. Emanuel.

(James P. Snell: "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," pp. 269-70. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. VIII, p. 326.)

(III) GEORGE CORYELL, eldest son of Abraham Coryell, was born, probably at Lambertville, New Jersey, between 1760 and 1770 and died probably about 1850. The index of New Jersey probate records filed at Trenton, New Jersey, shows that the will and codicil of one George Coryell, of Hunterdon County, were proved in 1813. Presumably, that was Abraham Coryell's brother, George, who is known to have died about that time. The index also shows another George Coryell, whose will was proved in the same county in 1850 and gives an inventory of his estate. This was probably George, son of Abraham. The following statement from Snell's "History," though brief, is definite and self-explanatory: "A grandson of Abraham by his eldest son, George,—Mr. Tunison Coryell,—is still (1881) living in hale and hearty old age at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, respected and beloved by all who know him."

There has been no record located which gives the name of George Coryell's wife. He had at least one son, Tunison, of whom further.

(James P. Snell: "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," p. 270. "Index of New Jersey Wills," on file at office of Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey. Hunterdon County Estates, Nos. 2579J (1813) and 5202J (1850).)



(IV) TUNISON CORYELL, son of George Coryell, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 13, 1791. He was alive and in good health in 1881, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to which place he had removed. This venerable man was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him.

He married Sarah Burrows. Family tradition states that she was the daughter of General John Burrows, who accompanied Washington on his trip across the Delaware. This tradition says further that General Burrows' horse was shot and killed in the encounter at Stony Ridge, near Princeton, and that General Washington presented him with another. In the memoirs of General Burrows, he states that he carried the first mail from New York to Philadelphia on horseback, the weight of the packet being so light that one could easily lift it with his little finger. Tunison and Sarah (Burrows) Coryell had a son, John Burrows, of whom further.

(James P. Snell: "History of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," p. 270. Family data.)

(V) JOHN BURROWS CORYELL, son of Tunison and Sarah (Burrows) Coryell, married, November 28, 1855, Margaret Bingham, daughter of James Bingham, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of an old Philadelphia family. Among others, they had a son, Bingham Hood, of whom further.

(VI) BINGHAM HOOD CORYELL, son of John Burrows and Margaret (Bingham) Coryell, died in 1927. He was a graduate of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, in which town he settled and became a merchant in the coal business, from which he retired in 1920. He was a semi-invalid during the latter years of his life, this having been brought on by an injury he received while playing baseball in his sophomore year at college.

Bingham Hood Coryell married Marie Stewart. (Stewart V.) Children:

1. Clement Stewart, of whom further.
2. Margaret Bingham.

(VII) CLEMENT S. (C. STEWART) CORYELL, son of Bingham Hood and Marie (Stewart) Coryell, was born April 17, 1896, at the Stewart homestead, in Easton. His elementary education was received in the public schools in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and after graduating in 1915, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but left college in his sophomore year to serve his country in the World War. He enlisted on America's entrance into the combat and was stationed at Camp Meade for the entire duration of the war. On February 28, 1919, he was honorably discharged from Camp Meade, in Maryland. Mr. Coryell returned to Williamsport and accepted a position with the United States Rubber Company, where he remained until 1923, when he entered the wholesale lumber business. This step in his career proved successful and the business is still being carried on with excellent results under his efficient guidance. In addition to this, Mr. Coryell displays his keen executive ability in other important undertakings. At the death of his father he was elected president of the Coryell Coal Company, Inc., a large wholesale and retail concern, which office Mr. Coryell still retains. He is also president of the Bellefonte Stick and Dowel Company, whose offices are in Williamsport.

In his business Mr. Coryell has accomplished much and in his community he is allied with those efforts which make for the advancement of all persons and things concerned. He is a member of the Covenant Central Presbyterian Church. His club affiliations consist of an active membership in the Hepburn Club, the Williamsport Country Club and the Clinton Country Club. He is also a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coryell is unmarried.

(The Stewart Line.)

From a high office in the royal household, this cognomen and its various forms, as Stewart, Steward, Stuart and Stuard, was taken. Destined to become one of the most illustrious names in the history of England, it is recorded in the county of Norfolk as early as 1273 as Stuard. In 1581 John Steward or Stuarde was in Northampton County and in 1725 Jane Stewart, daughter of Robert and Ede Stewart is listed in St. James, Clerkenwell.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERT STEWART, the first known ancestor of his family in the New World, died about 1800. His ancestors were among those who fled from Scotland to escape religious and political persecution; they settled in the North of Ireland, later migrating to America and locating in Pennsylvania. He is first recorded in the spring of 1793 in Tinnicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, from where he removed with his sons, Thomas and Robert, to Greenwich, Warren County, New Jersey.

Robert Stewart married, but the name of his wife has not been found. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Robert, resided in Greenwich Township, one half mile from Stewartsville, on the farm which in 1881 was occupied by Charles Oberley, Jr.
3. Margaret, married Thomas Kennedy, who died October 15, 1846.
4. Mary, married William Kennedy.

(James P. Snell: "History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey," pp. 595, 604-05. George Wyckoff Cummins, Ph. D., M. D.,: "History of Warren County, New Jersey," p. 146.)

(II) THOMAS STEWART, son of Robert Stewart, died in 1837, at the age of eighty-six years. Together with his brother, Robert, and his father, he removed in the spring of 1793 from Tinnicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, to the township of Greenwich, Warren County, New Jersey. He was the ancestor of many descendants in Warren County. For five years he was chosen judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county (then Sussex) and also held the office of justice of the peace for several years. His homestead was established on a tract of land consisting of three hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased in Greenwich Township; he lived there until his death, and the property remained in the family for a number of years. His opinions and advice were always favorably received, and Mr. Stewart was held in high esteem by his fellowmen. The largest settlement in Greenwich Township, Stewartsville, was named in honor of this family.

Thomas Stewart married Rachel Deweese. Children:

1. Robert, died in Wisconsin.
2. Samuel.

3. William.
4. Thomas.
5. A daughter, who married Joseph Carpenter.
6. Jesse, born September 9, 1793; married, October 30, 1817, Mary Roseberry, a daughter of Michael Roseberry of Greenwich.
7. John, of whom further.
8. James.

(George Wyckoff Cummins, Ph. D., M. D.: "History of Warren County, New Jersey," p. 146. James P. Snell: "History of Sussex and Warren Counties, New Jersey," pp. 595-605.)

(III) JOHN STEWART, son of Thomas and Rachel (Deweese) Stewart, was born probably in Tinnicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, or in Greenwich Township, then in Sussex County, but now in Warren County, New Jersey, and died probably in South Easton, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1885. He was a resident of Greenwich Township. A man of great vision, John Stewart built his career on a concrete basis and joined Charles Rodenbough as a partner in his business. In 1837, at the inception of the firm of Stewart and Company, wire manufacturers, with mills in South Easton, Pennsylvania, he left Mr. Rodenbough, became a member of the above-named company and remained as such until 1864, when Charles Stewart, his assistant, succeeded him as manager and Clement Stewart became assistant manager. This concern began with a staff of forty-five employees and in 1885 was among the foremost wire mills of the State, employing two hundred and fifty men and producing eighty tons of wire daily. This product consisted of various kinds of iron wire which was in demand and used for many purposes. In 1885 the firm was composed of Charles and Clement Stewart, and the heirs of John Stewart and John Green.

John Stewart was one of the original corporators of the Female Seminary, of Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1838. In 1853, when thirty-six members withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church and established the Brainerd Church, he was one of the group and was elected one of the first elders of the new church. Honored further in 1861, he was elected president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, which office he held until he resigned December 29, 1875. "He was a leader in many enterprises, particularly in building the rolling and wire mills in South Easton."

John Stewart married Elizabeth Green, daughter of Benjamin Green, who was born in 1773 and died in 1855, and Elizabeth (Traill) Green, who was born in 1777 and died in 1817. Children:

1. Ellen, married a Mr. Moffat and had issue.
2. Edward F., born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1819; married, in 1847, Margaret K. Runkle and had two daughters, Ella, who married Rev. Henry M. Baum, and Laura, who married Dr. H. D. Lachenour.
3. William, whose son Frank married Lillie Burke.
4. Charles, M. D., married, October 20, 1858, Anna Eliza Chidsey. He was graduated from Miami University, Ohio, in 1847, and received his Doctor of Medicine degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1853.
5. Mary, married a Mr. Welles.
6. Emma, married S. L. Fisler.
7. Clement, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Rev. Uzal W. Condit: "The History of Easton, Pennsylvania," pp. 157, 378, 384, 429, 482. John Eyerman: "The Old Graveyards of Northampton and Adjacent Counties,"

Vol. II, Part 3, p. 42. "Portrait and Biographical Record of Lehigh, Northampton and Carbon Counties, Pennsylvania," p. 843. Theo. Francis Rodenbough: "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees," p. 41.)

(IV) CLEMENT STEWART, son of John and Elizabeth (Green) Stewart, was born probably in Greenwich, New Jersey, or South Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. His interests, like those of his father, were centered in the wire business and in 1864 he became assistant manager of the firm of Stewart and Company, wire manufacturers of South Easton, and in 1885 was one of the proprietors of the firm.

Clement Stewart married Harriet Drinkhouse. Children:

1. Marie, of whom further.
2. Ralph.
3. Dudley.
4. Rodney.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) MARIE STEWART, daughter of Clement and Harriet (Drinkhouse) Stewart, married Bingham Hood Coryell. (Coryell VI.)

(John Eyerman: "Graveyards of Northampton and Adjacent Counties," Vol. II, Part 3, p. 42.)





## Townsend

Prominent among the leading Colonial and Revolutionary families of Pennsylvania is the Townsend family, of which the late David Townsend was a member.

The Townsend family in England is an ancient and distinguished one, its founder having been, according to generally accepted records, one Ludovic, a noble Norman of the time of William the Conqueror and of Henry I, who crossed the seas into England and married Elizabeth de Hauteville, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, Knight, sole heir of Raynham, County Norfolk.

(Family data.)

(I) RICHARD TOWNSEND, of England, an early follower of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned on three different occasions for practicing his conscientious scruples and he, with his comrades of the faith, was otherwise maltreated in the well-organized persecution by the authorities, civil and ecclesiastical.

Richard Townsend married and had two sons:

1. Richard, who came to America on the ship "Welcome" and settled in Pennsylvania in 1682, to escape the rigors of the English persecution of the Quakers.
2. William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) WILLIAM TOWNSEND, progenitor of the Townsends of Philadelphia, son of Richard Townsend, the older, and younger brother of Richard Townsend, the younger, died a day or two before July 19, 1692, that being the date of his burial at Bucklebury, Berkshire, England. He has left very little record of his personality. Not much is known of him, aside from the fact that he was, like his brother Richard, a carpenter and resided in the parish of Bucklebury, not many miles from Reading, in County Berks, England.

William Townsend married (first), January 26, 1679-80, Jane Smith. He married (second), at Faringdon Magna, Berkshire, March 2, 1682-83, Mary Lawrence, of Little Coxwell. Among the children of the second marriage were:

1. Joseph, of whom further.
2. William.
3. Joan (or Jean).

(*Ibid.* Gilbert Cope: "Collections," Vol. LXXXI.)

(III) JOSEPH TOWNSEND, eldest son of William and Mary (Lawrence) Townsend, was born in Berkshire, England, probably at Bucklebury, January 18, 1684-1685, and died April 9, 1766, buried at Birmingham Meeting. His will was dated 5mo.-18-1765, and proved September 22, 1766. In an unproved will, dated 9mo.-4-1753, "he bequeaths, to his wife Martha all his property that has been on his plantation of one hundred and eighty-five acres, and she has to keep their son William. To daughter Mary Woodward, wife of Henry, twenty-five acres with a spring on it

and twenty pounds. Grandson Benjamin, ten acres, son John twenty pounds, daughter Hannah, wife of Nathan Sharpless, sixty pounds, granddaughter Deborah Woodward, twenty pounds at twenty-one. To son William, one hundred and fifty acres after the death of his mother. During life, then it was to go to the other children, John to have a double share, wife Martha and son John exrs. John Taylor of Westown and son John trustees."

Joseph Townsend was but seven or eight years of age when his father died. A memorial of him states that in his youth he lived some time with Oliver Sansom, a worthy Friend, who had suffered much persecution for conscience sake. On September 29, 1699, when not quite fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Jonathan Sargood, of Berkshire, a weaver, for the term of seven years. He left England early in the year 1712 and arrived in Philadelphia, probably in the spring of that year. He and his wife had a certificate from Newberry (England) Monthly Meeting, and they settled within the precincts of Abington Monthly Meeting, not far from Joseph Townsend's uncle, Richard Townsend. He moved from Abington Monthly Meeting to Concord Monthly Meeting, taking a certificate dated 2mo.-11-1715. From Concord he removed to Chester, Pennsylvania, certificate dated 6mo.-10-1720, where he pursued for a time his trade of weaver. In 1725 Joseph Townsend purchased eight hundred acres of land in East Bradford, Chester County, on which he settled and lived the rest of his life, engaged in farming. The articles of agreement for this land were dated October 21, 1725, between John Wanton, of Newport, Rhode Island, and Joseph Townsend, of Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, weaver, but the latter did not get a deed for it until September, 1727. In the articles of agreement for the land he was to pay one hundred pounds immediately, one hundred pounds more, October 21, 1726, and the remainder October 21, 1727, at the rate of forty pounds per one hundred acres.

Joseph Townsend married, in England, November 27, 1710, Martha Wooderson, who was born November 18, 1683, and died March 2, 1767, daughter of Julian and Esther Wooderson. She survived her husband by only eleven months and was buried in Birmingham. Their children were:

1. William, born 5mo.-26-1712, died 11mo.-13-1792.
2. Mary, born 8mo.-16-1713, died 10mo.-8-1781; married Henry Woodward.
3. Joseph, Jr., of whom further.
4. John, born 12mo.-2-1716, died 8mo.-18-1803.
5. Hannah, born 6mo.-9-1718, died 12mo.-31-1790; married Nathan Sharpless.
6. Martha, born 1mo.-26-1721, died 4mo.-3-1748.
7. Richard, born 5mo.-23-1727, died 11mo.-1-1728-29.
8. Esther, born 5mo.-23-1727, died 5mo.-4-1738.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOSEPH TOWNSEND, JR., son of Joseph and Martha (Wooderson) Townsend, was born 4mo.-8-1715, and died 10mo.-3-1749. He had received from his father, by deed of 2mo.-30-1739, one hundred and seventy acres of land in East Bradford, on which he erected a sawmill and where he resided until his death. He bequeathed this mill, with sixty acres of land, to his son Francis.

Joseph Townsend, Jr., married, at Chichester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 3mo.-17-1739, Lydia Reynolds, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Acton) Reynolds. Their children were:

1. Francis, of whom further.
2. Esther, born 11mo.-1-1745; married David Hoopes.
3. Joseph, born 4mo.-7-1747.
4. Elizabeth, married Isaac Taylor.
5. Benjamin.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) FRANCIS TOWNSEND, son of Joseph Townsend, Jr., and Lydia (Reynolds) Townsend, was born 4mo.-15-1740. In 1786 he joined the post-Revolution migration into Western Pennsylvania.

He married, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, 7mo.-8-1762, Rachel Talbot, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Baker) Talbot. They had the following children, most of whom accompanied their parents on their migration into the western part of the State:

1. Joseph, born 4mo.-10-1763.
2. Samuel, of whom further.
3. David, born 9mo.-24-1766.
4. Lydia, born 9mo.-6-1768.
5. John, born 11mo.-16-1770.
6. Benjamin, born 5mo.-21-1772.
7. Jacob, born 12mo.-13-1777.
8. Isaac, born 3mo.-19-1780.
9. Talbot, born 7mo.-31-1782.
10. Rachel, born 9mo.-10-1784.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) SAMUEL TOWNSEND, son of Francis and Rachel (Talbot) Townsend, was born 11mo.-17-1764, and died 12mo.-16-1816. He settled in Coventry, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was a justice of the peace, and it was his constant effort to have people adjust their differences privately and thus avoid court proceedings.

He married, March 22, 1787, Priscilla Yarnall, daughter of David and Sarah (Pratt-Moore) Yarnall. They were the parents of:

1. David, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born 3mo.-5-1789, died 5mo.-10-1819.
3. Rachel, born 8mo.-14-1790.
4. Lydia, born 7mo.-24-1795.
5. Priscilla, born 3mo.-17-1797.
6. Francis, born 11mo.-19-1798.
7. June, born 7mo.-18-1800.
8. Susan, born 2mo.-21-1803.
9. Eliza, born 5mo.-14-1805, died 8mo.-4-1805.
10. Thomas J., born 1mo.-1-1809, died 1mo.-22-1809.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) DAVID TOWNSEND, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Yarnall) Townsend, was born in Pughtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1787, and died

12mo.-6-1858, aged seventy-one years. He removed to West Chester, where he became one of the most influential of its citizens, a leader in its commercial circles, and a notable figure in the history of that section of Pennsylvania. He held several county offices, including those of commissioner, treasurer and prothonotary, and was cashier of the Bank of Chester County for nearly a third of a century, 1817-49. The name of David Townsend, however, is best known to posterity as that of a naturalist of wide note.

Earlier biographers of David Townsend said that "to unite the useful with the agreeable was his constant aim. Trained in the philanthropic tenets of the Society of Friends, though without their exterior peculiarities, he was a noble scion of that estimable stock." He aided in the founding of the Cabinet of Natural Science, served as its secretary and treasurer from its inception until his health failed, and was at all times a liberal contributor to its support with money, books and museum material. About the time of the organization of the Cabinet, his attention was attracted to botany, and from that day he was an enthusiastic and discriminating student of flowers and herbs. He made familiar acquaintance with the flora of Chester County, which he arranged with great carefulness in his widely known herbarium.

In recognition of his industry and exactness in identifying and arranging a genus of plants allied to the asters, Sir William J. Hooker, in 1833, gave the series the name "Townsendia," in his monumental work, "Flora of North America," sub-joining to his description the remark that Mr. Townsend, out of an ardent love of botany, had devoted his leisure hours to the science with eminent success. After Mr. Townsend had retired from active business pursuits, he found congenial employment in the various branches of horticulture, more particularly in the cultivation of fruits and ornamental plants.

David Townsend married, at Birmingham Monthly Meeting, April 16, 1812, Rebecca Sharpless, daughter of William and Ann (Hunt) Sharpless. Their children were:

1. Washington, born 1mo.-20-1813.
  2. Franklin, born 6mo.-8-1814.
  3. Priscilla Ann, born 1mo.-27-1817, died 6mo.-22-1819.
  4. Guliema Maria, born 9mo.-16-1819.
  5. Albert, born 3mo.-27-1822.
  6. Anne Eliza, born 8mo.-17-1825, married William Edwin Barber, and their son was the late Dr. Edwin AtLee Barber.
  7. Samuel Sharpless, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*)

(VIII) SAMUEL SHARPLESS TOWNSEND, son of David and Rebecca (Sharpless) Townsend, was born March 16, 1828, and died probably at Philadelphia, January 23, 1879. He was long a resident of Philadelphia, having established, in conjunction with Barton Hoopes, the plant of Hoopes and Townsend in Wilmington, in 1851, which in the following year was removed to the Quaker City, where it was afterward engaged in the manufacture of nuts and bolts. With that enterprise he was identified until his death.



Samuel Sharpless Townsend married, September 10, 1850, Anna Elizabeth Peckworth, daughter of Dr. John and Martha T. (Delaney) Peckworth. They had a son, David, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "Sharpless Genealogy," pp. 427, 777.)

(IX) DAVID TOWNSEND, son of Samuel Sharpless and Anna Elizabeth (Peckworth) Townsend, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1856, and died there, November 27, 1918. He was educated at the Friends' Central and Hallowell Select Schools in Philadelphia, at the University of Pennsylvania, from whose engineering department he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, where he was a special student in 1878, serving at the same time as assistant to Dr. R. H. Thurston and Professor Albert H. Leeds.

Mr. Townsend began his career in the industrial and engineering world in 1878 as an apprentice in the Bush Hill Iron Works of Philadelphia, serving in the machine shop, foundry and drawing room. He rose on his merits to the position of general manager of the works. His specialties were rolls, rolling mills, and steel and iron works construction and equipment.

In 1895, Mr. Townsend built the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company works, Twenty-third Street and Washington Avenue, and he operated them as general manager until 1898. The specialties of this company were rolls, rolling mills, and products similar to those produced by the Bush Hill Iron Works. The Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company was a subsidiary of William Wharton, Jr., and Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1898, Mr. Townsend went to Magdeburg, Prussia, Germany, where, at the great Krupp Works, he studied the methods of construction of the Gruson revolving coast defense turrets. On his return to this country, he designed, built and operated the Gruson Iron Works at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, holding the position of general manager. In 1903, this property was sold to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which have ever since occupied it for themselves and for the Remington Arms Company.

From 1903 to 1912, Mr. Townsend was engaged in private mechanical engineering practice, specializing in iron and steel foundries, roll and rolling mill designs, and general construction for iron and steel products. In 1912 he was elected president of the Production Engineering Company of Philadelphia, specializing in oil-burning apparatus of all descriptions. During 1916 he was manager of the Philadelphia plant of the Neidich Process Company and the Calco Chemical Company, producing aniline dyes, etc.

A Republican in his political alliance, David Townsend also belonged to the Franklin Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, having served the latter body as vice-president from 1899 to 1901. He was an original member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and a member of the Union League Club of that city. In his membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania he took especial delight. With his wife he had his religious fellowship in the Presbyterian Church. He gave freely to philanthropies and charitable and religious enterprises, and was widely known for his generous and coöperative spirit. A lover of



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art for art's sake, his particular pleasure was the collection and arrangement of Oriental procelains.

The death of David Townsend caused a distinct loss to the city of Philadelphia and to the various interests which he aided by his remarkable talents of organization and administration. The fact that he attained position and wealth he never permitted to outweigh his desire to assist a fellow-traveler on the journey of life. His manner of life was in a large measure an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. Over the record of his business career there has fallen no shadow of wrongdoing or suspicion of evil. Kindliness and an appreciation of the good traits of others were salient features in his conduct, and his life illustrated the fact drawn from the Emersonian philosophy that one may win friendship by being a friend. Thus the record of David Townsend's achievements and his relations with men stands out boldly and distinctly, and his memory will endure beyond the fragile things of time and sense.

David Townsend married, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1880, Sallie Everett Moore, daughter of James and Abigail Sharpless (Reed) Moore. They had one child, Agnes Moore, who died in infancy.

(Gilbert Cope: "Collections," Vol. LXXXI. Family data.)





## Runk

(I) JACOB RUNK (RUNCK) was born in the Palatinate, Germany, about 1716, and died near Ringoes, New Jersey, about November, 1771. He came to America in the ship "Winter Galley," sailing from Rotterdam with two hundred and fifty-two Palatines, taking the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia, September 5, 1738. He later went to New Jersey, where he bought a plantation of two hundred and twenty-two acres, now known as the Robert Fisher Farm, in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and on this farm both he and his wife died. His will is recorded in Trenton, New Jersey. Jacob Runk married Ann Rockefeller, daughter of Johann Peter Rockefeller. She was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, baptized June 17, 1724, and died about November 1, 1771. Children:

1. Peter, died about June 8, 1810, aged sixty-five; married, March 30, 1774, Ellenor Farley, of Amwell, New Jersey.
2. Jacob, born in 1750, died in 1787; married, in 1772, Eleanor Farley, born in 1745, and died in 1810.
3. Rachel, born February 2, 1753, died January 25, 1849; married, January 11, 1780, Robert Sharp, born in England, November 5, 1748, died in Amwell, New Jersey, January 30, 1833.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. William, died in 1791.
6. John, living in 1796.
7. Ann, born April 24, 1764, died December 16, 1850; married Peter Fisher, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, who died June 21, 1829.

(Family data.)

(II) SAMUEL RUNK, son of Jacob and Ann (Rockefeller) Runk, was born in Amwell Township, New Jersey, in June, 1754, and died at Kingwood, New Jersey, April 21, 1847. He and his wife were buried on his father's farm, near Ringoes, New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War, Samuel Runk enlisted, March 1, 1776, as private in Captain Cornelius Carhart's company, 2d Regiment, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, Militia; as private in Captain Jacob Carhart's company, same regiment; as private in Captain Samuel Growendyck's company, same regiment; served sundry tours of duty in the 3d and 4th Regiments; served several monthly tours in companies commanded by Captain Cornelius Carhart, Samuel Growendyck, Jacob Carhart, Adam Hope and Daniel Bray; also several tours as Artificer, Quartermaster-General's Department, New Jersey Militia; took part in an engagement at Short Hills, New Jersey, June 26, 1777, and in a skirmish with Tories and refugees at Hopper's Mills, New Jersey. He served until October 1, 1778, during the Revolutionary War. Samuel Runk married Margaret Snyder, who died at Kingwood, September 5, 1847. Children:

1. Anna, born near Kingwood, July 15, 1782, died October 2, 1864; married, November 16, 1797, Jonas Waterhouse, son of Ambrose Waterhouse of Kingwood.
2. Rachel, born January 5, 1787, died October 14, 1793.

3. John, of whom further.

4. Sarah, born September 24, 1798, died July 10, 1888; married Jonathan P. Gillingham.

5. William, born June 6, 1801, died May 30, 1814.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN RUNK, son of Samuel and Margaret (Snyder) Runk, was born near Kingwood, New Jersey, July 3, 1791, and died at Lambertville, New Jersey, September 22, 1872, and is buried at Rosemont, New Jersey. For eight years he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hunterdon County. He was also sheriff of the county, 1836-39. In 1844 he was a member of Congress, and in 1850 was nominated for Governor of New Jersey, but by a slight margin, he failed of election. In 1854 he moved to Lambertville, where he was a member and director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and was also a charter member of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, serving for many years as its treasurer. John Runk married (first), in December, 1811, Emma Ten Broeck, of Readington, New Jersey, born August 29, 1787, died at Kingwood, New Jersey, November 25, 1848, and buried at Rosemont, New Jersey. She was the daughter of Peter and Ame (Chamberlain) Ten Broeck, and descended in the fourth generation from Major Dirck Wesselse Ten Broeck, the fourth mayor of Albany, and in the fifth generation from Captain Johannes Pieterszen VanBrugh, who had been President of the Bench in New Amsterdam in 1662, and later Provincial Envoy and Burgo-master, and also similarly descended from Colonel Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the second Patroon of Rensselaerwyck, who came over from Holland in 1650, and on April 27, 1662, married Maria VanCortlandt, the daughter of Colonel Oloff Steven-sen VanCortlandt. John Runk married (second), November 1, 1855, Amy M. (Gary) Skillman, born July 6, 1812, died July 22, 1896. Children of first marriage, all born near Kingwood, New Jersey:

1. Margaretta Snyder, born March 16, 1813, died August 4, 1892; married William G. Mentz.

2. William, born November 9, 1814, died in Brooklyn, Long Island, November 29, 1871; married Ann Rebecca Halsey Seymour. Their daughter, Evelyn Ten Broeck Runk, married, as his second wife, William M. Runk. (Runk V.)

3. Mary Ann, born November 11, 1816, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1895; married Stacy B. Barcroft. (Barcroft III—tenth child.)

4. Peter Ten Broeck, of whom further.

5. Candace, born September 17, 1819, died October 29, 1819.

6. Samuel, born December 9, 1820, died September 16, 1892; married Lucy (Lind) Ingersoll.

7. Lewis Waterhouse, born March 14, 1823, died December 27, 1882.

8. George Alexander, born August 24, 1825, died July 25, 1887; married Letitia Roberson.

9. Jane Coryell, born November 12, 1827, died at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1908.

10. De Witt Clinton, born January 8, 1830, died at Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1915.

11. John, born January 10, 1833, died at Philadelphia, November 1, 1900.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) PETER TEN BROECK RUNK, son of John and Emma (Ten Broeck) Runk, was born near Kingwood, New Jersey, April 15, 1818, and died near Elderton,

Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1860. He married, at Rosemont, New Jersey, June 4, 1845, Fanny Barcroft. (Barcroft V.) Children:

1. William M., of whom further.
2. Emma Ten Broeck, born October 27, 1849.
3. Harry Barcroft, born November 3, 1853, died at Philadelphia September 25, 1873. (*Ibid.*)

(V) WILLIAM M. RUNK, son of Peter Ten Broeck and Fanny (Barcroft) Runk, was born at Kingwood, New Jersey, October 11, 1846, and died at St. Davids, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1892. He married (first), at Philadelphia, January 11, 1872, Elizabeth Cogswell Hill. (Hill VIII.) He married (second), in Philadelphia, June 3, 1886, Evelyn Ten Broeck Runk, born November 3, 1854, daughter of William and Ann Rebecca Halsey (Seymour) Runk, of Brooklyn, Long Island, New York. (Runk III, child 2.) Children of first marriage:

1. Louis Barcroft, of whom further.
2. Marshall Hill, born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1875; married, September 17, 1917, Marie Louise Fairchild. (No issue.)
3. Elizabeth Cogswell, born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1878; married (first), November 22, 1905, Clarence L. Hall, of Hartford, Connecticut, who died July 27, 1919 (no issue); married (second), November 8, 1924, Marion B. Phelps.
4. William Ten Broeck, born May 29, 1880, died March 4, 1885.
5. Florence Lincoln, born June 6, 1883, died March 31, 1885.

Children of second marriage:

6. Harry Ten Broeck, born at St. Davids, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1888; married, June 21, 1913, Eva Marie Guillaudeu (no issue).
7. Evelyn Seymour, born at Philadelphia, March 29, 1890; married, April 14, 1917, Henry F. Abbott, and have a son Henry Field Abbott, Jr., born at Haverford, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1918.
8. Edith Halsey, born at Philadelphia, January 1, 1892; married, March 4, 1916, J. Thomas Ligget, and they have two children, Edith Halsey, born at Haverford, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1925, and J. Thomas, Jr., born at Haverford, May 11, 1926.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS BARCROFT RUNK, son of William M. and Elizabeth Cogswell (Hill) Runk, was born at Philadelphia, June 13, 1873. He was a student at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, from 1882 to 1889, at the University of Pennsylvania from 1889 to 1890, at Yale University from 1890 to 1893, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903, he received also from Yale the degree of Master of Arts for post-graduate work. Upon graduation he studied law from 1893 to 1896, at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Following a logical course in the furtherance of his objective of the law, he studied, with a view to practical experience, in the office of George Tucker Bispham, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, June 13, 1896. His association with this office is further worthy of note, in the fact that after his admission to the bar he assisted Mr. Bispham in the preparation of the sixth edition of his "Principles of Equity." He then entered the office of Read and Pettit, in which legal organization he advanced until in 1901 he became a member of the firm. Upon the death of Mr. Pettit the firm became Read,



Gill and Runk. In 1912, Mr. Runk formed a new partnership with Francis Fisher Kane, as Kane and Runk. After an active practice together, the new firm was dissolved on January 1, 1917, when Mr. Kane became United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Runk continued alone until August of 1917, at which early date of the United States participation in the World War, he entered the army and was commissioned major in the Ordnance Department, August 28, 1917. He underwent a short period of training at Frankford Arsenal and was assigned to active duty September 1, 1917. From this time on for a period of over two years he gave his best efforts to numerous military duties in varied fields of activity, and always stood by, ready to do far more. From the latter date until December 3, 1917, he served as ranking inspector of ordnance at the Remington Arms Company, Union Metallic Cartridge, Bridgeport (Connecticut) Works, and was also in charge of the company's Hoboken Works. From December 7, 1917, to August 6, 1918, he was in Washington, District of Columbia, at first in the office of the Head of the Ammunition Section of the Small Arms Division, and later in the Inspection Division, where he was the head of the Information Department. On August 14, 1918, his assignment took him to the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, New York, where he served first as publicity director and later as legal adviser, as well as a member of the Claims Board, Summary Court Officer, Morale Officer, Administrative Officer and Finance Officer. This long list of duties well performed in the time of his country's need was terminated when he was honorably discharged from the army at the Watervliet Arsenal, September 10, 1919. Following this break in his chosen profession, he reentered active legal life by becoming associated with Charles Hunsicker, under the firm name of Hunsicker and Runk. This partnership continued until April 13, 1925, when Mr. Runk took up the work which he still continues. He became assistant trust officer of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, and when this company later merged with the Provident Trust Company of Philadelphia, he was given a similar office in the new company.

Though out of the regular army, Mr. Runk still maintains an active interest in the organized Reserves. On April 7, 1920, he was commissioned major in the Ordnance Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps, and on January 11, 1929, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the Ordnance Reserve, which position he still holds. His patriotic enthusiasm gave him the incentive to write two semi-historical brochures—"Fort Louisburg, Its Two Sieges and Site Today," and "The Birth of Our Flag and Flag Etiquette."

In addition to his military and professional activities, Colonel Runk maintains a membership in many varied organizations. Among these may be mentioned: The Society of Colonial Wars; the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Phi Beta Kappa Society; Zeta Psi Fraternity; Sharswood Law Club; Military Order of Foreign Wars; Order of Founders and Patriots; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; and Lodge No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pennsylvania. He was also Church Advocate of the Diocese of Pennsylvania from 1914 to 1928; president of the Phi Beta Kappa Associa-



tion of Philadelphia in 1921 and 1922, and of the Episcopal Academy Alumni Society, 1922 to 1924; and of the Church Club of Pennsylvania, 1924 to 1926; was secretary of the Law Association of Philadelphia, 1909 to 1911, and 1915 to 1917; and was again reelected for 1931 and 1932; president of the Yale Alumni Association of Philadelphia in 1914 and 1915 and served as a vice-president of the University Club of Philadelphia; is vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Germantown and treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Christ.

Louis Barcroft Runk married, at St. Peter's Church, Germantown, October 23, 1907, Mary Amelia Rankin. She was born at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1875, daughter of William Washington and Maria Amelia (Jefferies) Rankin. Her father was born in Lewisberry, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1832, and died in Lock Haven, June 9, 1888, while her mother, a daughter of Thomas Jefferies, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1845, was married there September 6, 1866. After Mr. Rankin's death she moved from Lock Haven to Germantown and died there December 29, 1930. Mrs. Runk is fifth in descent from John Rankin, who emigrated to Chester County, Pennsylvania, before 1735, from England, probably Yorkshire, the family later settling near York, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Runk live in Germantown, and have a summer cottage in Avalon, New Jersey.

Children:

1. Elizabeth Hill, born at Germantown, Philadelphia, December 10, 1908.
2. Mary Amélie, born at Germantown, Philadelphia, November 24, 1910.
3. John Ten Broeck, born at Germantown, Philadelphia, January 30, 1915.

(The Hill Line).

(I) PETER HILL was born in England and sailed from Plymouth, England, in the ship "Huntress," and landed in America with his son, Roger, March 22, 1632-1633. He settled in Saco, in the District of Maine, at the place now called Biddeford, and was a member of the Assembly of Lygonia in 1648, but in 1652 was among those York County settlers who applied for admission into Massachusetts. He died near Saco, August 29, 1667. Their child: Roger, of whom further.

(II) ROGER HILL was born about 1631, died in 1696. He married, in November, 1658, Sarah (Mary) Cross, who died in 1720, daughter of John Cross, of Wells, Maine. Roger Hill was admitted as a Freeman in 1653. Their children:

1. Sarah, born April 7, 1661; married (first) William Priest; (second) Pendleton Fletcher.
2. Hannah, born September 7, 1664; married Lieutenant Joseph Storer of Wells.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Samuel (triplet), born December 14, 1668.
5. Mary (triplet), married David Littlefield of Wells.
6. Joseph (triplet), died in 1743.
7. Benjamin, died young.
8. Ebenezer, born in 1669, died in 1748; married Abbie Snell.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN HILL, son of Roger Hill, was born May 28, 1666, and died June 2, 1713. He settled in Saco, Maine, and then moved to South Berwick, living near Great Works Falls. In 1686, in partnership with Francis Backhouse, he built a

sawmill at Backus' Creek. During King William's War, in 1689, he served as ensign, and was made a lieutenant in 1692, after distinguishing himself in the repulse of the attack by the French and Indians at Wells, June 10, 1692. In 1693, he was commissioned captain and was appointed to command Fort Mary at Saco, which post he retained until he resigned in 1700. John Hill married, December 12, 1694, Mary Frost, born October 18, 1676. She was the daughter of Major Charles Frost, and a granddaughter of Nicholas Frost, who came from England to Piscataqua in 1636. Children:

1. Sarah, born December 6, 1695, died September 19, 1749; married, November 13, 1720, William Leighton.
2. Mary, born January 15, 1701; married, December 29, 1726, John Leighton.
3. John, Jr., born March 2, 1703, died March 2, 1772. He was a citizen of Berwick, Maine, and was commissioned by Governor Dummer as ensign in 1727, and as lieutenant in 1729, and later as captain by Governor Belcher. Governor William Shirley also commissioned him as captain in 1744 and as major in 1754. He was also a member of the Governor's Council from 1755 to 1771. He was a justice of the peace and served as associate justice of the York County Common Pleas Court from 1753 to 1772, and also for part of this period as chief justice of the same court. He was also judge of probate. He married (first) Elizabeth Gerrish, born about 1708, died January 2, 1763, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Bridget (Vaughan) Gerrish; (second) Sarah (Frost) Blunt, daughter of Hon. John and Mary (Pepperell) Frost. Their daughter Abigail, born July 31, 1729, married Captain Thomas Wallingford, a son of Col. Thomas Wallingford of New Hampshire, who was a descendant of Nicholas Wallingford who came from England to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and also a descendant of John Tuttle, a founder of the colony of New Hampshire, who came from England to Dover in 1640. Elizabeth Wallingford, a daughter of Captain Thomas Wallingford and his wife, Abigail Hill, married Ebenezer Ricker, and their daughter, Lucy Ricker, married Elisha Hill, 3d. (Hill VI.)
4. Abigail, born December 15, 1706.
5. Elisha, of whom further.
6. Eunice, born November 1, 1712, died in 1737.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ELISHA HILL, son of John and Mary (Frost) Hill, was born February 3, 1709-10, and died June 4, 1764. He was a citizen of Berwick, and lived at Great Works. He held the rank of captain in the 2d Company of Militia in the town of Berwick, as is shown on a list dated at Berwick, March 26, 1757. It belonged to the 1st York County Regiment, of which Sr. William Pepperell, Baronet, was colonel. He also appears on a list endorsed May, 1757, of the 1st York County Regiment, where Sir William Pepperell is colonel, including Quakers, with the rank of captain, of a Berwick County Train Band; and he is on the list of officers of the militia of the county of York, March 10, 1762, with the rank of captain of the 2d Berwick Company of Colonel Nathaniel Sparhawk's regiment. He married, December 16, 1736, Mary Plaisted, born December 16, 1718, died August 6, 1785. She was the daughter of Elisha and Hannah (Wheelwright) Plaisted (see Parkman's "A Half Century of Conflict," I, pp. 51-54) and descended from Rev. John Wheelwright, who came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1636, which he subsequently left in 1638 and founded Exeter, New Hampshire. She was also a descendant of Chief Justice John Plaisted, of New Hampshire, whose wife, Mary Pickering, was the granddaughter of Captain John Pickering, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a founder of the colony of New

Hampshire, arriving at Portsmouth from England in 1636. The father of Chief Justice John Plaisted was Roger Plaisted, who came from England to Kittery, Maine, in 1654. Children:

1. John, born August 26, 1738, died May 21, 1810; married, September 25, 1766, Mrs. Elizabeth Scammon, of Saco, Maine, who died February 26, 1801.
2. Mary, born June 14, 1739; married (first), November 25, 1762, Michael Whidden, Jr., of Portsmouth; (second) a Mr. Taylor.
3. Hannah (twin), born August 26, 1741, died March 10, 1772; married, July 12, 1763, Deacon Dominicus Goodwin.
4. Eunice (twin), born August 26, 1741, died April 2, 1777; married (first), September 6, 1764, George Hight, who died September 16, 1768; married (second), January 25, 1774, Thomas Dannel.
5. Elisha, of whom further.
6. Samuel, born February 12, 1744, died March 19, 1812; married, March 31, 1776, Mary Gooch.
7. Sarah, born December 14, 1746; married, October 15, 1767, Samuel Cutts.
8. Elizabeth, born October 26, 1748, died April 21, 1777; married, January 25, 1770, Clark Ward Dean, of Exeter, New Hampshire.
9. Abigail, born September 27, 1750, died September 17, 1838; married (first), May, 14, 1772, Eliphalet Ladd, who died in 1806; (second), in 1810, Rev. Joseph Buckminster, who died in 1812.
10. Jeremiah, born August 16, 1752, died May 5, 1800; married, May 15, 1774, Mary True.
11. James, born April 1, 1754, died December 29, 1811; married, in September, 1776, Eunice Greward.
12. Mehitable, born February 11, 1756; married (first), December 2, 1773, George Macy; (second) a Mr. Fernald.
13. Ichabod, born July 6, 1758.
14. Olive, born February 21, 1761; married, August 1, 1789, ——— Taler.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ELISHA HILL, JR., son of Elisha and Mary (Plaisted) Hill, was born July 27, 1743, and died September 15, 1798. For many years he was a deacon of the First Church of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was buried in the North Cemetery in that town. He married (first), October 31, 1765, Jane Stevens, born January 31, 1744, died May 18, 1773. He married (second), October 28, 1773, Elizabeth (Marshall) Clark, born March 20, 1744, died March 23, 1822. She was the daughter of Deacon John Marshall, and granddaughter of Obadiah Marshall, who emigrated from England in 1666. Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph, born August 5, 1766, died January 11, 1768.
2. Mary, born February 11, 1768, died October 25, 1822; married, January 29, 1786, Samuel Hobart.
3. Sarah, born December 21, 1769, died February 25, 1848; married, December 1, 1793, Jordan Goodwin.
4. Samuel, born October 12, 1771, died September 27, 1798.
5. Elisha, born May 16, 1773, died May 17, 1773.

Children of second marriage:

6. Jane, born August 24, 1774, died August 3, 1849; married, January 1, 1795, James Runlet (Rundlet).
7. Elisha, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, born April 13, 1778, died May 17, 1778.
9. Elizabeth, born March 29, 1779, died April 2, 1842; married February 7, 1805, Samuel H. Williams of Philadelphia, born March 25, 1773, died September 5, 1822.



10. John, born February 25, 1781, died May 4, 1790.
11. Daniel, born June 16, 1783, died September 5, 1798.
12. George, born September 1, 1786, died January 11, 1857; married, September 27, 1813, Priscilla Griffin of Portland, Maine.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) ELISHA HILL, 3d, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Marshall-Clark) Hill, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 3, 1776, died there April 16, 1850. Both he and his wife are buried in the Proprietor's Cemetery, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married, September 25, 1803, Lucy Ricker, of Somersworth, born January 31, 1779, and died June 30, 1850. She was a descendant of Maturin Ricker, who came from England to Cocheco, New Hampshire, in 1672. (Hill III, child 3.) Children:

1. Elizabeth W., born October 11, 1804, died November 16, 1837; married, August 25, 1824, Charles N. Cogswell, buried in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
2. E. Ricker, born in Portsmouth, September 13, 1806, died at Reading, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1858, buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.
3. Lucy Jane, born August 7, 1808, died August 30, 1808.
4. Marshall, of whom further.
5. Lucy Jane, born February 6, 1816, died December 14, 1838, buried in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) MARSHALL HILL, son of Elisha, 3d, and Lucy (Ricker) Hill, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 8, 1809, and died at Philadelphia, July 1, 1867. He came to Philadelphia in February, 1830, and he and his wife are buried in the Laurel Hill Cemetery of the city. He married, at Philadelphia, June 11, 1835, Harriet Smallwood Field, born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1814, and died there November 8, 1889. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. John McDowell in the Central Presbyterian Church. Harriet Smallwood Field was the daughter of James and Prudence (Lincoln) Field, both of whom died in Philadelphia and are buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Her father came from Foxboro, Massachusetts, and her mother was the daughter of Captain Rufus Lincoln, of Wareham, Massachusetts, and third in descent from Brigadier-General George Godfrey, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and sixth from Captain John Gallup, of Connecticut, who fell in the Great Swamp Fight in King Philip's War. Rufus Lincoln was a descendant of Thomas Lincoln, who came from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635. Children, all born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

1. Lucy Jane, born June 1, 1836, died at Philadelphia, December 13, 1900; married, April 14, 1864, Benjamin Tingley, who died May 5, 1864, in Davenport, Iowa.
2. Harriet Elizabeth, born September 1, 1837, died July 18, 1838.
3. A daughter, born and died April 4, 1839.
4. Emeline Field, born June 25, 1841, died in New York City, February 3, 1931; married, January 18, 1865, William P. Clyde, of New York, born November 11, 1839, died November 18, 1923.
5. Harriett Ann, born December 2, 1842, died at Philadelphia, January 24, 1914; married, October 28, 1868, Rev. William J. Bridells.
6. Clara Jones, born December 16, 1845, died at Philadelphia March 20, 1865.
7. Elizabeth Cogswell, of whom further.
8. Marshall, born March 13, 1853, died at Philadelphia, March 9, 1865.

(*Ibid.*)



(VIII) ELIZABETH COGSWELL HILL, daughter of Marshall and Harriet Smallwood (Field) Hill, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1850, and died there March 1, 1885. She was buried with her husband in Laurel Hill Cemetery. She married William M. Runk. (Runk V.)

(The Barcroft Line).

(I) AMBROSE BARCROFT was the eldest son of Thomas Barcroft, Gentleman, of Foulridge and Noyna, in Colne, Lancashire, England, and of Elizabeth (Leigh) Barcroft.

The English line has been so far authoritatively traced by the American branch of the family as far back as 1515. Whitaker, in his "History of Whalley," accredits the claim of the English line to descent from Gilbert de Berecroft, who was deprived of his manor by William the Conqueror in 1068, and which manor was restored to him in 1094.

Burke's "General Armory" states that the family arms consists of "a lion rampant, sable," and gives their registry date at 1664.

Ambrose Barcroft was baptized at Colne, County Lancaster, England, April 12, 1681, and was drowned in the Delaware River, in Pennsylvania, December 20, 1724. He lived for some time in County Kent, England. In a legal document filed in England, dated July 12, 1723, he calls himself "Ambrose Barcroft of Solebury in the County of Bucks in the province of Pensilvania gentl'." In a deed in Bucks County, June 8, 1723, he describes himself as "of Talbot County in the Province of Maryland, gentleman." On January 4, 1722, he was commissioned justice of the peace for Bucks County. He bought a farm in 1723, one-half a mile southeast of the present village of Carversville. He married (first), in Whalley Parish, Maria Walshman, who died at Foulridge Hall, Lancashire, England, and was buried at Colne on May 5, 1705. He married (second) Elizabeth, who was living in April, 1743. Children of first marriage:

1. William, baptized in Whalley Parish, November 5, 1702, buried in Colne Parish, March 25, 1754; married Ellen Cockshott.
2. Ambrose, of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

3. John, born probably in Solebury, Pennsylvania, died near Flemington, New Jersey, in February, 1795; married Hannah ———.

(Emma Ten Broeck Runk: "Barcroft Family Records; An Account of the Family in England and the Descendants of Ambrose Barcroft, the Emigrant, of Solebury, Pennsylvania" (1910), pp. 133, 155-60.)

(II) AMBROSE (2) BARCROFT, son of Ambrose and Maria (Walshman) Barcroft, was baptized at St. Bartholomew's Church, Colne, County Lancaster, England, March 21, 1703-04, and died probably in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in October, 1784. He was with his father in America at the time of his father's death. In April, 1725, he was appointed administrator of his father's estate. With John Hough, he owned a grist and cornmill on the Paunacussing Creek, in 1730. He sold his portion of the mill in 1737, and in 1743 owned a homestead farm,

selling it three years later to John Sebring. He married (first) Hannah. He married (second) Eleanor. Children of first marriage:

1. Ambrose, of whom further.
  2. Martha, married, as his second wife, William Hambleton (Hamilton) of Solebury, Pennsylvania.
  3. Mary, born in March, 1751, died in Grimsby, Canada, February 26, 1804; married, in Solebury, May 31, 1775, Jonathan Woolverton.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 161, 171-74.)

(III) AMBROSE (3) BARCROFT, son of Ambrose (2) and Hannah Barcroft, was born in Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1745, and died at Kingwood, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, September 3, 1817. He was a wheelwright. On May 29, 1771, he purchased twenty-one acres of land in Kingwood, for sixty-nine pounds, on the "Great Road leading to Howell's Ferry." A little later, on April 7, 1772, he bought an adjoining tract of ninety acres for two hundred and twenty-six pounds, and another on December 21, 1773, for one hundred and fifty-nine pounds, of forty acres, all these three tracts being purchased from Israel Pemberton, of Philadelphia. He bought a considerable amount of land between 1790 and 1800. He married (first), about 1769, Alice Waterhouse, of Hunterdon County, born August 17, 1750, died at Kingwood, New Jersey, April 27, 1771, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Ingham) Waterhouse. He married (second), about 1776, Sarah Davis, born in 1754 and died February 20, 1782, sister of Samuel Davis, of Kingwood, and perhaps daughter of Azariah Davis. He married (third), about 1786, Mrs. Francena (Opdycke) Hogeland, born May 20, 1757, died at Kingwood, November 20, 1809, widow of John Hogeland, of Baptistown, New Jersey, and daughter of Joshua and Ann (Green) Opdycke, and a descendant of Louris Jansen op Dyck, who came from Holland to New Netherland before 1653. Child of first marriage:

1. Jonathan, born January 5, 1770, died in 1849; married Jane Ferguson.

Children of second marriage:

2. Aaron, born June 6, 1777, died November 3, 1870; married, June 1, 1800, Margaret Opdycke.
3. Elias, born in 1778, died August 26, 1851; married Margaret Vance.
4. Samuel, born May 18, 1779, died July 19, 1832; married March 30, 1816, Rebecca Coryell.

Children of third marriage:

5. Alse (Alice), born April 1, 1787, died September 2, 1850; married, January 11, 1807, Thomas Little.
6. Sarah, born June 8, 1788, died April 8, 1874; married, November 30, 1809, Joseph Hill.
7. Francena (Fanny), born December 6, 1789, died April 8, 1850; married Christopher Little.
8. Martha, born September 19, 1791, died July 1, 1855; married, September 4, 1813, Joachim Griggs Hill.
9. Ambrose, of whom further.
10. Stacy Brown, born January 29, 1795, died in Philadelphia March 19, 1870; married (first), June 8, 1835, Emilia Charbonnet du Plaine; (second), December 14, 1853, Mary Ann Runk. (Runk III—third child.) Buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery.
11. James, born October 12, 1796, died March 7, 1875; married, March 2, 1822, Ann (Nancy) Opdycke.

12. Richard, born September 5, 1798, died November 18, 1833; married Elizabeth Lequear.  
 13. John, born at Kingwood, May 18, 1802, died unmarried December 18, 1861.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 173, 180-85.)

(IV) AMBROSE (4) BARCROFT, son of Ambrose (3) and Francena (Opdycke-Hogeland) Barcroft, was born probably in Kingwood, New Jersey, March 31, 1793, and died near York, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1881. He learned the trade of wheelwright from his father and continued agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1826 he purchased two tracts of land on the "great road passing by and through the Village of Rosemont." In 1844, he built a new house on the farm and in 1850 sold the former dwelling with part of the farm. In 1854 he sold the Rosemont property and moved to Fairfax County, Virginia, where his oldest son was already living. The house was eight miles from Washington, District of Columbia, and was burned during the Civil War. He married, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, December 30, 1815, Anna Woolverton, born June 22, 1794, died at Washington, District of Columbia, May 13, 1883, daughter of John and Rachel (Quinby) Woolverton, of Rosemont, New Jersey, and a descendant through her mother of William Quinby, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638. Children, first two born at Kingwood, New Jersey, others born at Rosemont:

1. John Woolverton, born March 4, 1817, died February 9, 1895; married, January 6, 1844, Lucinda Bray.
2. Elias, born June 16, 1819, died March 23, 1877; married (first), in September, 1842, Catherine D. Fisher; (second), in 1856, Lucinda; (third), June 30, 1858, Nancy Elizabeth Myatt.
3. Fanny, of whom further.
4. Ambrose, born April 22, 1826, died August 2, 1894; married, January 10, 1854, Charlotte D. Woodward.
5. Martha Hill, born May 14, 1830, died January 9, 1908; married, January 19, 1853, Alfred W. Rowell.
6. Rachel Woolverton, born September 12, 1832, died October 12, 1877; married, June 7, 1860, Botsford Camp.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 183, 205-07.)

(V) FANNY BARCROFT, daughter of Ambrose (4) and Anna (Woolverton) Barcroft, was born near Rosemont, New Jersey, August 26, 1821. She attended the district school, and when she had completed the course of study there, she spent a year with her aunt, Sarah (Barcroft) Hill, and attended the Dryden Select School, at Dryden, New York. After her husband died at Elderton, Pennsylvania, in March, 1860, she lived with her uncle, John Barcroft, in Philadelphia, until his death in December, 1861. She then returned to New Jersey and died in Lambertville, New Jersey, August 22, 1911, and was buried there with her husband. She married Peter Ten Broeck Runk. (Runk IV.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 206, 232, 233. Family data.)





## Porter

With an enviable record of Revolutionary service and of devotion to affairs of State, the Porter line, whose history follows, ranks among the foremost families of Pennsylvania.

(I) ROBERT PORTER, first of the line in America, came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720. Later he settled in Pennsylvania. He was the father of Andrew, of whom further.

(II) GENERAL ANDREW PORTER was born in Worcester, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1743, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1813. In 1767 he started a school in Philadelphia, in which English and mathematics were taught. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was assigned as a captain of marines on the frigate "Effingham." He was transferred after a short time to land service and his military skill won him rapid promotion. As a colonel he was present at the battles in New Jersey and was sent on a special mission to arrange for supplies for the siege of Yorktown. He was with General Sullivan on the expedition against the Six Nations in 1779. In 1801 Andrew Porter became brigadier-general of Pennsylvania Militia, later major-general and, finally, in 1809, surveyor-general. He was one of those named to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania and he helped determine the Mason and Dixon line. During his career General Porter refused at various times a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, the position of Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Monroe, and an appointment as brigadier-general in the United States Army shortly before his death. One of his sons was David Rittenhouse, of whom further.

(III) DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1788, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1867. He attended the academy at Norristown and became secretary to his father in the surveyor-general's office in Harrisburg in 1809. He removed to Huntingdon County and engaged in iron manufacturing and in agriculture. He was a representative in the State Legislature from 1834 to 1836; State Senator, 1836-38; and in 1838 was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the Democratic party. He was reëlected Governor in 1841. David Rittenhouse Porter advocated the completion of the main lines of canals and rivers across the State from east to west, endeavored to secure the payment of interest on the public debt, and suppressed the Philadelphia riots in 1844. In that year he returned to his iron interests and, subsequently, he was interested, with General Sam Houston, of Texas, in the organization of a railroad through Texas to the Pacific Coast, but the outbreak of war ruined the project.

General David Rittenhouse Porter married, in 1826, Josephine McDermott, daughter of William McDermott. They had William A., of whom further.



(IV) WILLIAM A. PORTER was one of the leading officials in Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania in his time. A member of the bar and a well-known practitioner, he was successively sheriff, district attorney and city solicitor of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was elevated to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and made a member of the Court of Alabama Claims at Washington, District of Columbia. In the legal annals of the State and Nation he won renown for his ability in expounding Pennsylvania statute law.

Judge William A. Porter married Emma Wagener, a member of a widely-known and esteemed family, long resident in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of a son, William Wagener, of whom further.

(V) HON. WILLIAM WAGENER PORTER was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1856, in the family homestead at No. 623 Walnut Street, which is now included in the site of the Curtis Building. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1875 with his baccalaureate and three years later received his Master of Arts degree; he was chosen out of the two classes as the biennial orator. While in college he played on Pennsylvania's first baseball team. He studied law in his father's office and, after being admitted to the bar in Philadelphia County, he made a specialty of probate law. He built up an extensive practice in the Orphans' Court and was engaged in the settlement of some of the largest estates in that section. In September, 1897, he was appointed to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Judge Willard. Later he was elected for the full term, but resigned in 1903 and returned to the practice of law in Philadelphia. His service on the bench covered, in all, six years and it added in goodly measure to the prestige and fair name of the State judiciary.

Subsequently Judge Porter formed the well-known Philadelphia law firm of Porter, Foulkrod and McCullagh, of which he continued to be the senior member until June, 1928, when he withdrew and established an office at No. 1500 Walnut Street as a consultant and legal adviser. Although actively engaged in his profession before elevation to the bench, Judge Porter found time to contribute to the literature of jurisprudence by writing "The Law Relating to Bills of Lading," published in 1891, and a brochure on "Legal Responsibility of Clergymen Solemnizing Marriages in Pennsylvania."

Judge Porter's gift as an orator of singular ability and power caused him to be invited to speak at many public ceremonies in Philadelphia and the State. On May 15, 1897, he shared honors with President William McKinley at the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Fairmount Park. An outstanding characteristic of the judge, for which he was well known, was an unimpeachable integrity and rugged honesty. He had been a director of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and at the time of its failure he was said to have mortgaged his home and to have turned every available asset he possessed into cash, working continually until the company was on its feet again.

Benevolent activities engaged Judge Porter's attention to an unusual degree. He was a manager of the Union Benevolent Association, the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, the Midnight Mission and the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society. His religious fellowship was with the Second Presbyterian

Church, Philadelphia. His membership was highly prized by the Union League, the Rittenhouse Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Lambs and Wolves, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, of which he was a former president, the Society of Schwenkfeldian Exiles, of which he was one of the founders, the Five O'Clock Club, the Lawyers' Club and the Law Association of Philadelphia.

Hon. William Wagener Porter married, April 27, 1882, Augusta Hobart, daughter of a well-known Brooklyn (New York) family. They were the parents of:

1. William Hobart, of whom further.
2. Anita, married William J. Clothier, son of Isaac H. and Mary C. (Jackson) Clothier.
3. Andrew.

Judge Porter died at his home, "Porter Farms," Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1928. He rounded out a long and well-filled life, achieving a record which adds luster to the brilliant company of Pennsylvania's sons of worth in which he rightly has his place.

(VI) WILLIAM HOBART PORTER, son of Judge William Wagener and Augusta (Hobart) Porter, was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1883, and attended private schools in that city until 1899, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The same year he began the study of law in the office of his father and Morgan and Lewis. In 1906 W. Hobart Porter was admitted to the Philadelphia bar.

During the World War, Mr. Porter, as captain in the 316th Infantry, 79th Division, saw active service in the St. Mihiel section, Sector 304, and at Montfaucon. On June 9, 1919, he received an honorable discharge. The political principles of Mr. Porter are those of the Republican party, but while steadfastly advocating them, he has never accepted nomination for public office. His clubs are the University and Merion Cricket. He is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Twenty-first and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

W. Hobart Porter married, at Croydon, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1918, Abbie M. Austin, daughter of Esmonde H. and Abbie S. (Moore) Austin. Mr. Austin was a well-known banker of Philadelphia.



## Dashiell

An American line of ancestry, which dates back to early Colonial history and includes a Revolutionary ancestor, First Lieutenant Arthur Dashiell; Major Matthias Dashiell, a hero of the War of 1812, who also served his country as a jurist and a legislator; and the Rev. Julius Matthias Dashiell, a prominent educator, is a record of which one might well be proud. Such a lineage follows and is the line of descent of Philip Thornton Dashiell, whose first ancestor in this country settled in Somerset County, Maryland, prior to 1659. The surname Dashiell is derived from the original De Chiel.

(Benjamin J. Dashiell: "Dashiell Family Records," Vol. I, pp. 22-39; Vol. II, pp. 256, 275, 303, 350, 403, 460. T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, p. 115.)

(I) JAMES DASHIELL, the progenitor of his family in America, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1634 and died at Wetipquin, Somerset County, Maryland, in August, 1697. His will is dated February 27, 1696, and was proved in August, 1697. In this will he bequeathed to his son, James, the estates known as Meeches Desert, Meeches Right and Woolf Trap Neck, a total of five hundred and fifty acres. He bequeathed to his son, Thomas, one hundred and fifty acres, called Becknam, and to his son, Robert, three hundred acres known as Long Hill, on which the family burying ground was located.

The first record found in this country of James Dashiell is that of his marriage in Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1659, from where he apparently migrated into Maryland. On November 27, 1666, he was appointed by the court surveyor of the highways. In 1676, 1678 and 1679 he was repeatedly appointed a justice for Somerset County, Maryland. He is recorded as a member of the Assembly of Maryland in 1678, 1681 and 1682, and as a member of the House of Burgesses in 1682. In 1694 he is listed as one of the "Commissioners of the Quorm," and his name is also found as that of a custom officer.

James Dashiell married, in Northumberland County, Virginia, about 1659, Ann Cannon, who was born in Yorkshire, England, about 1639 and died at Wetipquin, Maryland, between 1697 and 1705. Children:

1. James, Jr., born in Northumberland County, Virginia, about 1660, died in Somerset County, Maryland, in 1708-09.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. George, born September 15, 1669, died in 1733.
4. Katherine, born September 15, 1672, died in 1696; married, in 1692-93, William Jones.
5. Jane, born July 30, 1675; married, in 1696, John Winder.
6. Robert, born September 22, 1677, in Somerset County, Maryland, died in 1718.

(Benjamin J. Dashiell: "Dashiell Family Records," Vol. I, pp. 22-39.)

(II) THOMAS DASHIELL, of Monie, a village in Somerset County, Maryland, was the son of James and Ann (Cannon) Dashiell. He was born April 23, 1666, and died at Monie in 1755. His will is dated Somerset County, Maryland, March



17, 1755, and was probated February 17, 1756. In it he bequeathed to his son, Henry, two hundred and fifty acres of land, including Becknam, which he, Thomas Dashiell, had received from his father. To his sons, Thomas, Levin and Henry, he left three hundred and fifty acres, called Shiels Folly; to his sons, Levin he left land in Whitehaven Town, and to Monny Church, land called Somerset, whereon it now stands. A number of slaves were also bequeathed in his will.

Thomas Dashiell was a member of the House of Delegates, or Assembly of Maryland.

He married, in 1686, Elizabeth Mitchell, who was born at Great Monie, December 27, 1670. She was the daughter of George and Isabel Mitchell. Children:

1. Priscilla, born January 29, 1688, died before 1734.
  2. George, born January 31, 1690, died in 1748.
  3. Elizabeth, born March 10, 1692-93; married John West.
  4. Isabella, born December 10, 1695, died before 1736.
  5. Jane, born May 22, 1698; married (first) Captain Jonathan Handy; married (second) Captain Thomas Gillis.
  6. Thomas, born in 1700.
  7. Henry, of whom further.
  8. Charles, born December 1, 1705, died March 11, 1765.
  9. Anne, born in 1707; married Colonel Isaac Handy.
  10. Sarah, born in 1709; married George Irving.
  11. John, born February 22, 1711, died in 1736; unmarried.
  12. Levin (twin of John), born February 22, 1711, died in 1794-95.
- (*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 256.)

(III) HENRY DASHIELL, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Dashiell, was born March 28, 1702, and died in 1755-56. His will, dated September 7, 1755, was probated January 20, 1756.

Recorded as a clerk, Henry Dashiell is mentioned in a list of troops, March 20, 1749, commanded by Captain John Handy, Somerset County Colonial Militia.

Henry Dashiell married, about 1725, Jane, whose surname has not been found. They were the parents of:

1. Thomas, born in 1726, died in May, 1778.
2. Henry, born in 1728.
3. Mary, born in 1730.
4. Elenor, born in 1732.
5. Arthur, of whom further.
6. Leah, born in 1737.

(*Ibid.*, p. 275.)

(IV) LIEUTENANT ARTHUR DASHIELL, son of Henry and Jane Dashiell, was born in 1734 and died in September, 1802. In his will, which was dated September 7, 1802, and proved September 21, 1802, he bequeathed to his sons plantations known as Maiden's Lott, Late at Noon, Stayton's Corner, Soon in the Morning, Chance, Oak Hill, Littlebit, Gilliss Addition and Darby.

The Council of Safety commissioned Arthur Dashiell first lieutenant in a company of the 1st Battalion of Militia, August 19, 1776.



Arthur Dashiell married (first), in 1766, Rachel Cordray, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Cordray; (second), November 13, 1798, Elizabeth Phillips. Children of the first marriage:

1. Henry, born in 1767, died in April, 1809.
2. Arthur, born July 29, 1768, died March 16, 1811.
3. Levin, born in 1770.
4. Anne, married, December 23, 1800, Shiles Crockett.
5. Thomas, born in 1774.
6. Josiah, born in 1776, died young.
7. Matthias, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

8. Asa, born in 1799.
9. Ailsa, born in 1801; married, February 8, 1817, Levin Dashiell Collier.  
(*Ibid.*, p. 303.)

(V) MAJOR MATTHIAS DASHIELL, son of Lieutenant Arthur and Rachel (Cordray) Dashiell, was born June 1, 1778, died October 1, 1835, and was buried at Long Hill.

In 1809 Matthias Dashiell was sheriff of Somerset County, Maryland. Governor Lloyd commissioned him major of the 25th Regiment of Maryland Militia, June 6, 1811, and during the War of 1812 he took part in the engagement at Green Hill, Maryland. He "served four years in the Maryland Legislature 1819 and 1835." On February 14, 1826, Governor Joseph Kent raised Major Dashiell's military rank to that of brigadier-general of the 10th Brigade of Maryland Militia. In 1830 he again acted as sheriff of Somerset County and in 1835 he was judge of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County.

Matthias Dashiell married, January 21, 1813, Rebecca Emmet Whitelock, who was born September 28, 1792, and died June 15, 1842. She was a daughter of Rebecca (Emmet) Whitelock, of the well-known Irish family to which Robert Emmet belonged. Children:

1. Cadmus, born November 1, 1813, died July 8, 1899.
2. Emily, born June 16, 1816, died October 23, 1818.
3. Rufus, born June 24, 1818, died April 16, 1839.
4. Emily Catherine, born February 27, 1820; married, September 8, 1841, Stephen Disharoon Coulbourn.
5. Virginia Rebecca Emmet, born February 26, 1824.
6. Julius Matthias, of whom further.
7. Martha Frances, born March 18, 1829, died July 25, 1827.
8. Susan Anne Elizabeth, born May 24, 1832, died August 24, 1835.
9. Matthias, born April 20, 1835, died October 17, 1836.
10. An infant.  
(*Ibid.*, p. 350.)

(VI) REV. JULIUS MATTHIAS DASHIELL, son of Major Matthias and Rebecca Emmet (Whitelock) Dashiell, was born October 4, 1826, and died at Severn Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, January 3, 1895.

Rev. Julius Matthias Dashiell was vice-rector of St. James College, Hagerstown, Maryland, until 1861. From 1865 to 1881 he was professor of Latin and Greek at

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and from 1889 to 1892 rector of St. Stephen's Parish, Millersville, Maryland. He held this office at the time of his death.

He married, August 18, 1859, Mary Thornton Voss, who was born March 16, 1839, died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, January 21, 1923, and was buried at St. Stephen's Church, Millersville, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. She was the daughter of Robert Somerville and Mary Frances Callego (Thornton) Voss. Children:

1. Robert Brooke, born July 29, 1860, died March 9, 1899.
2. Julius Matthias, born October 6, 1861.
3. Rebekah Emmet, born November 19, 1862; married, July 17, 1884, Jay Manuel Whitham, United States Navy.
4. Paul Joseph, born July 16, 1867.
5. Philip Thornton, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 403.)

(VII) PHILIP THORNTON DASHIELL, son of the Rev. Julius Matthias and Mary Thornton (Voss) Dashiell, was born at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, February 9, 1879. He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1899. Almost immediately after his graduation he entered the public utility field through the Philadelphia Gas Works Company. Diligence and attention to his work were awarded by the position of engineer, and then that of a valued member of the official and operating staff. His contributions to the improvement of processes already employed by the company ranked high in value. His achievements were called to the attention of the Franklin Institute, where, eventually, he was one of the sixteen scientists to receive awards on the Institute's Medal Day and was the recipient of the coveted Walton Clark Medal, for the advancement of science.

Thus one of America's greatest industries of service to the public has been benefited and improved upon by his ability and perseverance, and the record of Philip Thornton Dashiell adds another creditable page to this ancestral record of service to God and country, bequeathed by his forebears. In his religious belief, Mr. Dashiell follows the faith of his fathers in the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and his clubs include the Philadelphia Cricket, Yale and Midday Luncheon.

Philip Thornton Dashiell married, at Merchantville, New Jersey, April 19, 1904, Alice Dorey Paschall. (Paschall VII.) Children:

1. Alice Thornton.
2. Virginia Paschall, married Daniel Alexander Wieland, son of Alfred Wieland, of Philadelphia.

(*Ibid.*, p. 460. Family data.)

(The Paschall Line).

Derived from the Latin "pascha," meaning one born during the Passover festival or Eastertide, is the font name Pascal(1), and its variants, Paschal(1), Pasky, Pasco, and Pash. This name was found in Cornwall long after the Reformation.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) THOMAS PASCALL, of Wrington, in Somerset, England, died at Churchill, England, shortly after January 26, 1638, the date of his will. He is recorded at Wrington from 1609 to 1622. His will, dated January 26, 1638, probated in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, November 10, 1639, names his sons, John, William, Thomas; daughters, Mary and her child, Agnes, Sarah; son-in-law, Edward Fisher; and wife Mary.

Thomas Pascall married Mary, born about 1543, died at the home of her son, William, in the parish of St. John Baptist, Bristol, and was buried there January 18, 1669, aged ninety-six years. Children:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Margaret, baptized at Wrington, June 29, 1609, died October 16, 1609.
3. Joane, baptized July 30, 1611, died December 1, 1632.
4. Thomas, baptized December 12, 1613.
5. John, baptized April 13, 1617.
6. Mary, married Edward Fisher.
7. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Nichols.
8. Agnes.
9. Sarah, baptized at Wrington, April 11, 1619.

(James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea: "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea" (Lea and Febiger, publishers), pp. 396-99. "Wrington, Somerset, Register, 1537-1650, Baptisms, Burials." Will of Thomas Pascall, on file in Prerogative Court of Canterbury.)

(II) WILLIAM PASCHALL, as the name has been spelled by the family since, son of Thomas and Mary Pascall, was born about 1608 and died in June, 1670. He was buried at St. John Baptist, Bristol, June 21, 1670. The administration of his estate was granted to his relict, Bridget, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. On June 20, 1622, he was apprenticed for seven years to William Moore, of Bristol, pewterer, and was admitted a freeman of the city, October 29, 1632.

William Paschall married (first), at Bath Abbey, June 25, 1632, Joanna Collins, who died before March, 1640. He married (second), before November, 1642, Mary, who was buried at St. John Baptist, Bristol, December 30, 1650. He married (third), before April, 1655, Frances, who was buried at St. John Baptist, March 8, 1656. He married (fourth), before April, 1669, Bridget, who was buried at St. John Baptist, March 17, 1680. There were no children of the second or fourth marriages. Children of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, baptized at St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, February 2, 1632-33.
2. Thomas (1), of whom further.
3. Mary, living in 1712.
4. Joseph.

Children of third marriage:

5. William, baptized at St. John's, Bristol, March 8, 1656, and was buried there, July 16, 1658.
6. Francis, baptized at St. John's, Bristol, March 8, 1656.

(James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea: "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea" (Lea and Febiger, publishers), pp. 396-99. Prerogative Court of Canterbury: "Administration Act Book," Folio 12.)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS (1) PASCHALL, first of the family in America, was the son of William and Joanna (Collins) Paschall. He was born October 3, 1634, baptized at



St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, December 29, 1634, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "7 month, 14-1718." His will, dated September 12, 1716, was probated September 18, 1718. He was apprenticed to his father (and stepmother), December 16, 1652, for seven years. On October 24, 1661, he was admitted to the city as a freeman. About 1684 he is recorded in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but prior to this he is listed as having purchased five hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania from William Penn, this record being dated "3 month, 22-1682." This land was near the present Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia. Elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, "3 month, 11-1685," he again served in this Assembly, "3-10-1689," and in 1717. He was a member of the Philadelphia Common Council in 1701 and 1704, and in 1705 was one of the committee formed to divide the city into wards.

Thomas (1) Paschall married, before 1665, Joanna <sup>Sloper</sup> Sloper, who was born in November, 1634, and died at Philadelphia, September 2, 1707. Children:

1. William, born about 1665, recorded as of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
2. Thomas (2), of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, baptized at Christ Church, Bristol, England, May 28, 1671.
4. Joseph, baptized at Christ Church, Bristol, England, March 13, 1672.
5. Mary, baptized at Christ Church, Bristol, England, December 11, 1674.
6. Joseph, baptized at Christ Church, Bristol, England, November 16, 1676, and buried there April 29, 1679.
7. Francis, baptized March 18, 1678, buried August 9, 1680.

(James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea: "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea" (Lea and Febiger, publishers), pp. 396-99. Howard William Lloyd, Collections, "Lloyd Manuscripts," pp. 223-32. Dr. Robert C. Moon: "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 551-53. "St. Mary Redcliffe, Registers, 1559-1677, Baptisms.")

(II) THOMAS (2) PASCHALL, son of Thomas (1) and Joanna (Sloper) Paschall, was born in England about 1668 and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "2-14-1743." Apprenticed to his father, May 4, 1682, he accompanied him to Philadelphia in 1684. In 1693 he was an assessor for the district "Beyond Schuylkill," was admitted a freeman in 1717, and is called "Malster." He is also listed as of Darby and Blockley, silversmith.

Thomas (2) Paschall married (first), at Radnor, Pennsylvania Monthly Meeting, November 15, 1692, Margaret Jenkins, who was born "3-22-1675," and died "11-17-1728," daughter of William and Elizabeth (Griffith) Jenkins, of Tenby, County Pembroke, Wales. He married (second), at Abington Monthly Meeting, "10-27-1729," Abigail (Fowler) Golding, widow. Children, all of first marriage:

1. Thomas, born "7-22-1693."
2. Joanna, born "12-19-1695"; married, in 1715, John Marshall.
3. William.
4. Joseph, born "1-23-1699."
5. Benjamin, born "11-4-1703," died "2-12-1707."
6. Abigail, died "3-5-1706."
7. John, of whom further.
8. Benjamin, born "2-16-1709."
9. Samuel, born "5-2-1711."
10. Stephen, born "8-3-1714."
11. Mary, born before 1718, died "1-5-1781."



12. Jonathan, born "3-13-1718."
13. Elizabeth.

(James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea: "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea" (Lea and Febiger, publishers), pp. 396-99. Howard William Lloyd, Collections, "Lloyd Manuscripts," pp. 223-32. Dr. Robert C. Moon: "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 551-53. "Records of Radnor Monthly Meeting, 1680-1733," p. 86. "Records, Abington Monthly Meeting, 1682-1746," p. 169. "Records, Darby Monthly Meeting, 1682-1891," pp. 51, 342. "Philadelphia Wills," Book G, p. 38; Book C, p. 311.)

(III) JOHN PASCHALL, son of Thomas (2) and Margaret (Jenkins) Paschall, was born "9 month 5, 1706," and died "2 month 11, 1779." He was a charter member of the Library Company of Philadelphia and practiced medicine in what is now Delaware County, residing at Darby. He made a compound called "The Golden Elixir," which was widely advertised and known also as "Paschall's Golden Drops." This was said to have been successfully used in cases of lockjaw, after the patient had been given up by regular practitioners.

John Paschall married, at Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Frances Hodge, who was born "4-15-1710," and died at Philadelphia, "1-8-1781," daughter of Henry and Frances (Knight) Hodge. Henry Hodge was a merchant in Philadelphia.

(Howard William Lloyd, Collections, "Lloyd Manuscripts," pp. 223-32. Dr. Robert C. Moon: "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 551-53. "Chester County Wills," Book F, p. 353; Book G, p. 35. "Philadelphia Monthly Meetings, Marriages, 1672-1871," p. 79. "Records, Darby Monthly Meeting, 1682-1891," p. 342.)

(IV) HENRY PASCHALL, M. D., son of John and Frances (Hodge) Paschall, was born at Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, near Darby, Pennsylvania, "8 month, 28, 1746," and died in Kingessing Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1835.

Dr. Henry Paschall married (first), at Darby Monthly Meeting, "5-24-1770," Ann P. Garrett, who was born at Darby, "9-24-1752," died at Kingessing, "12-11-1820," daughter of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett. He married (second), November 2, 1821, Catherine Lincoln, who was born September 5, 1792, and died March 23, 1876, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shrum) Lincoln. Children of first marriage:

1. Frances, born "2-24-1771"; married Charles Lloyd.
2. Margaret, born "9-3-1772"; married Robert Hopkins.
3. Mary, born "3-12-1775."
4. Ann, born "7-12-1777."
5. Elizabeth, born "1-11-1780"; married (first) Justice Cox; (second) Thomas Smith.
6. Hannah, born "3-25-1782"; married Joseph Warner.
7. John, born "4-7-1783"; married Sarah Horne.
8. Thomas, born "3-27-1785."
9. Sarah, born "7-28-1787"; married Moses Adams, of Ohio.
10. Martha, born "10-27-1789."
11. Beulah, born "11-16-1791"; married Samuel Worth.

Children of second marriage:

12. Joseph, born "3-23-1823."
13. Henry Lincoln, of whom further.

(Howard William Lloyd, Collections, "Lloyd Manuscripts," pp. 223-32. Dr. Robert C. Moon: "The Morris Family of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 551-53. "Philadelphia Wills," Book XI, p. 433. "Records, Darby Monthly Meeting, 1682-1891," pp. 52, 180, 342.)

(V) HENRY LINCOLN PASCHALL, son of Dr. Henry and Catherine (Lincoln) Paschall, was born "4 month, 8, 1829." He lived in Paschallville, Pennsylvania, and died in Darby, Pennsylvania.

He married Anna Thompson Pancoast. They had a son:

1. Justice Cox, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VI) JUSTICE COX PASCHALL, son of Henry Lincoln and Anna Thompson (Pancoast) Paschall, was a leather manufacturer.

He married Anne Marie Dorey. Child:

1. Alice Dorey, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) ALICE DOREY PASCHALL, daughter of Justice Cox and Anne Marie (Dorey) Paschall, was born at Philadelphia, June 27, 1880. She married Philip Thornton Dashiell. (Dashiell VII.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Brown

The ancestry of Colonel Millard D. Brown, president of the Continental Mills, Inc., is one in which any true Pennsylvanian might well take pride, for it involves men and women who contributed generously to the welfare of the State in times of peace and who were eager to defend it when peace and liberty were threatened. Through his paternal grandmother, Susanna C. Hare, daughter of James and Susanna (Wright) Hare (Hare I), Colonel Brown is descended from Sergeant John Eastwick, whose Revolutionary services are reviewed in the Hare line herewith.

(I) JOHN BROWN, earliest known ancestor in Colonel Brown's direct, paternal line, married Hannah Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, of Leeds, England. John Wilson came to the United States in 1803, locating at New Leeds, Maryland, where he became the first manufacturer of broadcloth in America.

(II) JOHN WILSON BROWN, son of John and Hannah (Wilson) Brown, was born in Philadelphia, November 27, 1832, and died in Germantown, Philadelphia, April 16, 1891. He married, in Philadelphia, October 17, 1859, Susanna C. Hare. (Hare II.)

(III) WILSON HARE BROWN, son of John Wilson and Susanna C. (Hare) Brown, was born in Philadelphia, January 27, 1862, and died there October 16, 1918. His education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1876 he entered the service of J. Dalton and Brother, manufacturers of woolen yarns, and in 1884 formed a partnership with Joseph W. Hilton for the purpose of engaging in the same line of business. In 1891 the firm name was changed to Wilson H. Brown and Brother, and in 1898 the business was incorporated as the Leicester and Continental Mills Company. Mr. Brown withdrew from this concern in 1907, and became president of Jonathan Ring and Co., in 1910. In 1911 he founded the Continental Eiderdown Company, becoming its president. Withdrawing from Jonathan Ring and Co., in 1913, he founded the concern known as Wilson H. Brown, Inc., manufacturers of woolen yarns. Mr. Brown was a director of the Kent Manufacturing Company, the Royal Ascot Knitting Mills, and the Arizona United Mining Company. In 1905 he became sheriff of Philadelphia, holding this office until 1908. He was a member of the Manufacturers', Union League, Whitmarsh Valley, Seaview Golf, Philadelphia Cricket, and Lincoln clubs. In addition he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Wilson Hare Brown married (first), in Philadelphia, May 15, 1881, Haidee Dalton. (Dalton II.) They were the parents of Millard Dalton, of whom further.

(IV) MILLARD DALTON BROWN, son of Wilson Hare and Haidee (Dalton) Brown, was born in Philadelphia, August 8, 1882. His preparatory education was received at the Germantown Grammar School, after which he successively attended



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the North East Manual Training School and the Philadelphia Textile School, eventually completing his studies at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. At the end of this course of preparation for business, Mr. Brown associated himself with the widely known concern which his father had founded and was heading at that time. Acquiring the most comprehensive and detailed knowledge of the industry, he developed at the same time an aptitude for administration and a skill in management which promised to make him, in the course of time, one of the leading manufacturers of his city, a promise which has now been fulfilled.

From a very early age Millard D. Brown manifested a deep interest in military matters, enlisting in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and, in 1916, serving on the Mexican border with the rank of captain and then major of the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry. Later Major Brown saw considerable active service in France, first as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania Infantry and afterwards as colonel of the 109th Infantry. He participated in the second battle of the Marne near Chateau-Thierry and in the battles of the Ourcq River and the Aisne. He served as adjutant to General Harries and as acting chief of staff, Base Section No. 5, American Expeditionary Forces, with headquarters at Brest. But this career of military service, with its rapid promotion, was cut short by the death of Colonel Brown's father in 1918. Resigning his commission on November 16 of that year, Colonel Brown returned home to take charge of the business which his father had left. He is now president of the firm, which is known as the Continental Mills, Inc. Millard D. Brown is also a director of the National Bank and Trust Company of Germantown, and president of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association. Politically Colonel Brown is a Republican. His clubs are the Union League, and the Huntingdon Valley Country, and he is affiliated also with the American Legion and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He is president of the State Veterans' Commission, which was authorized by the last Pennsylvania Legislature, being appointed by the Governor. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

Colonel Millard Dalton Brown married, May 10, 1919, Mary Larzelere, daughter of John and Sarah (Seddon) Larzelere. They are the parents of a son, Millard Larzelere Brown, who was born March 11, 1920.

(Family data. Application for Membership, No. 2225, in the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution.)

(The Dalton Line).

(1) JAMES DALTON, well-known Philadelphia manufacturer of woolen yarns, was born in England about 1836. His father and mother were both natives of England. He evidently came to Philadelphia as a boy or a young man; the first time his name appeared in a Philadelphia City Directory was in 1866, when he was recorded as "shoddy mfr.," with his business at No. 112 Bread Street. In 1869 his business was listed as "James Dalton & Co.," and he and his partner, John Dalton, both resided at No. 1809 Montrose Street, some blocks from their mill, which was on Spruce Street at that time. Some years later the firm became known as J. Dalton and Brother, and until 1891 John Dalton continued his connection with the

firm. In that year the business was recorded as "yarn spinning," and was on Howard Street, near Berks. The last mention of "Dalton & Brother" in the Philadelphia Directory was in 1892, at which time James Dalton, Jr., and William Dalton (evidently sons of James Dalton, Sr.), were in partnership. After 1892 James Dalton, Sr., was listed variously with "supt." and "wool" after his name. His son, James, became associated with the Philadelphia Roofing Company in 1900, and the following year he was recorded in the Directory as "vice-president," probably of that company. The Philadelphia Blue Book contains the name of James Dalton, Sr., No. 2147 North Thirteenth Street, until 1899, and James Dalton, Jr., No. 2109 North Eighteenth, until 1903.

The following interesting item, with reference to the family of James Dalton, is from the 1880 census of Philadelphia, in which year Mr. Dalton was living at No. 2114 Carmac Place:

James Dalton,	woolen manufacturer,	age 44,	born England.
			Father, born England.
			Mother, born England.
Sarah J. Dalton,	age 44,	born in Ireland.	
		Father born in Ireland.	
		Mother born in Ireland.	
Haidee	" "	19,	born in Pennsylvania.
William	" "	16,	" " "
James	" "	14,	" " "
Lilly M.	" "	10,	" " "
Walter	" "	8,	" " "
Winifred	" "	6,	" " "
Stuart	" "	3,	" " "
Howard	" "	4 mos.	" " "

James Dalton married, probably after coming to America, Sarah Jane Jonson, who, according to the census record cited above, was a native of Ireland, born of Irish parents.

(Family data. "Philadelphia City Directories," from 1855 to 1903. "Philadelphia Blue Book," until 1903. "Census of 1880, Philadelphia, Fifth Election District," p. 4, Residence Number 2114 Carmac Place, 28th Ward.)

(II) HAIDEE DALTON, daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Jonson) Dalton, was born in 1861, and died in Philadelphia in April, 1883. She married Wilson Hare Brown. (Brown III.)

(Family data.)

(The Hare Line).

(I) JAMES HARE, who was born October 15, 1794, died in New London, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1843. He married, March 13, 1823, Susanna Wright, who was born in Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and died February 21, 1837, daughter of John Wright.

John Wright, who was born in 1756, died in New London, May 14, 1856. He married, in 1789, Letitia Eastwick, daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier, John Eastwick.

John Eastwick, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1752, died in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, in 1834. He was a tanner and lived for some years in Newtown, Bucks County. January 1, 1776, he enlisted for service in Captain Nathaniel Vansandt's Company, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, Continental Line, com-

manded by Colonel Robert Magaw. On November 16, 1776, Sergeant Eastwick was captured at Fort Washington, New York, remaining a prisoner until January, 1777, when he was sent home on parole and never again called into service. He had enlisted as a private, but was promoted to corporal and then to sergeant. (Although S. A. R. Papers say he died in 1834, family records give the date as February 17, 1837.) Sergeant John Eastwick married, April 4, 1771, Sarah Smith, who died October 18, 1793. Their children were:

1. Letitia, born in 1773, died in Grove Top, Pennsylvania, in December, 1852; married John Wright and they were the parents of Susanna Wright, who married James Hare. (Hare I.)
2. Thomas.
3. Stephen, married Elizabeth Cole.
4. Mary, married Abram Vickers.
5. Rachel, married William Burnett.
6. William Smith.
7. Hannah, married Nicholas Grubb.
8. John, died in infancy.

(Family data. Application for Membership, No. 2225, in the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution.)

(II) SUSANNA C. HARE, daughter of James and Susanna (Wright) Hare, granddaughter of John and Letitia (Eastwick) Wright, and great-granddaughter of Sergeant John Eastwick, Revolutionary soldier, was born in Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1837. She married John Wilson Brown. (Brown II.)

(*Ibid.*)





## White

Members of the White family were among the early arrivals in Virginia, and came presumably from England, as the name was not a general one in Ireland at that early date. Rev. George White, the first settler of the name, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and this fact also makes Irish origin seem highly improbable. In June, 1635, he obtained a grant on the "Ranzemund River," and subsequently other large grants of land in what was then New Norfolk County, but which has since been subdivided. In 1637 his wife Blanche and their son Peter were mentioned and, in 1648, allusion is made to a wife Margaret. In 1639, one James White obtained a grant of three hundred and fifty acres in James City County, and in 1644, one John White had a grant of a building lot in James City, which was "bounded on the west by the Church Yard." It has been impossible to determine what relationship these persons bore to the Rev. Mr. White, the first of the name in the province, as the county records of wills, conveyances, etc., were destroyed or lost during the War Between the States, but it seems most probable that they were in some way connected with him, and possibly were brothers of Henry White, ancestor of the North Carolina family, who arrived in the province about that time and took up land in the same county.

(William Francis Cregar: "Ancestry of Samuel Stockton White, D. D. S.," pp. 1-7.)

(I) HENRY WHITE, of James City County, Virginia, was probably the brother of James and John White. His name first appears July 4, 1649, when he received a grant of two hundred acres of land. In 1666 he obtained a grant of eighteen hundred acres in Accomac County. It is probable that Henry White did not survive this purchase, but the absence of any county records for that period renders it impossible to ascertain the exact date of his decease. He had a son:

1. Henry (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) HENRY (2) WHITE, son of Henry White, was born in 1635, and died May 8, 1712. He was of Little River, Pasquotank Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina, where he was a planter. Mr. White was one of the most prominent members of the Society of Friends, and served as a minister and recorder of the Little River Quarterly Meeting. Henry (2) White married (first), about 1660, Mary, who died May 3, 1679, and (second), in 1680, Damaris Morrison, who died November 7, 1722. He had seven children of the first marriage and eight of the second. Among the children of the first marriage was:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(William Francis Cregar: "Ancestry of Samuel Stockton White, D. D. S.," pp. 1-7.)

(III) ROBERT WHITE, son of Henry (2) and Mary White, was of Little River, Pasquotank Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina. He was born there Janu-

ary 2, 1674, and died prior to March 31, 1750. Like his father, he was a planter. Robert White married (first), in August, 1702, Tabitha Alford, and (second), in July, 1717, Rebecca (Newby) Overman, widow of Jacob Overman, and daughter of John Newby. They had a son:

1. Robert (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ROBERT (2) WHITE, of Nixonton on the Little River, Pasquotank Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina, son of Robert and Rebecca (Newby-Overman) White, was born at Little River about 1723-24. He was a planter. He married, in 1751, Elizabeth, who survived him, and died October 15, 1797, aged more than sixty-three years. Child:

1. James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) JAMES WHITE, son of Robert (2) and Elizabeth White, was born in Nixonton, Pasquotank Precinct, Albemarle County, North Carolina, February 1, 1766, and died in Tuckerton, Burlington County, New Jersey, July 2, 1837. He removed to Tuckerton about 1790. Mr. White was a mariner. He married, in Tuckerton, in 1794-95, Mary Rose, daughter of William and Mary Rose. She died in Tuckerton, April 3, 1824. Child:

1. William Rose, of whom further.

(William Francis Cregar: "Ancestry of Samuel Stockton White, D. D. S.," pp. 1-7.)

(VI) WILLIAM ROSE WHITE, eldest son of James and Mary (Rose) White, was born in Tuckerton, New Jersey, February 7, 1796, and died in Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1830, in his thirty-fifth year. His will was dated July 3 and proved July 30 of that year. Mr. White removed to Hulmeville shortly after his marriage. His widow returned to Burlington with her children after his decease, and died there, July 30, 1832. William Rose White married, in Burlington, New Jersey, March 22, 1821, Mary Stockton, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Stockton, of the same New Jersey family as Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among their children was:

1. Samuel Stockton, of whom further.

(William Francis Cregar: "Ancestry of Samuel Stockton White, D. D. S.," pp. 1-7. Family data.)

(VII) SAMUEL STOCKTON WHITE, D. D. S., son of William Rose and Mary (Stockton) White, was born in Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1822, and died in Paris, France, December 30, 1879. Samuel Stockton White was only eight years old when his father died. Soon afterwards, the family removed to Burlington, New Jersey, where he remained until he was fourteen, when he was indentured to his uncle, Samuel W. Stockton, of Philadelphia, whose manufacture of artificial teeth was the first to attain any commercial importance in the United States. On attaining his majority, Mr. White began the practice of dentistry in his uncle's office, and at the same time superintended his manufacturing department. We quote from an

article written by his brother, Dr. James W. White, soon after the death of Dr. Samuel Stockton White:

. . . . In the following year (1844) he (Samuel Stockton White) began the manufacture of teeth on his own account, in the garret of a dwelling house at Seventh and Race streets, united with it the practice of dentistry in an office in the same building. This was the initiatory step in an enterprise which has since grown to be the largest of its kind in the world. In a short time he removed to Race Street above Eighth, continuing both branches of his business. In 1846, he relinquished the practice of dentistry in order to devote his entire time to the manufacture of porcelain teeth. In October, 1868, the imposing structure at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Twelfth streets, which had been erected by Dr. White, and fitted up expressly for the purpose, was occupied as a manufactory and depot.

. . . . In February, 1847, the first recognition of his efforts was received—a testimonial signed by many of the leading dentists throughout the country. This was followed, in 1848, by a gold medal, awarded by the American Institute of New York, and the first premium by the Maryland Institute of Baltimore. In 1849, a premium of a gold medal for the greatest improvement in the manufacture of porcelain teeth, offered by the Pennsylvania Society of Dental Surgeons, was awarded to him. From that time to the present (1880) no year has passed without testimony to the superiority of his manufactures in one respect or another, until medals and diplomas—aggregating now nearly fourscore—from all the principal industrial institutes in the country and from all the great international exhibitions, confirmed the position which he early attained as the leading manufacturer of artificial teeth in the world.

Dr. Samuel Stockton White married, in Philadelphia, March 31, 1846, Sarah Jane Carey, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 29, 1824, and died in Rye, New York, August 5, 1904, daughter of Anthony Bigges and Mary (Johnson) Carey. Anthony Bigges Carey was born in Wilmington, May 8, 1801, and died there, September 12, 1833, while his wife was born in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1806, and died in Philadelphia, in February, 1887. Mary (Johnson) Carey's father was Robert Johnson, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 14, 1771, and died in Upper Chichester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1851, son of Robert Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier who served as a private in the 6th Regiment, Dutchess County, New York, Militia, and was killed in the battle of White Plains, October 28, 1776. Mary (Johnson) Carey's mother was Margaret Webster, who was born December 1, 1774, and died February 16, 1816. Dr. Samuel Stockton and Sarah Jane (Carey) White had the following children:

1. William Anthony, born January 27, 1847, died July 18, 1852.
2. James Clarence.
3. Mary Ella, born September 17, 1851, died July 22, 1852.
4. Helen Stockton, born December 6, 1853.
5. Samuel Stockton, Jr., of whom further.
6. Ida Carey, born August 25, 1857; married, April 25, 1882, Henry Mather Warren, Esquire, of Philadelphia, born in Boston, son of the Rev. Dr. Henry White Warren.

(Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. Records in Possession of Descendants. William Francis Cregar: "Ancestry of Samuel Stockton White, D. D. S.," pp. 1-7.)

(VIII) SAMUEL STOCKTON WHITE, JR., son of Dr. Samuel Stockton and Sarah Jane (Carey) White, was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1855. He received his education at local private schools and at West Penn Square Academy. On April 17, 1872, when he was seventeen years of age, he began to serve his apprenticeship in the dental business. Two years later, in 1874, forty-seven people were in the employ of the concern. Through advancement upon merit, he became an important

factor in the business. Eventually, he became president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, one of the largest organizations in the dental supplies manufacturing line in the country. Mr. White resigned the presidency in 1915, but has since been retained as a director of that company and of all the companies in which he is interested. He still keeps in close touch with business affairs. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the Union League (elected a member September 23, 1880) and the Bachelors' Barge Club, having been affiliated with the last-named club for about fifty years. During the World War he helped "carry on" in patriotic work, through contributions made to the Liberty Loans and relief work funds.

Samuel Stockton White, Jr., married, in Philadelphia, April 6, 1881, Katherine E. Brown, who was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1854, and died August 26, 1926, daughter of Benjamin Hartley Brown, Esquire, of Philadelphia. They were the parents of:

1. Richard Stockton White, whose biography follows.

A business leader of keen intellect and broad powers, Samuel Stockton White, Jr., directed for many years the fortunes and affairs of a great corporation. Having done his work well and in an enduring manner, he lives now in semi-retirement, a man upon whom the years have rested kindly.





## White

(IX) RICHARD STOCKTON WHITE, whose ancestral record will be found in that of his father on preceding pages, is a son of Samuel Stockton, Jr., and Katherine E. (Brown) White, and was born in Philadelphia, April 28, 1885. He attended the DeLancey School in his native city, preparing there for college. He entered Harvard College, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1907. He followed this training with legal studies in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Although he is now a non-active member of the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, he has seen active military service with this troop, having participated in the Mexican Border campaign from June, 1916, until January, 1917. Upon the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, in the World War period, Mr. White was ordered to the First Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, New York, in 1917. He was honorably discharged, June 14, 1917, because of physical disability. In political alliance he is a Republican. His clubs are the Rittenhouse and the Radnor Hunt, of Philadelphia; Harvard (New York), and Harvard (Philadelphia), and he is also affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution.

Richard Stockton White devotes most of his time and energies to the Radnor Hunt Club, of which he is chairman of the house committee and is also in charge of the Radnor hunt stables. He is an ardent and enthusiastic fox hunter, seldom missing a day with the Radnor hounds, which hunt four days a week from September 15 to the end of March.

During the hunting season of 1929-30 Mr. White was out one hundred times, and during the season of 1930-31, one hundred four times, which is a record in the Radnor Country.

Mr. White has two famous horses: "Energy" and "Friendly," whose performances over fences in the hunting field are unexcelled. Their owner is justly proud of these two hunters, who have made reputations not only for themselves but also for him.

Mr. White is also a lover of dogs, and is president of the Dandie Diumont Terrier Club of America. He is the owner of the Buccleuch Kennels, which boasts two champions and three hundred ribbons.

At Harvard, Mr. White was a member of the Polo Club, Fly Club, Iroquois Club, D. K. E., Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding Club.

The late Dr. J. William White, the noted surgeon and professor of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, was the uncle of Richard Stockton White.

Richard Stockton White married, in Rye, New York, June 7, 1913, Sarah Mildred McCulloh, descendant of a pioneer family, and daughter of James Sears and Sally May (White) McCulloh. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of five children:

1. Katherine May, born March 1, 1914.

2. James William, 2d, born November 23, 1916.
3. Samuel Stockton, 4th, born October 23, 1919.
4. Robert Stockton, born June 26, 1923.
5. Virginia, born June 19, 1926.

In preserving a record worthy of the family name, Richard Stockton White, one upon whom the gift of a goodly heritage has been generously bestowed, has aligned himself with those other members of the family who are of kindred mind. To his friends and associates he is known as a true son of the race.

(Family data.)



## Colket

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Tristram Coffin Colket, 2d, comprises many genealogical items of interest to the family and its associations.

(I) EDWARD COLCORD, the earliest American ancestor of the Colket family, as the Pennsylvania branch of the family spells the name, was born in England in 1616 or 1617, came to America about 1633, and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire. He married and had a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL COLCORD, son of Edward Colcord, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, and was a representative in the Provincial Assembly of New Hampshire in 1682. He married Mary Ayer, and they were the parents of Jonathan, of whom further.

(III) JONATHAN COLCORD, son of Samuel and Mary (Ayer) Colcord, was born May 4, 1684. He married and had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(IV) EDWARD COLCORD, son of Jonathan Colcord, married, about 1750, Jane Coffin, who was born in Dover, New Hampshire, March 11, 1721, daughter of Tristram Coffin, Jr., and Jane (Heard) Coffin.

Mrs. Jane (Coffin) Colcord was of a family which belonged to the landed gentry of England and is supposed to have been of Norman origin, the first of the name of whom there is authentic record being Richard Coffin, who held a commission in the army of William the Conqueror, accompanied him to England in 1066, and was lord of the manor of Wigton, held by descendants ever since, a latter day proprietor being a magistrate of Devon. The earliest ancestor, however, from whom the descent of this branch of the Coffin family can be traced, with any degree of certainty, was Nicholas Coffin, of Brixton, Devonshire, England, who married Joan. His will was dated September 12, 1613. His son, Peter, married Joan Kember; their son, Tristram, founder of the Coffin family in America, married Dionis Stevens, and they settled first in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1659 Tristram Coffin was one of a company which purchased the island of Nantucket and established the first settlement there. He was a magistrate, became chief magistrate, and was a wealthy landowner. He died in Nantucket, October 2 or 3, 1681. His son, Peter, was an assistant magistrate and owned large possessions in Nantucket. He removed to Dover, New Hampshire, where he was made a freeman. He served two terms in the New Hampshire Provincial Legislature, was a lieutenant in King Philip's War, a large mill owner and merchant; afterwards, after his removal to Exeter, New Hampshire, he was successively an associate justice and the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and also for several years a member of the Governor's Council. Hon. Peter Coffin married Abigail Starbuck, and they were the parents of a son, Tristram, who married Deborah Colcord, a daughter of Edward and Ann Colcord, of Hampton, New Hampshire, the immigrant ancestor of the Colcord family of this connection. This Tristram Coffin lived all his adult life at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he died January 23, 1717. His son, Tris-

tram Coffin, Jr., born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1691, died in Dover, New Hampshire, June 21, 1761, married (first) Jane Heard, daughter of John and Jane (Cole) Heard, and (second) Hannah Smith. His daughter, by his first wife, Jane Coffin, married Edward Colcord, as previously mentioned, and of whose son, Peter, see further.

(V) PETER COLCORD, son of Edward and Jane (Coffin) Colcord, was born in New Market, New Hampshire, March 7, 1758, and died at Epping, New Hampshire, January 15, 1836. He married Phœbe Hamilton, daughter of James and Phœbe (Broughton) Hamilton. Of their children was a son, Tristram Coffin, of whom further.

(VI) TRISTRAM COFFIN COLCORD, 1st, changed the spelling of his surname to Colket after his removal to Philadelphia. He was born in Epping, New Hampshire, October 15, 1809, and died in Philadelphia, April 5, 1883. He began as a young man a notable business career in the Quaker City. Among positions that he filled were those of director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Morris Canal Company, the Tioga Land and Improvement Company, the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, the Penn Township Bank, the Northern Savings Fund; and president of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, the Chestnut Hill Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Norristown Railroad Company, the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Tremont Coal Company.

Tristram Coffin (Colcord) Colket married, March 21, 1839, Mary Pennypacker Walker, born at "Rehobeth Spring," long the seat of her family in Tradyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1819, died in Philadelphia, November 15, 1889, daughter of William and Sarah (Pennypacker) Walker. She was a member of a family long prominent in the Chester Valley, whose immigrant ancestor, Lewis Walker, came from Merionethshire, Wales, in 1687 and settled first in Radnor Township, afterwards taking up a large tract of land and developing it into his plantation, "Rehobeth," in the Great Valley of Chester County. To Tristram Coffin and Mary Pennypacker (Walker) Colket were born nine children, of whom was a son, Charles Howard, of whom further.

(VII) CHARLES HOWARD COLKET, son of Tristram Coffin and Mary Pennypacker (Walker) Colket, was born in Philadelphia, July 2, 1859. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1879, and received his Master of Arts degree there in 1882. In the latter year he was made secretary and in 1883 treasurer of the Thomson Houston Electric Light Company, but owing to ill health he was compelled to resign his position, cause for great regret, since his invalidism forced his retirement from active business. He traveled throughout the world, having been twice around the globe. He made extensive journeys in the United States, and among the foreign countries he visited were Australia, Tasmania and South America. He also took a lively interest in genealogical and historical research.

In his political allegiance Mr. Colket was a member of the Republican party. He was actively interested in many societies and was a life-member of the following organizations: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Museum and



School of Industrial Art, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Academy of Natural Sciences, Numismatic-Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Society of Colonial Wars, and Union League of Philadelphia. He also belonged to the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and the University Club.

Charles Howard Colket married, April 12, 1887, Almira Little Peterson, daughter of Richard and Almira (Little) Peterson, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of a son, Tristram Coffin, 2d, of whom further.

The death of Mr. Colket occurred at Winter Park, Florida, January 29, 1924. He was revered and beloved as an affectionate and loyal friend. A man of domestic tastes and social attributes, he was never happier than when in the company of his family and friends. Generous but modest in the making of his benefactions, he was known as a quiet and consistent giver to the support of many worthy causes. His passing was that of a man who had left his impress for lasting good upon the community of Philadelphia.

(VIII) TRISTRAM COFFIN COLKET, 2D, son of Charles Howard and Almira Little (Peterson) Colket, was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1896. He attended the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in June, 1914, to enter the University of Pennsylvania in September of that year. He was given a leave of absence in May, 1917, to attend the officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, from which he was graduated a second lieutenant in September, 1917. In January, 1918, he was promoted first lieutenant. Throughout the World War he served with the 313th Infantry in the American Expeditionary Forces and participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Shortly after his return to the United States and discharge from the army, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Colket's entry on a business career was in the employ of Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., of Tacony, Philadelphia, in the fall of 1919. He severed that connection in April, 1924, to accept a position with the Franklin Porcelain Company, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was made secretary and treasurer of that concern. On January 1, 1929, Mr. Colket engaged in the real estate business in Philadelphia as an associate of McMullin and McMullin. In addition to his other relationships of a business character, he is a director of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company and of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railway.

Mr. Colket is a member of the Republican party. He also holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Welcome Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Zeta Psi Fraternity, the University Club, the Union League, and the Merion Cricket Club. His religious preference is Protestant Episcopal.

Tristram Coffin Colket, 2d, married, October 8, 1921, Gertrude Catherine Crawford, daughter of Carroll Edgar and Sue (Kribbs) Crawford. They are the parents of four children:

1. Tristram Coffin Colket, 3d, born July 19, 1923.
2. George Crawford Colket, born October 20, 1925.
3. Susan Colket, born March 15, 1928.
4. Charles Howard Colket, born August 2, 1933.





Gallisson  
(Gallison)

## Gallison

Coming originally from the Island of Guernsey, the family of Gallison is of French descent. They came to the Colonies at an early date and settled in Marblehead, Massachusetts. Illustrious records of the acts and service of members of this family are written into the history of America.

(M. Edwin: "Men of Progress of Massachusetts" p. 701)

(I) JOSEPH GALLISON, born in 1674, first known ancestor of this family in the New World, died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 6, 1734. He was recorded in 1706 as a fisherman in Marblehead, at which time he purchased a house and lot from Ambrose Gale. In 1748, Mr. Gallison was listed among the taxpayers of the town. His will, dated February 5, 1752, bequeathed to his wife, Jane, his whole estate for life, but it was placed in trust on account of her weak state of body and mind. Among others, Mr. Gallison mentioned in his will, his grandson, John Gallison, gentleman, of Marblehead.

Joseph Gallison married, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 18, 1698, Jean (or Jane) Mitchell. Children:

1. Sarah, born December 28, 1699.
2. Joseph, baptized March 21, 1702, died September 30, 1710.
3. John, of whom further.
4. A son, born September 13, 1706, died same day.
5. Elizabeth, born October 4, 1710.
6. Jane, born September 28, 1711; married December 8, 1726, Philip Ashton.
7. Mary, born August 28, 1712.

("Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. XLIII, p. 216; Vol. XLVII, p. 150; Vol. LVIII, p. 313. Roads: "History of Marblehead, Massachusetts," p. 80. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 235; Vol. II, p. 201. M. Edwin: "Men of Progress of Massachusetts," p. 761. "Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Marblehead Messenger," Vol. LVIII, Section B, p. 5.)

(II) JOHN GALLISON, son of Joseph and Jean (or Jane) (Mitchell) Gallison, was born March 21, or September 13, 1704, and died between August 30, 1736, the date of his will, and September 26, 1736, when his will was allowed. Interesting himself in the shipping business, he became a wealthy merchant in the importing and exporting business, and was probably a partner of the well-known importer, Joseph Swett. The inventory and account of Mr. Gallison's will (written in a sturdy hand although he was "very ill and weak") was filed April 9, 1739. In the will he named his wife Agnes as the beneficiary for all his real estate during her widowhood, and, should she remarry, £100 to buy her a negro; one half the estate to his eldest son, John, and the other half to his two daughters. He mentioned several vessels "whereof I am part owner." His executors were Joseph Swett, Robert ("King") Hooper, Jr., and "my two brothers" Samuel C. King and Francis



GALLISSON (GALLISON).

*Arms*—Argent, three ducklings proper, membered gules.

## Gallison

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Joseph Gallison married, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, September 18, 1698, Jean (or Jane) Mitchell. Children:

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2. Joseph, baptized March 21, 1702, died September 30, 1719.
3. John, of whom further.
4. A son, born September 13, 1706, died same day.
5. Elizabeth, born October 2, 1707.
6. Jane, born September 28, 1709; married, December 8, 1726, Philip Ashton.
7. Mary, born August 28, 1712; married, December 26, 1732, Francis Girdler.

("Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. XLIII, p. 216; Vol. XLVII, p. 159; Vol. LVIII, p. 313. Roads: "History of Marblehead, Massachusetts," p. 80. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 235; Vol. II, p. 201. M. Edwin: "Men of Progress of Massachusetts," p. 761. "Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Marblehead Messenger," Vol. LVIII, Section B, p. 5.)

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Girdler. The estate was valued at £1,727 and included a mansion house at £660. and parts of four vessels.

John Gallison married, November 24, 1726, Agnes (or Annise, or Anstace) Stacey. (Stacey V.) Children:

1. Tabitha, baptized November 5, 1727.
2. Jean, baptized September 28, 1729.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Joseph, baptized January 28, 1732-33.
5. Jean, born September 1, 1734.
6. Elizabeth, baptized August 15, 1736.

("Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, pp. 313-14; Vol. LX, p. 223. "Essex County, Massachusetts, Probate Record," No. 10582, in Essex County Courthouse.)

(III) COLONEL JOHN GALLISON, ESQUIRE, son of John and Agnes (Stacey) Gallison, was born about 1731-32, and died March 26, 1786, aged fifty-five years. Following the same career as his father, he became a highly prominent merchant and ship owner of Marblehead, Massachusetts. Interested in civic affairs, he was repeatedly chosen to hold offices of high standing, and among them were the following: Selectman, 1762; justice of the peace, 1766; representative to the General Court in 1769, 1774, and 1775, and colonel of the Fifth Essex Regiment, commissioned in 1772. He played an important part in the Revolution.

During the trouble leading up to the Revolution, a town meeting was held in Marblehead, May 7, 1770, to consider the boycotting of British goods. John Gallison, Esquire, was named moderator, and it was voted that an agreement be circulated among the inhabitants against the use of India tea. Another meeting was called, May 10, at which lengthy resolutions (or "votes") were adopted, the first item of which was as follows:

Voted. That this Town has ever looked upon acts of the British Parliament imposing taxes upon Americans whose local circumstances can never admit a Representation in any Parliament excepting their own, to be highly unconstitutional in their Nature and Dangerous in their Tendency.

The last item read:

Voted. That the inhabitants of this town (altho unauthorized by the warrant for ye present meeting) cannot omit this opportunity of expressing their highest indignation and resentment, that a lawless, ignorant, and bloody soldiery should attempt of its own authority to fire upon and destroy so many of our brethren of ye town of Boston, and *we hereby declare a readiness with our Lives and Interest*, at all times to support ye civil authority of this Province in bringing to justice all such high handed offenders against ye wholesome laws of this land.

In 1776 he fitted out a privateer to prey upon English commerce during the Revolutionary War. Several interesting documents in connection with his obtaining a cannon for it have been preserved. The following petition, in the original, is in Colonel Gallison's handwriting.

MARBLEHEAD, September 6, 1776.

To the Honrbl Councill and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State now assembled at Watertown.

The Petition of Joseph Homan, John Gallison & Isaac Colyer of Marblehead Humbly Showeth that your Petitioners have in the Service of the State one Piece of Iron Cannon a four Poundr, which Piece of Cannon your Petitioners now want for a Privateer now faring at

Marblehead to Cruise against ye Enemies of ye State and Pray your Honors would be Pleased to Order the Delivery of Said Cannon and Your Petitioners as In Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray.

JOSEPH HOMAN  
JOHN GALLISON  
ISAAC COLYER

Under the same date in Marblehead, the following was recorded, and signed by "Order of Committee, Joshua Orne, Chairman":

To the Honrble Council and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State,  
This certifies that One Piece of Iron Cannon, a four pounder, the property of Mr. Joseph Homan, John Gallison, Esqr. and Mr. Samuel Collier deces'd was taken from this place for the Service of the State Last year, which Cannon they now want for a Privateer.

Further developments included this petition:

State of Massachusetts Bay  
The Hon. Council now sitting in Watertown  
The Petition of Nathaniel Leech and others of Marblehead in the County of Essex Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioner & others, owners of the Sloop called the Polly burthen about ninety three Tons, armed with twelve Carriage Guns, Eighteen Swivel Guns of Thirty Muskets, Navigated by one Hundred Men, Nathaniel Leech, Commander, John Dixey second lieutenant, Isaac Colyar first lieu. Samuel Green, Master, all of Marblehead, Has on board as Provisions Eighty Barrels of Beef & Pork, ten thousand weight of bread and other Stores in proportion. Said Sloop is designed to cruise against the Enemies of these United States.

Your Petitioner would therefore Humbly pray your Honors to Commission the said Sloop and Commander for the Purpose before mentioned, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall ever pray.

NATHANIEL LEECH & Co.

The Council approved the petition as is shown by the following:

In Council Sep. 10, 1776 Read & Ordered. That a commission be issued out to the above mentioned Nathn. Leech agreeable to the Prayer of the Petition complying with the Resolves of Congress.

JOHN AVERY, Dpy. Secy.

The following resolution was also adopted by the House that day:

In the House of Representatives, Sept. 10, 1776. Resolved that this Commisary General, be and he is, hereby directed to deliver to Joseph Homan, John Gallison & Isaac Collyer A, or their order, one piece of Iron Cannon, a four pounder, which was Taken from Marblehead the last year for the use of this State, if it is to be found, But if not to be found, then to deliver to the persons afores. any other cannon of the same dimentions, if such there be.

Sent up for Concurrence.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Speakr.

In Council Sept. 10, 1776. Read & Concurred with the amendment at A.  
(viz<sup>t</sup>) Insert, or either of them.

Sent down for concurrence

JOHN AVERY, Dpy Secy.

In the House of Represents. Sep. 10, 1776. Read and Concurred

SAML FREEMAN, Speakr.

Consented to—

J. BOWDOIN,	B. CHADBOURN,	J. WINTHROP,	JOS. CUSHING,
JER. POWELL,	RICHARD DERBY,	WM. PHILLIPS,	B. WHITE,
B. GREENLEAF,	JOHN WHETCOMB,	D. SEWALL,	DANL. HOPKINS.
CALEB CUSHING,	JABEZ FISHER,	BENJ. AUSTIN,	

According to "The Essex Gazette," issue of September 1-8, 1772, "Since the last publication of field officers, in this province, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to commissionate John Gallison, Esq., Colonel."



Inventory of Colonel Gallison's estate included a mansion, several lots of land, two stores, and part ownership in a sloop and in Foster's wharf. The estate was valued at £1926, 3s., 10d. Among Colonel Gallison's holdings were two and one-half acres next to Samuel and Deborah Lee, seven lots next to Samuel Lee's heirs, and part of the mansion house of John Lee, Esquire. Although his estate was to have been settled under the administration of Colonel Gallison's son, John, it was settled by the Colonel's son Henry. John Gallison asked that he be relieved of such duty in the following document:

MARBLEHEAD, April 22, 1786.

To the Honorable Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq.

SIR:—As I am about to remove from this town, and cannot without inconvenience to myself attend the settlement of the affairs and estate of my late father John Gallison, Esq., I have agreed to waive any claim of administrator which I may have as oldest son in favor of my brother Henry Gallison, and therefore request your Honor to appoint him administrator of the estate. With respect, I am

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN GALLISON.

Colonel John Gallison married (first), November 1, 1750, Abigail Lee, daughter of Justice Samuel Lee, Esquire, and sister of Colonel Jeremiah Lee, who brought him a dower of several thousand pounds, and died November 24, 1754. After her death there was a famous legal battle over her estate, which lasted over ten years, between Colonel Gallison and his brothers-in-law, Colonel John Lee and Captain Samuel Lee, and later between Colonel Gallison's sons and Captain Henry Lee.

Colonel John Gallison married (second), January 19, 1755, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, Eunice Bourne. (Bourne V.) She died April 1, 1778.

Children of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. Abigail, baptized May 26, 1751.
2. Joseph, born August 22, 1752, deceased by 1786, probably died September 12, 1772.
3. John, born August 6, 1754, died in Windham, Maine, September 6, 1840.

Children of second marriage:

4. William, born April 16, 1756, was graduated from Harvard College in 1774, died in 1777.
5. Eunice, born June 12, 1757, died May 21, 1759.
6. Henry, born August 9, 1758, died May 11, 1759.
7. Henry, of whom further.
8. Annis (or Anist), born March 25, 1761, died September 5, 1790.
9. Abigail, born January 21, 1763, died October 14, 1788.
10. Eunice (twin of Abigail), born January 21, 1763, died November 16, 1800; married, May 4, 1788, Woodward Abraham.
11. Sarah, baptized July 15, 1764, died September 10, 1765.
12. Elizabeth, baptized June 23, 1765, died in July, 1831; married, December 30, 1787, Captain Jacob Lewis.
13. Silvanus, baptized April 12, 1767, died in 1814.
14. Michael, baptized April 24, 1768, died June 18, 1786.
15. Harriet, baptized March 10, 1771.
16. Charlotte, baptized July 25, 1773, died June 5, 1801; married, August 31, 1794, Silvanus (or Sylvester) Gray, of Boston.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 552. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LII, p. 154; Vol. LVIII, pp. 314-16. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 222-23. F. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, p. 301. Records in Possession of Descendants.





*Betsy Gallison*

(IV) HENRY GALLISON, son of John and Eunice (Bourne) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 2, 1759, and died January 8, 1825, aged sixty-six years. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1778 and is recorded as one of Marblehead's most influential citizens. A founder of the Marblehead, Massachusetts, Bank, which was incorporated March 7, 1804, Henry Gallison was chosen one of the seven directors at the first meeting for the election of officers, which was held in Putnam's Tavern, April 10, 1804. In 1818, he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and practiced law, but he later returned to Marblehead to become a merchant. His estate was appraised at £17,000.

Henry Gallison married (first), May 24, 1787, Katherine Sewall, sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, LL. D., and daughter of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall. He married (second), April 27, 1806, Betsey Lewis, born February 22, 1774, who died in 1852.

Child of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. John, born October 24, 1788, died December 25, 1820, was graduated from Harvard University in 1807 and became a lawyer of note.

Children of second marriage, born in Marblehead:

2. Charlotte Gray, born March 12, 1807, baptized June 30, 1822; married, March 31, 1840, Edward Holden, of St. Louis, Missouri. She is recorded as an artist.
3. Henry Gray, "Gentleman," born May 1, 1809, baptized June 30, 1822; he was a trader.
4. William Bourne, of whom further.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. S. Roads: "History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 222-23. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LII, p. 154; Vol. LVIII, pp. 317-18.)

(V) WILLIAM BOURNE GALLISON, son of Henry and Betsey (Lewis) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 25, 1813, and died July 10, 1882. According to town records he was a painter. Prior to 1850 he removed from Marblehead and took up his residence in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

William Bourne Gallison married, in Marblehead, December 1, 1835, Sarah Lydia Bartlett. (Bartlett V.) Children:

1. William Henry, of whom further.
2. John Bartlett, born in Marblehead, April 1, 1840, died January 6, 1865.
3. Louis De Blois, born in Marblehead, July 21, 1846, died October 17, 1903; married, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 8, 1869, Katherine Bartlett, daughter of Bailey Bartlett. Mr. Gallison was president of the Gallison and Hobron Company of Astor Place, New York City, publishers. He was president of the Common Council, 1894, and Postmaster, 1900, of Orange, New Jersey. Children: i. Caro DeBlois, married A. L. Scott, Jr. ii. Louis Bartlett, married Grace Ryan, New York. iii. Harold Hobron, married, in New York City in 1923, Stella Camilla Holm.
4. Elizabeth Lewis, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in January, 1850, died in February, 1850.
5. Sarah Lydia, born in Lawrence, February 27, 1853; married William H. Abbott, of Winchester, Massachusetts.

(L. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94. "Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXIII, p. 171. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, p. 321. Family data.)



(VI) WILLIAM HENRY GALLISON, son of William Bourne and Sarah Lydia (Bartlett) Gallison, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, December 19, 1836, and died September 5, 1912. A resident of Boston, Massachusetts, he was the founder of the firm of William H. Gallison & Company, which was located at the corner of Oliver and Franklin streets. He traveled abroad and resided with his family for some time in Paris, France.

William Henry Gallison married, at Xenia, Ohio, August 10, 1868, Anastasia Catherine Colby. (Colby IX.) Children:

1. John Bartlett, born November 24, 1870, died June 30, 1871.
2. William, born November 24, 1872, died in 1876.
3. Anastasia, born September 2, 1877; married, October 11, 1916, P. Francis McElroy, of Bridgehampton, Long Island.
4. Etta, of whom further.

("Marblehead Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 522. "Essex Institute Historical Collections," Vol. LVIII, p. 321. Family records.)

(VII) ETTA GALLISON, daughter of William Henry and Anastasia Catherine (Colby) Gallison, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 20, 1879. She completed her high school course in 1897. She then went to Europe where she studied three years. She studied music in Paris and at the Conservatory of Geneva, receiving a gold medal in Geneva for sight reading. She studied for a time in Rome also. In religion she is an Episcopalian, and in club work her chief connections are with the New Century Club and the Modern Club of Philadelphia.

Etta Gallison married, October 11, 1905, Charles Payson Blinn, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts. Children:

1. Marian, born May 26, 1911.
  2. Marjorie, born May 31, 1916.
- (Family records.)

(The Colby Line).

The surname Colby is composed of "col," with or near the "by," or town. A parish in County Norfolk, England, was so named in an early day, and it is from this that Colby was adopted as a surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Etymological Dictionary of Family Names.")

Families who settled in Ohio in early days in many instances left no printed records of their history, hence, in tracing a line of descent, it is necessary to rely upon carefully preserved family records or traditions and the illuminating if scant data of census records and directories. Careful reading of these will often indicate a lineage which if not carefully proven, at least has the weight of all possible evidence to substantiate its sequence. Such is the Colby line whose history follows.

From family records we know that Isaac Colby, whose history is given herewith in generation VIII, was the son of Caleb. The said Isaac was born in Ohio. In looking for some trace of his father Caleb, we found it in the census of 1850 for Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. From this record of the census taker we clearly perceived that Caleb Colby was born in New Hampshire. We, therefore, went to New Hampshire records for the early history of this family.

The date of Caleb Colby's arrival in Ohio is uncertain. In the 1830 census, we found a Benjamin Colby already in the same territory. This census does not list his birthplace, but it would seem logical to suppose that some member of the Colby family had preceded Caleb to the new home in the West. This theory is further borne out by the fact that we found Thomas Colby, evidently not a son of Caleb since the former was born in Vermont, living in Ohio. Thomas Colby might readily have been a son of Benjamin, and both of the same New Hampshire family, for Canaan, New Hampshire, home of the early family, lies very near Vermont. This material has no bearing directly on our lineage as later shown, however, but is merely mentioned for purposes of elimination from the direct line which follows.

(I) ANTHONY COLBY in all probability came to the New World from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He was first in Boston where he took the free-man's oath in 1634. Three years later he removed to Ipswich, but finally settled in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he was one of the "first commoners" in 1643. He had received land in the first division in 1640. Anthony Colby was known as a "planter." He died in Amesbury February 11, 1660-61.

Anthony Colby married Susanna, who married (second) William Whitredge. She died July 8, 1689. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
  2. Sarah, born in March, 1635; married Orlando Bayley.
  3. A child, died young.
  4. Samuel, born in 1638; married Elizabeth Sargent.
  5. Isaac, born July 6, 1640; married Martha Parrat.
  6. Rebecca, born March 11, 1643; married John Williams.
  7. Mary, born September 10, 1647; married William Sargent.
  8. Thomas, born March 8, 1650; married Hannah Rowell.
- ("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," pp. 104-05, 107.)

(II) JOHN COLBY, son of Anthony and Susanna Colby, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633, and died February 11, 1674. He lived in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and was a planter. In 1654, he was an "original commoner."

John Colby married, January 14, 1655, Frances Hoyt, who married (second) John Barnard. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born July 17, 1658; married Ebenezer Blaisdell.
3. Elizabeth, married, in March, 1690, Ephraim Weed.
4. Frances, born December 10, 1663; married Joseph Pritchett.
5. Anthony (twin).
6. Susanna (twin), died before her father.
7. Thomas, born in 1667; married Mary Rowell.
8. Mary, married, in 1696, Thomas Challis.
9. Hannah, born before 1674; married William Osgood.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN COLBY, son of John and Frances (Hoyt) Colby, was born in 1656, and died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 6, 1719. The administration of his

estate was granted to Joseph Colby, his only surviving son. He served as a soldier in King Philip's War in the Falls Fight under Captain Turner, May 18, 1676.

John Colby married (first), December 27, 1675, Sarah Eldridge; (second), before 1700, Sarah Osgood, and (third) Ruth, widow of Robert Wing. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
  2. Judith, born April 30, 1690.
  3. Hannah, born July 3, 1692.
  4. Joseph, born in 1710; married Ann Bartlett.
  5. Sarah, married Daniel Flanders.
- Three sons who died young, not named.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN COLBY, son of John and Sarah (Eldridge) Colby, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts. The date of his death remains unknown, but as his wife was appointed administratrix on June 2, 1718, it must have occurred about this time. He was called "Junior."

John Colby, Jr., married, December 2, 1702, Mary Frame, of Amesbury. She married (second) James Huntington. Children:

1. Jonathan, born September 26, 1703; married Dorothy Tuxbury.
2. Daniel, born May 15, 1705; married Hannah Gray.
3. John, born June 19, 1707; married Alsa Davis.
4. Peter, born March 18, 1709; married Mary Straw.
5. David, born March 31, 1711; married Mehitabel Straw.
6. William, born March 6, 1713.
7. Mary, born May 28, 1714; married Nathaniel Eastham.
8. Sarah, born in 1715.
9. Ebenezer, of whom further.

("Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," p. 653.)

(V) EBENEZER COLBY, son of John and Mary (Frame) Colby, was born January 25, 1717. He was originally of Amesbury, Massachusetts, but spent a number of years in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he served as a deacon of the church. Mr. Colby finally settled in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and is known to have been a cousin of Isaac Colby, another of the three branches of the Colby family, "all probably descended from Anthony, the immigrant," who settled there. (The other two branches of the family were traced and it was found that Caleb Colby of our interest could not have been descended from either of them.)

Ebenezer Colby married (first) Mary Chase, of Haverhill; (second), in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, the widow Quinby. Children, all of first marriage, and born in Haverhill, Massachusetts (as recorded in the family Bible):

1. Sarah, born December 3, 1743; married a Brown.
2. Abner, born February 19, 1745; married, but the name of his wife is unknown.
3. Ensign, born December 13, 1748.
4. Daniel, of whom further.
5. Molly, born September 3, 1754; married David Dustin.
6. Eunice, born October 30, 1756.

7. Ebenezer, born October 20, 1761.

8. Reuben, born July 18, 1765; married Judith Robertson.

(Rev. M. T. Runnels: "History of Sanbornton, New Hampshire," Vol. II, pp. 161, 171-72. Record of Amesbury Births.)

(VI) DANIEL COLBY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Chase) Colby, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died July 1, 1853, aged ninety-seven years, seven months. (Sanbornton record states that he was born July 23, 1752.) He settled in Canaan, Grafton County, New Hampshire.

Daniel Colby married Mary Folsom, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who died in March, 1850, aged ninety-two years. They were the parents of fifteen children.

From this generation to the next our link must be made through deduction: (first), Canaan lies near Vermont, and (second), three records appear in the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, census lists: 1. of Benjamin (who was married and, in all probability, lived for a short time in Vermont), and settled in Cuyahoga County before the census was taken in 1830; 2. of Thomas, born in Vermont, evidently his son; 3. of Caleb, for whom we were searching, definitely known to have been born in New Hampshire. Considering these facts and the fact that Daniel Colby settled in Canaan, it is reasonable to assume that Caleb and Benjamin were sons of Daniel, who it will be noted had fifteen children and lived to a very old age. Daniel Colby had, among others, probably:

1. Caleb, of whom further.

(W. A. Wallace: "History of Canaan, New Hampshire," p. 595. "Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Census of 1830," p. 44; "Census of 1850.")

(VII) CALEB COLBY, who, according to family records, married Hannah and had three children, given later, was probably a son of Daniel and Mary (Folsom) Colby. Proof of this does not exist in printed records, but we do know from the census of 1850 for Cuyahoga County, Ohio, that the Caleb Colby living there at that time was born in New Hampshire about 1777, since he was seventy-three years of age in 1850. This Caleb was, therefore, of the proper age and birthplace to have been a son of Daniel Colby and also of the correct age to have been the father of Isaac Colby, whose record follows:

Caleb Colby, of our family, married Hannah, according to family data, and had:

1. Isaac, of whom further.

2. Samuel, born in 1822; married Sarah, and had four children: i. Albert. ii. Alonzo. iii. Timandra. iv. Mary.

3. Hannah, born in 1825; married John Ferguson.

("Census of 1850, Cuyahoga County, Ohio." Family records.)

(VIII) ISAAC COLBY, son of Caleb and Hannah Colby, was born in Ohio in 1814. In the "History of Preble County, Ohio," we find the following: "In 1835, the first fire company of Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, was formed with twenty-one members, among whom was Isaac Colby," and "the first brass band organized in Eaton in 1835 had among its members Isaac Colby. This band traveled from place to place upon horseback, giving concerts."



Isaac Colby appears as a tailor in 1842 in the Directory of Cincinnati, Ohio. This is the first time he is listed. (A Dr. Isaac Colby was mentioned in the Directory for 1836-37, but this was the only time his name appeared. He apparently died or removed from Cincinnati before the period our family settled there, as seen by the Census of 1840.) In 1846, Isaac Colby and Samuel Colby, tailors, are in the Directory as living on Sycamore Street, and in 1860, Isaac Colby, tailor, is residing at 212 West Court Street. In the Cincinnati census for that year (Ward 5, p. 824), the following record is found:

Isaac Colby, merchant tailor, age 47, born in Ohio.  
 Phoebe Colby, age 44, born in Pennsylvania.  
 Emma, age 23, born in Ohio.  
 Anastasia Colby, age 20, born in Ohio.  
 Isaiah Colby, age 17, born in Ohio.  
 Eugene Colby, age 13, born in Ohio.

Two years later, Isaac Colby, tailor, and Anastasia Colby, teacher, are residing at 212 West Court Street. This is the last time his name appears.

Isaac Colby married, in 1835, Phoebe Bachman, daughter of Enoch and Barbara Bachman. Family records give Phoebe Bachman's birth as in 1821 and her death as in 1863, but according to the census record quoted above, she was born in 1816. Enoch and Barbara Bachman were of German-Swiss origin, and probably went from Pennsylvania to Ohio. They had in addition to Phoebe:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1812, died in 1876; married George Kincaid.
2. John, born in 1815, died unmarried.
3. Mary, born in 1825; married John P. Hooven.
4. Myndus, born in 1827; married Eliza.
5. Sarah, born in 1830, died unmarried.

Myndus Bachman was likewise in Cincinnati in 1850, and was later engaged in the dry goods business there. Evidently Isaac Colby, with Phoebe, his wife, accompanied by Myndus Bachman, came to Cincinnati about the same time, and without Enoch, their father.

Isaac and Phoebe (Bachman) Colby were the parents of:

1. Emily Elvira, born in September, 1837, died in 1887.
2. Alonzo, born in 1839, died in 1844.
3. Anastasia Catherine, of whom further.
4. Isaiah, born in April, 1847, died in 1874.
5. Eugene, born in June, 1849, died in 1883.

("Cincinnati Census, 1860," Ward V, p. 824. "History of Preble County, Ohio," pp. 120, 131. "Directories of Cincinnati," 1836-37, 1842, 1846, 1860, 1862, 1864. Family records.)

(IX) ANASTASIA CATHERINE COLBY, daughter of Isaac and Phoebe (Bachman) Colby, was born in Eaton, Ohio, November 24, 1840. She married William Henry Gallison. (Gallison VI.) She died March 26, 1920.

(Family records.)

(The Bartlett Line).

Bartlett, variously spelled, was used in England as a surname as early as the thirteenth century, and was found in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Oxford



*Anastasia C. Garrison*



and Hants. It is recorded in the fourteenth century, also, in Yorkshire, and still later, in the sixteenth century, it appears in Dorset and London, and in Kent, Gloucester, Devon and Sussex. One family, spelling its name "Bartlett," was of Weston in Branscombe, Devonshire, in the sixteenth century. This was a very ancient line, represented by "Bartlett of the Hole." The name, Roger Bartlett, occurs often in the Parish Register of Branscombe, Devonshire. Those bearing the name are found in both classes, gentlefolk and laborers.

The earlier Norman family was called "Barttelot," and this name is still kept in one branch of the family with the original holdings acquired in Sussex, England, during the reign of William the Conqueror. Adam Barttelot, first of this line in England, was Esquire to Brian de Stopham, Knight, who came with William the Conqueror, and whose name is found on the Battle Abbey Roll.

A significant connecting link between the various Bartletts is the use of the Christian names Samuel, Lydia, William and John in England and America.

The name is found among the ranks of successful physicians, lawyers, chemists, philanthropists, soldiers, naval officers, jurists, educators, and artists. From the line of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, descended the publisher, John Bartlett, and Sidney Bartlett, the lawyer. From Richard Bartlett of Newbury, Massachusetts, descended Samuel Bartlett, the educator, and Dr. Joseph Bartlett; and from John Bartlett of Newbury, Massachusetts, descended Governor Josiah Bartlett, and Governor Washington Bartlett, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, and Homer N. Bartlett, the organist and composer, all men of renown and achievement.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," Index Vol. 356. L. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 7-9.)

(I) ROGER BARTLETT, son of Roger and Anne Bartlett, was born in Branscombe, Devonshire, England, August 25, 1695. He married, in Branscombe, September 6, 1722, Mary Norket. Children (others as well):

1. Samuel, born July 10, 1723.
2. Roger, of whom further.

(Devon and Cornwall Record, Society Publications. Branscombe, Devonshire, Parish Register, pp. 14, 75, 86, 87.)

(II) ROGER BARTLETT, son of Roger and Mary (Norket) Bartlett, was born in Branscombe, Devonshire, England, February 9, 1725, and died in the Colonies. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, on business when he was a young man, not intending to remain in America, but he met Anna Hurd, who upset his intentions; so after his return to England, he obtained a reluctant consent from his parents for a union with Anna. He later returned to the American Colonies and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Roger Bartlett married, October 9, 1749, Anna Hurd. (Hurd IV.) They had a family of seven children, four of whom died young and only one of whom grew to manhood, namely, Samuel, of whom further.

(Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," pp. 93-94. Wyman: "Charlestown Genealogists," Vol. I, pp. 64, 531.)



(III) SAMUEL BARTLETT, son of Roger and Anna (Hurd) Bartlett, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 29, 1821. He was a silversmith in Concord, Massachusetts, and was elected Register of Deeds in 1795. Soon after he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he held the above named office until his death.

Samuel Bartlett married, in 1776, Mary Barrett. (Barrett IV.) Children (probably all born in Concord):

1. Samuel, Jr.
2. Mary, married, April 28, 1799, William Barrick, Jr., of Dracut, Massachusetts.
3. John (twin), born October, 1782, died July 31, 1783.
4. Joseph (twin), born October, 1782, died October 2, 1783.
5. Joanna, born in 1783, died October 21, 1837, in Cambridge.
6. Rev. John, of whom further.
7. Lydia, died September 25, 1796.
8. Elizabeth, born in 1788, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 6, 1873, unmarried.
9. Susan, born in 1790, died in Cambridge October 6, 1875, unmarried.
10. Dr. Benjamin Dixon, born in 1790, died in Cambridge, February 7, 1853, was graduated from Harvard in 1810.
11. Joseph, born in July, 1799, died October 2, 1799.

("Paige: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts," pp. 484-85. "Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 63. "Concord, Massachusetts, Vital Records," p. 418.)

(IV) REV. JOHN BARTLETT, son of Samuel and Mary (Barrett) Bartlett, was born May 25, 1784, and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 3, 1849. He was graduated from Harvard in 1805, and then studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Channing, of Boston. Rev. Mr. Bartlett was ordained as a pastor May 22, 1811, and officiated at the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, of Marblehead, from that time until his death. It is said that his pastorate was one of the most eventful in the history of the Marblehead church. "During the great religious excitement caused by the Channing movement in the Congregational churches in New England, the Rev. Mr. Bartlett announced his belief in the doctrines of Unitarianism as preached by Mr. Channing and his followers. The result was a serious controversy, during which many of those who differed with the pastor withdrew from the church and society. A majority of the communicants supported Mr. Bartlett in his teachings, however, and the church has ever since been Unitarian." The old church was torn down in 1832, and January 2, 1833, a new church edifice was dedicated.

Rev. John Bartlett married, in May, 1811, Rebecca De Blois. (De Blois IV.) Children:

1. John Stephen, born May 14, 1812.
2. Sarah Lydia, of whom further.
3. Samuel William, born November 26, 1816; married, January 25, 1844, Joanna Sparhawk.
4. George Edward, born June 1, 1819; married, September 17, 1844, Hannah H. Girdler.
5. Mary Susan, born June 1, 1823; married, December 2, 1844, Captain William B. Gerry.
6. Louis De Blois, born September 24, 1825.

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 29-32; Vol. II, pp. 23-25, 482. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "The History and Traditions of Marblehead," p. 380.)

#### BARTLETT.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars between three cinquefoils sable.

*Crest*—A demi-griffin sable collared gemelle argent holding a cinquefoil of the second.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BLOIS (DeBLOIS).

*Arms*—Gules a bend vair between two fleurs-de-lis argent.

*Crest*—A gauntlet proper holding a fleur-de-lis argent.

*Motto*—*Je me fie en Dieu.*

(Burke: "General Armory." Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

#### GORHAM.

*Arms*—Gules three shackbolts conjoined in fess or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### OTIS.

*Arms*—Argent, a saltire engrailed, between four cross-crosslets fitchée azure.

*Crest*—An arm embowed vested gules the hand holding a laurel branch.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

#### HOWLAND.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars sable in chief three lions rampant of the second.

*Crest*—A leopard passant sable ducally gorged or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### CHIPMAN.

*Arms*—Argent, a bend between six estoiles gules.

*Crest*—A leopard sejant argent, murally crowned gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

#### BARRETT.

*Arms*—Or, on a chevron between three mullets sable, as many lions passant guardant argent.

*Crest*—A lion couchant argent the dexter paw resting on a mullet sable.

(Frontispiece in G. C. Martin: "Barret Ancestry" (1912).)

#### BOURNE.

*Arms*—Argent on a chevron gules three lions rampant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(III) SAMUEL BARTLETT, son of Roger and Anna (Hurd) Bartlett, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, probably, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 21, 1821. He was a silversmith in Concord, Massachusetts, and was elected Register of Deeds in 1795. Soon after he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he held the above named office until his death.

Barrett married, in 1770, Mary Barrett. (Barrett IV.) Children  
Arms—Argent, two bars between three cinquefoils.  
Crest—A demi-griffin sable collared gemelle argent holding a cinquefoil of the  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

John, born October, 1782, died July 31, 1783.  
Philip, born October 21, 1817, in Cambridge.

Arms—Gules a bend between two fleurs-de-lis argent.  
Crest—A gauntlet proper holding a fleur-de-lis argent.  
Barrett died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1795, unmarried.

(Burke: "General Armory.")  
Barrett, born in 1790, died in Cambridge, February 7, 1853, was graduated  
in 1799.

Barrett, born in 1799, died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1821.  
Concord, Massachusetts, Vital Records, p. 418.)

(IV) REV. JOHN BARTLETT, son of Samuel and Mary (Barrett) Bartlett, was born May 25, 1811, and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 3, 1849. He was a Unitarian minister, and held the office of Minister of the Rev. Dr.

Barrett was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was educated at Harvard University. He was a Unitarian minister, and held the office of Minister of the Rev. Dr. Barrett in 1811, and was a member of the Unitarian Church, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. It is said that his pastorate was one of the most successful in the history of the church.

During the great religious movement in the Congregational church, Barrett was in chief of the Unitarian movement. He was a Unitarian minister, and held the office of Minister of the Rev. Dr. Barrett in 1811, and was a member of the Unitarian Church, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. It is said that his pastorate was one of the most successful in the history of the church.

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Bartlett



Blois  
(de Blois)



Gorham



Otis



Howland



Chipman



Barrett



Bourne





(V) SARAH LYDIA BARTLETT, daughter of the Rev. John and Rebecca (De Blois) Bartlett, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 27, 1814. She married William Bourne Gallison. (Gallison V.)

("Marblehead, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 193-94; Vol. II, p. 159. Bartlett: "Sketches of the Bartlett Family," p. 94.)

(The Blois (De Blois) Line).

From 865 to about 940, the countship of Blois was one of those held in fee by the margrave of Neustria (now Normandy), Robert the Strong, and by his successors, the Abbot Hugh, Odo (or Eudes), Robert II, and Hugh the Great. About 940 and for nearly three centuries, it passed to a new family of counts, whose chiefs, at first vassals of the dukes of France, Hugh the Great and Hugh Capet, became in 987 by the accession of the Capetian dynasty to the throne of France, the direct vassals of the crown. These new counts were originally very powerful. With the countship of Blois they united from 940 to 1044, that of Touraine, and from about 950 to 1218, and afterwards from 1269 to 1286, the countship of Chartres remained in their possession.

Gerlon or Gello, a Prince of those Danes or Northmen who invaded Normandy with Rollo, their general and his near kinsman, was made the first Count of Blois by King Charles the Simple, 920 A. D. Gerlon had a son, Theobald I, Count of Blois, and also Count of Chartres, by usurpation. He married a sister of Emperor Conrad I, and had Odo or Eudes, Count of Blois, Chartres (Chartres), Touraine, Brie, and first Count of Champagne. He married (first) Aemilia, daughter of the Emperor Conrad II, and (second) Mathilda of Maheult, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. There were three children of the first marriage. One was Theobald II, Count of Blois, Chartres and Touraine, who was defeated and slain in battle near Tours, by Godfrey Martel, Count of Anjou, 1043, and left no issue, so his brother Stephen, or Stephen Henry, became his heir. Stephen accompanied Godfrey of Bouillon into the Holy Land and returned with Hugh Magnus of France. He married Adela, or Aliza, daughter of William the Conqueror, King of England. Theobald II and Stephen had a sister who is said to have married Hugh Capet before he was King of France. Stephen and Adela had six children who, like their forebears, were of historic importance in England and France. Among them were Theobald III "Magnus" Count of Blois and third Count Palatine, who married Matilda, a German princess, and Stephen, Count of Boulogne and Mortaigne, afterwards King of England.

("Encyclopædia Britannica," eleventh edition, Vol. IV, pp. 75-76. James Anderson: "Royal Genealogies," pp. 617, 619, 637. John Bernard and John Burke: "The Royal Families of England, Scotland, and their Descendants," Vol. I, pp. xvi, xvii, and 47.)

(I) LOUIS DE BLOIS, earliest definitely known ancestor of our line, was, according to tradition, a Huguenot refugee from France. He went to England as early as 1688, and died and was buried in Oxfordshire, England, in June, 1739. He is said to have been in King William's forces in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

Louis De Blois married (first) Martha, who was buried in Oxford June 24, 1698, according to the records of St. Clement's Parish. The name of his second wife is not known. Children of first marriage:

1. Mary, baptized October 25, 1688.
2. William, baptized February 17, 1689-90.
3. Abraham.
4. Lewis.
5. Constance, baptized June 22, 1698.

Children of second marriage:

6. Stephen, born in Oxford, England, July 24, 1699, came to New York in September, 1720, in the ship "Seahorse," commanded by Captain Philip Dumaresq, in the retinue of Governor William Burnet; married, in New York, February 16, 1721, Ann Furley, also in the retinue of Governor Burnet. They lived for a time in New York and then settled permanently in Boston, where Mr. De Blois was organist for King's Chapel. In one of the King's Chapel records he is called Mr. "Dublois," but in America the name of the family has been almost invariably spelled "De Blois," or "Deblois." Stephen De Blois spelled his name "Deblois" in his will and also when he witnessed Governor Burnet's will, and to this form many of his descendants have adhered. His son, Lewis, married Elizabeth Jenkins, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Goddard) Jenkins, and their daughter, Sarah De Blois, married George (2) De Blois. (De Blois III.)
7. Francis.
8. Samuel, baptized July 9, 1704, died in 1709.
9. Secundus.
10. Lezee.
11. George, of whom further.
12. Jane.

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIV, pp. 324-25; LXVII, pp. 6-8. Family data.)

(II) GEORGE DE BLOIS, son of Louis De Blois, was born in Oxford, England, in 1710, and died there in 1799. He married Elizabeth, who died in Oxford August 17, 1780. Children, born in Oxford:

1. Stephen (called Stephen, Jr.), born in 1735, came to Newport, Rhode Island, in a warship when he was thirteen years old, and decided to make New England his home. He was in business in Boston and elsewhere, and newspapers of the period carry advertisements for his stock of hardware, India goods, etc. He later went to live in Newport. He was a Tory during the Revolution. He married (first) Rebecca Wickham, and (second) Jane or Jenny Brown.
2. George, of whom further.
3. Mary, born about 1743, lived in Newport, Rhode Island, died, unmarried, December 11, 1818.
4. Elizabeth, lived and died in Oxford, England.

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, pp. 8-13.)

(III) GEORGE DE BLOIS, son of George and Elizabeth De Blois, was born in Oxford, England, March 6, 1739-40, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, June 18, 1799, probably at the home of his brother, Stephen. He came to Boston from England in January, 1761, and later established residence in Salem, Massachusetts. He was apparently in business with his relatives, Gilbert, Lewis and Stephen De Blois.

Although some members of his family spelled their name "Deblois," his name was almost invariably written "De Blois." Like his cousins in Boston he was an ardent Tory, and in April, 1775, he was forced to flee from Salem. Later, however, he recovered most of his Salem property, valued at more than £400. April 29, 1775, with his family and a group of friends, he embarked for Halifax, Nova Scotia. In June, 1777, he sailed from Halifax to New York and here he remained until 1781, at which time he returned to Halifax and established a commission business which, after his death, was carried on by his sons in the name of their mother. In 1799, in very poor health, he decided to visit the United States again, and, accompanied by Sarah, his daughter, he left Halifax May 4 in the schooner "Mary." After eight days they reached Boston and went at once to Newport, where his illness increased. He died in Newport, and a tombstone in Trinity Churchyard marks his grave. Three years after his death, his wife with four of their children returned to Massachusetts. Mrs. De Blois and two daughters, Lydia H. and Ann Maria, lived for a time in Dedham, while her sons returned to Halifax. Finally, Mrs. De Blois returned to Halifax and died there, at the home of her son, Stephen Wastie, December 25, 1827.

George De Blois married, in King's Chapel Parish, Boston, December 25, 1771, Sarah De Blois, daughter of his cousin Lewis, and granddaughter of Stephen De Blois. (De Blois I, child 6.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, born in Salem, November 20, 1772; married, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 16, 1802, Lieutenant William Despard.
2. Sarah, born in Salem, August 18, 1774; married, in Halifax, September 3, 1800, Thomas Boggs.
3. Mary, born in Halifax, June 22, 1776.
4. Rebecca, of whom further.
5. Stephen Wastie, born in New York January 16, 1780, was a prominent merchant in Halifax, Nova Scotia.
6. George Lewis, born in Halifax, June 17, 1782, removed to Boston where he became a well-known and highly respected merchant; married Amelia Grant, granddaughter of Samuel Grant, of Scotch descent, and daughter of Moses Grant, who was born March 13, 1745, and died December 22, 1817. Moses Grant was a man of very decided character and strongly opposed the loyalist party during the Revolutionary period. He was one of the prominent participants in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. He was a deacon in Brattle Street Church. His daughter, Amelia, was born March 2, 1792, and died August 20, 1867. She and her husband were the parents of Stephen Grant De Blois, who was born in Boston, August 1, 1816, and died there April 5, 1888. He married, October 29, 1850, Amelia D. Grant, daughter of Samuel Grant, of Philadelphia, formerly of Boston.
7. Lydia Harriet, born in Halifax, June 19, 1784; married, in Dedham, Massachusetts, the Rev. Dr. James Flint.
8. Ann Maria (Mary Ann), born in Halifax in July, 1787, died in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 30, 1802.
9. Francis Edwin, born October 25, 1789, died July 27, 1790.
10. William Minet, born in Halifax, November 7 or 10, 1795; married Jane Vermilye Pryor, who married (second) George W. Daniel, and lived in Nevis, British West Indies.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLIV, pp. 324-25. "Salem Baptisms in the Eighteenth Century." Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: Article on "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, pp. 13-21.)



(IV) REBECCA DE BLOIS, daughter of George and Sarah (De Blois) De Blois, was born in New York City March 5, 1778, and was baptized there April 7 of that year by the Rev. Dr. William Walter.

Rebecca De Blois married the Rev. John Bartlett. (Bartlett IV.)

(Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton: "Old Boston Families—The De Blois Family," article in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXVII, p. 15.)

(The Barrett Line).

The name Barrett is of Teutonic origin, and is found in England in Saxon times. "This great surname," says Bardsley, "appears as a personal name in Domesday-Baret, of York." In 1273 the name appears in Suffolk, Bedford, Cambridge and Norfolk counties.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

A number of Barrett families came from England to Massachusetts at an early date, settling in Cambridge, Charlestown, Concord, and other neighboring towns. Though apparently closely related, evidence of their relationship is lacking. Some are known to have come from Norwich in County Suffolk, England.

Among these was a group of brothers and one sister:

1. William, of whom further.
2. John, lived in Marlborough.
3. Thomas, lived in Cambridge.
4. Lydia, married Bartholomew Cheever, who came from Canterbury, County Kent, England.

(I) WILLIAM BARRETT was born in England about 1629 and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19, 1689, at the age of sixty years. He became a resident of that town in 1656 when he purchased land near Harvard College and set up a tailoring establishment. He was chosen selectman in 1671 and 1681. He served as a lieutenant in King Philip's War.

William Barrett married (first), August 19, 1656, Sarah Champney, daughter of Elder Richard Champney, who died August 21, 1661; (second), May 19, 1662, Mary Barnard, daughter of John and Phoebe Barnard, of Watertown, who died March 28, 1673; (third), October 8, 1673, Mary Sparhawk, daughter of Nathaniel and Patience Sparhawk, who died the same month; and (fourth) Margaret Bartlett, who survived him. Children of first marriage:

1. Lydia, born September 17, 1657; married John Ballantyne, of Boston.
2. William, born August 15, 1659, died young.
3. John, born February 6, 1661.

Children of second marriage:

4. Mary, born in 1663, died in infancy.
5. William, born May 3, 1665; married Hannah Cheever.
6. Edward, born February 8, 1667.
7. Samuel, of whom further.
8. Bartholomew, born January 6, 1672, died May 6, 1672.

## Children of fourth marriage:

9. Margaret, born May 4, 1676; married Giles Roberts.
10. Thomas, born January 28, 1678.
11. Bartholomew, born April 12, 1681; married, July 23, 1706, Rebecca Warland.
12. Lydia, born May 14, 1683; married a Mr. Davis, of Boston.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 257-63. Paige: "History of Cambridge," pp. 483-84. Family records.)

(II) SAMUEL BARRETT, son of William and Mary (Barnard) Barrett, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1670, and died in Boston, July 22, 1733. He became a merchant in Boston and, at his death, left a large estate.

Samuel Barrett married, March 12, 1694, Sarah Manning, who died July 29, 1742, aged sixty-seven years. Children:

1. Sarah, married William Russell.
2. Thornton, died September 15, 1744, leaving issue.
3. Mary, born January 28, 1699; married Charles Coffin.
4. Samuel, born December 30, 1700, minister in Hopkinton.
5. William, born June 10, 1702, died in July, 1702.
6. Edward, born in 1703.
7. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1704, died in 1722.
8. George, born July 11, 1706, died August 17, 1745, on return from military expedition to Cape Breton.
9. Lydia, born May 25, 1707; married Philip Lewis.
10. John, born June 21, 1708.
11. Mercy, born in August, 1709, died the same month.
12. Mercy, born May 24, 1713; married (first) John Skinner; (second) a Mr. Wendell.
13. Isaiah, of whom further.
14. Susannah, born September 5, 1716.
15. Diana, born November 12, 1717.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ISAIAH BARRETT, son of Samuel and Sarah (Manning) Barrett, was born January 5, 1715, and died in Concord, October 27, 1780. He removed from Boston to Concord in 1758.

Isaiah Barrett married (first) Elizabeth Wadsworth, daughter of the Hon. Joseph and Elizabeth (Savage) Wadsworth, of Boston. She was born September 19, 1720, and died May 9, 1756. He married (second), May 18, 1758, Abigail Goff, who died March 3, 1777, aged sixty years. Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph Wadsworth, born September 10, 1740.
2. Isaiah, born July 27, 1742, died December 26, 1742.
3. Elizabeth, born October 14, 1744, died October 15, 1744.
4. Elizabeth, born January 26, 1746; married Captain Theodore Bliss.
5. Sarah, born March 13, 1748; married Rev. Joseph Lee.
6. Abigail, born March 16, 1750; married an English officer named Spillard.
7. Mary, of whom further.
8. Samuel, born in 1754, died in 1756.

## Children of second marriage:

9. John, died in infancy.
10. John (again), died in infancy.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 263-64. "Concord, Massachusetts, Births, Marriages, and Deaths," p. 198. "Boston Births (1700-1800)," p. 148. Family records.)

(IV) MARY BARRETT, daughter of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Wadsworth) Barrett, was born May 13, 1752. She married Samuel Bartlett. (Bartlett III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hurd Line).

The Anglo-Saxon Ho-ard, the French How-ard, and the Scotch-English Hord, meaning steward or caretaker, account for the origin of the surname Hurd, Hord, or Horde, according to Dena D. Hurd, compiler of the Hurd genealogy. In the early records of Boston, when John Hurd (Hord) arrived in America, the name appeared as Hord and Horde. The earliest of the name were among those who came to Britain to "help find the way toward civilization." Bardsley, an authority on English surnames, gives Hurd as a form of the surname. "Herd," which originally indicated a herd or cattle-tender.

(Dena D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," p. 247. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN HURD, whose name was originally recorded as Horde and Hord, was one of a long line of tailors or clothiers, and came from Oxford, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in or before 1639. He died September 23, 1690. Mr. Hurd was made a freeman May 13, 1640. He and his wife were admitted to First Church as early as 1639. It is said that he was a tailor of "exceeding skill" and worked in a little shop in Boston on a site now occupied by a huge dry goods firm. His will was dated July 11, 1687. John Hurd married Mary. Children:

1. John, born August 5, 1639, baptized August 18 of that year, died young.
2. Hannah, baptized September 20, 1640; married a Mr. Colwell.
3. John, baptized in July, 1643.
4. Joseph, born September 10, 1644, baptized September 20 of that year; married Sarah.
5. Benjamin, baptized November 28, 1652; married Sarah.
6. Jacob, of whom further.
7. Samuel, born March 14, 1655.
8. Mehitable, born December 21, 1657.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 595. Dena D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," pp. 248-49. "Suffolk County Wills," Vol. VIII, pp. 2-4.)

(II) JACOB HURD, son of John and Mary Hurd, of Boston, Massachusetts, was born January 18, 1653, and died September 7, 1694. He was a tailor and was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, by dismissal from First Church in Boston, April 3, 1681. He was clerk of Colonel Lynde's band. His wife Anna was admitted to the church March 9, 1683-84. According to a deposition in the Burrage case in 1692-93, Jacob Hurd was then thirty-nine years of age. Mr.

Hurd's will was dated September 3, 1694, and probated December 14 of that year. He devised to three sons and his widow, and mentioned "Mother Mary of Boston."

Jacob Hurd married, December 21, 1675, Anna Wilson, who died June 20, 1728, in her seventy-third year. Children:

1. Jacob, born July 21, 1676, died September 23, 1749; married Elizabeth Tufts.
2. Benjamin, of whom further.
3. Ann, born April 6, 1681, died June 28 of that year.
4. Anna, born in 1682, died March 5, 1743-44.
5. John, died in 1685.
6. John, born June 13, 1686, died about 1711, seaman.
7. Joseph, born November 18, 1688, baptized September 25, 1688, and died October 29, 1690.
8. Nathaniel, born February 12 or 15, 1690-91, and died May 12, 1691.
9. Ebenezer, born July 12, 1692, died July 20 of the same year.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 530-31. D. D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," p. 250.)

(III) BENJAMIN HURD, son of Jacob and Anna (Wilson) Hurd, was born October 31, 1678, and died November 8, 1750. Mr. Hurd was a cordwainer. He was admitted to the church July 6, 1707, and became a property owner, his estate being taxed from 1721 to 1748 (except in 1746).

Benjamin Hurd married, September 5, 1706, Elizabeth Barlow. (Barlow III.) Children:

1. Benjamin, born May 30, 1707, baptized July 6 of the same year, died February 22, 1710-11.
2. Abigail, born in September, 1709, died May 29, 1710.
3. Benjamin, born about April 29, 1711, died June 29, 1711.
4. Abigail, born October 6, 1712; intentions to marry Roger Lobb published in 1739.
5. Elizabeth, born April 7 or 16, 1715, died January 23, 1716.
6. Elizabeth, baptized December 23, 1716; married John Whittemore.
7. Benjamin, baptized February 8, 1718-19, died July 30, 1808; married (first), December 25, 1744, Hannah Rand; (second), October 11, 1748, Grace Estabrook; (third), March 29, 1791, Joanna Cooke.
8. Joseph, born March 14, 1720-21, died June 2, 1721.
9. Anna, born October 8, 1722, died December 5 of the same year.
10. Anna, of whom further.
11. Joseph, born July 8, 1726.
12. Jacob, born March 15, 1728-29.
13. John, born October 24, 1731.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 531. D. D. Hurd: "A History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd in the United States," pp. 250-51.)

(IV) ANNA HURD, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Barlow) Hurd, was born March 22, 1724. She married Roger Bartlett. (Bartlett II.)

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 531. Levi Bartlett: "Genealogical and Biographical Sketches of the Bartlett Family in England and America.")

(The Barlow Line).

Barlow has as its sources the Anglo-Saxon words "baer" and "hlaew," or "bera-hlaew," the first term meaning a bare hill, the second, a boar-hill. Nearly all Bar-



lows trace back to the neighborhood of Manchester, Barlow Hale and Barlow Moor having been early seats of the family. As early as 1200 one Thomas de Barlow was granted a manor by Sibyl in Lancashire in 1336. In the years following, the records of England show many other Barlows.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. IV, pp. 298-99.)

(I) EDMUND BARLOW, earliest known ancestor of our line, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, between May 16, 1696, the date of his will, and December 24, 1697, when his will was probated. Prior to November 1, 1664, Mr. Barlow resided at Mystic Side. He bought land from a Mr. Smith in Charlestown, and in 1684 exchanged it for land his son had bought from the same man.

Edmund Barlow married Mary Pemberton, who was baptized in 1636, and was living in Charlestown in 1707, daughter of James Pemberton, of Charlestown. Children:

1. Edmund, died in Surinam, administration of his estate granted to his father, November 18, 1695.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. James.
4. Mary, married John Chadwick.
5. Sarah, married Thomas Grover.
6. Elizabeth, married, September 19, 1686, James Whiting.
7. Deborah, married James Hovey.

(T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 58; Vol. II, p. 735.)

(II) THOMAS BARLOW, son of Edmund and Mary (Pemberton) Barlow, died in Barbados in 1691. He was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he purchased land in 1682 from Benjamin Muzzy. The land had formerly belonged to Richard Dexter and was bounded by the Charles River, the highway, and land owned by Mr. Muzzy and John Sprague. Mr. Barlow sold his land to Mr. Sprague in 1684. At the time of his death, Mr. Barlow owned a house and one-half acre below it, a three and one-half acre marsh at Molton Island, and a five-acre pasture. According to the inventory of his estate, his funeral took place in Barbados and cost nine pounds. His will was dated August 5, 1684, and provided that his wife should receive his estate. After her decease it was to go to his brothers and sisters.

Thomas Barlow married, October 29, 1681, Elizabeth Mellen or Mellins. (Mellen III.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Mary, born about 1689; married Francis Moore.

(T. B. Wyman: "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 59, 292; Vol. II, p. 644.)

(III) ELIZABETH BARLOW, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mellins) Barlow, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, September 19, 1686. She married Benjamin Hurd. (Hurd III.)

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 59.)

(The Mellen Line).

Although surname authorities do not record the name "Mellen" in this specific spelling, they do list "Melling," a local name derived from parishes and a chapelry in England. Mellor, Meller, and many other forms appear, Meller as a form of Miller, according to Harrison. When the earliest known ancestor of our line arrived in Boston, his name was recorded with these various spellings and numerous others, although "Mellen" was apparently the more general form. Later some of his descendants chose the spelling "Mellins."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) RICHARD MELLEN was a freeman of Boston or Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1639, and owned land in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1642-44. His name appears as Mellers on the Boston records, and other local spellings included Malling, Melling, Mellens, Melon and Meles. Children:

1. James, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born in Weymouth April 4, 1643.
3. Mary, married, in 1662, Daniel Whittemore.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 133. William Barry: "A History of Framingham, Massachusetts," p. 325.)

(II) JAMES MELLEN (MELLINS), son of Richard Mellen, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 3, 1642, and died in Malden or Charlestown before June 15, 1680, when his widow was granted administration of his estate. He and his wife lived in Charlestown. He was a mariner.

James Mellen, or Mellins, married, about 1658, Elizabeth Dexter. (Dexter II.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Mary, born July 8, 1661, died young.
3. James, born April 14, 1653.
4. Mary, born in 1664; married Deacon Phineas Upham.
5. Richard, born April 24, 1665.
6. John, born September 17, 1666, died about 1695; married Elizabeth.
7. Sarah, born November 27, 1668.
8. Thomas, born May 11, 1670; married, September 28, 1693, Mary Threadneedle.
9. William, born August 22, 1671; married Deborah Sprague.

(William Barry: "History of Framingham," p. 235. O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," pp. 22-23. T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 292; Vol. II, p. 664.)

(III) ELIZABETH MELLEN or MELLINS, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Dexter) Mellen, was born September 4, 1659, and died November 20, 1699. She married (first) Thomas Barlow. (Barlow II.) She married (second), March 15, 1693, Samuel Townsend, son of Samuel and Abigail (Davis) Townsend.

(T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 58-59; Vol. II, pp. 664, 735, 948.)

(The Dexter Line).

The Dexter family has been established in Ireland since the early part of the twelfth century, and its members have intermarried with prominent families and have been distinguished in public office. It is probable that the family came originally from Devonshire to Ireland, as the name implies that they lived in or near the cathedral town of Exeter. The main branch of the family was at Carrickdexter. About two miles from this place are still the ruins of a house called Castle Dexter in the town of Slane.

Richard Dexter, founder of this line in the New World, came from within a few miles of the town of Slane, County Meath, Ireland. He fled from the massacre of Protestants, beginning October 27, 1641. Just when Richard Dexter and his family sailed for America is not known, but he was in Boston before February 18, 1642.

(O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy," pp. 7-9.)

(I) RICHARD DEXTER was born in County Meath, Ireland, about 1598, his age being given as sixty-eight years in 1666, and he died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1680. He was admitted a townsman of Boston February 28, 1642, and later went to Charlestown and settled on the Mystic Side, according to the selectman's record of 1664. In Charlestown, his estate descended through five generations. Richard Dexter signed a remonstrance to the General Court as an inhabitant of Charlestown, May 16, 1648, with John Greenland, the signature being a fine specimen of the handwriting of the period. December 7, 1663; Mr. Dexter purchased a farm in Malden, and in the deeds of 1667 is called "of Malden." He lived there until after his son's death. He and his wife seem to have attended the Malden Church and she signed a petition from the women of the Malden Church to the General Court. In 1660, Richard Dexter was constable of Charlestown, Mystic Side.

Richard Dexter married Bridget, whose surname is unknown. She was born about 1612, and died about 1675. Children:

1. Alice, born probably in England, died between November 25, 1681, and August 22, 1682; married, about 1653, Benjamin Muzzy.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. John, born in 1639-40, died in Malden, Massachusetts, December 8, 1677; married Sarah.
4. Ann, born, perhaps, in England, was living July 1, 1695; married John Pratt.
5. Sarah, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1644; married, in 1666, Edward Pinson.

(T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 292-93. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 45. O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," pp. 7-9, 21-23.)

(II) ELIZABETH DEXTER, daughter of Richard and Bridget Dexter, died about 1693. The date of her inventory was October 9, 1698. She married (first) James Mellen (also spelled "Mellins.") (Mellen II.) She married (second), May 14, 1680, Stephen Barrett.

(O. P. Dexter: "Dexter Genealogy, 1642-1904," p. 22.)



(The Bourne Line).

Families bearing the surname "Bourne," which means a stream, were located many years ago in the counties of Oxford, Somerset, Essex, Norfolk, and Devonshire, and in London. It appears that the name was commonly found in Somersetshire as early as the thirteenth century, and doubtless the Devonshire line was connected with the Somersetshire family, since the counties are adjacent. It is from the Devonshire line that Richard Bourne, the immigrant ancestor of this family of Bourne, descended. Sir John Bourne, a member of an early generation of the family, was secretary to Queen Mary of England.

Among the line of descendants in New England, there are many men who have been very successful judges, educators, missionaries, merchants, and soldiers, and who have done much towards building up the nation which their ancestors first founded.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." "Visitation of Somerset" (1623), p. 13. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Index Vol.)

(I) RICHARD BOURNE was born in Devonshire, England, where he was baptized in 1610. He died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1682 or 1685. Between 1625 and 1630 he left England for the Colonies, and was found on the records of Lynn, Massachusetts, at an early date. In 1637 he was one of fifty men who went to Sandwich, which had been settled in May of that year, just the month preceding. Richard Bourne was the chief missionary to the Indians on Cape Cod, having care over them from 1658 until his death. About 1670 he was ordained pastor of the church at Mashpee, the Apostles Eliot and Cotton assisting at his ordination. The Bourne family were highly regarded by the Indians. In 1723, when one of the line, William Bourne, was pronounced incurable by the physicians, the Indian medicine men effected a lasting cure by their simple remedies. There is a tradition among the Mashpee Indians that Richard Bourne died a martyr, the victim of some drunken Indians. It is said that his faithful Indians buried his body beneath the church, but no search has revealed this "shrine." The town of Mashpee is but a few miles from Sandwich, and is today chiefly an Indian settlement.

Rev. Richard Bourne is recorded as having been a householder of Plymouth Colony in 1636, and as being made a freeman March 7, 1636-37. He held several colony offices and appears to have been a man of great value in Colonial affairs. He was a grand juror; deputy to the General Court in 1639, and represented the town of Sandwich, Massachusetts, thereafter, except in 1643, until 1645, and then again for several years between 1652 and 1670.

Richard Bourne married (first), probably before 1636, Bathsheba Hallett. (Hallett II.) He married (second) Mrs. Ruth (Sargent) Winslow, daughter of the Rev. William and Sarah Sargent, and widow of John Winslow of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She married (second) Elder John Chipman. (Chipman II.)

Children of first marriage, born in Sandwich:

1. Job, born in 1639, died in 1677; married Ruhamah Hallett, granddaughter of Andrew Hallett. (Hallett I, child 2.)



2. Elisha, married Patience Skiff. (Skiff I, child 8.)
3. Shearjashub, of whom further.
4. Ezra, born May 12, 1648, died unmarried.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 3, 15, 16, 196, 208. "Sandwich, Massachusetts, Vital Records," in "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, p. 107. Otis and Swift: "Barnstable Families," pp. 108-09.)

(II) SHEARJASHUB BOURNE, son of Rev. Richard and Bathsheba (Hallett) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1644, and died there March 7, 1719. His unusual first name meant "the remnant shall return," expressing his father's hope of returning to England before his death, a hope unfulfilled. He had the following epitaph: "He was a virtuous, righteous, and merciful man, and a great friend of the Indians," which indicates that he carried on the friendly attitude and helpful spirit his father had shown to the Indians. Shearjashub Bourne owned lands in Falmouth, Massachusetts, and was representative to the General Court from June 8, 1692, until 1695. In 1684 he was selectman, and he served in this capacity for four years.

Shearjashub Bourne married, in 1672-73, Bathsheba Skiff. (Skiff II.) Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Melatiah, of whom further.
2. Hon. Ezra, born August 6, 1676; married Martha Prince.
3. Mary, born October 21, 1678; married an Allen.
4. Sarah, born February 6, 1680.
5. Remembrance, born February 6, 1683.
6. Patience, born April 20, 1686; married an Allen.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 16, 196, 212. "Sandwich, Massachusetts, Vital Records," in "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, p. 108. Otis and Swift: "Barnstable Families," p. 114.)

(III) MELATIAH BOURNE, son of Shearjashub and Bathsheba (Skiff) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 12, 1673, and died there in 1742. He inherited his father's lands in Falmouth, Massachusetts, but he settled in Sandwich, where he occupied a prominent place in the township's affairs. He served as representative to the General Court from 1713 to 1717, and was Judge of Probate for Barnstable County, Massachusetts.

Hon. Melatiah Bourne married (first), February 23, 1692-93, Desire Chipman. (Chipman III.) He married (second) Mrs. Abigail Smith, widow of Thomas Smith. Children, born in Sandwich, Massachusetts:

1. Hon. Sylvanus, of whom further.
2. Richard, born in 1695, died in Falmouth, Massachusetts.
3. Samuel, born in 1697, died young.
4. Sarah, born in 1697, died young.
5. John, born in 1698; married, March 16, 1721, Mrs. Mercy Hinckley.
6. Shearjashub, born in 1699, died young.
7. Silas, born in 1701.
8. Bathsheba, born in 1703, died young.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 212-13. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIV, pp. 89, 169.)

(IV) HONORABLE SYLVANUS BOURNE, son of Melatiah and Desire (Chipman) Bourne, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, September 10, 1694, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1764. In 1720, he was living in Falmouth, but soon after he removed to Barnstable, where he remained until his death. Sylvanus Bourne inherited quite a sum, and was also a prosperous merchant. He held several important positions, including colonel of the militia, member of the Governor's Council for several years, Register of Probate, and after the death of his father, in 1742, Judge of Probate.

Hon. Sylvanus Bourne married, March 20, 1717, Mercy Gorham. (Gorham V.) Children (named in their parent's will; all but one born in Barnstable):

1. Desire, born January 19, 1718; married, December 22, 1737, Nathaniel Clap, Esq., of Scituate, Massachusetts, brother of Thomas Clap, president of Yale.
2. Mary, born in Falmouth, April 22, 1720; married, in 1742, Nathaniel Stone, Jr., of Harwich, Massachusetts.
3. Melatiah, born November 14, 1722, died September, 1778; married Mary Bayard, niece of Governor Bowdoin.
4. Colonel William, born February 27, 1723-24, died in August, 1770; was with "Gorham's Rangers," at Louisburg, in 1757-58; married (first) a Hazard, the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Hazard, and (second) Mrs. (Tasker) Fessenden, daughter of Judge Tasker, and the widow of James Fessenden of Marblehead, Massachusetts.
5. Hannah, born December 8, 1725; married, December 18, 1748, Isaac Hinckley, Jr.
6. Mercy, born August 22, 1727; married, April 10, 1751, Samuel Jordan, Esq., of Biddeford, Maine.
7. Abigail, born June 21, 1729, died before 1765; married, March 14, 1754, Kenelm Winslow, Jr., of Marshfield, Massachusetts.
8. Captain Sylvanus, born November 12, 1731, died May 22, 1761, at Martha's Vineyard; married, February 3, 1757, Hannah Sturgis.
9. Eunice, of whom further.
10. Dr. Richard, born November 1, 1739, died April 25, 1826.

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," pp. 212-17, 221.)

(V) EUNICE BOURNE, daughter of Sylvanus and Mercy (Gorham) Bourne, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, February 16, 1732-33. She married, in 1755, Colonel John Gallison of Marblehead. (Gallison III.)

(Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne," p. 217.)

(The Gorham Line).

The ancestry of the Gorham family is traced from the De Gorrans of La Tanniere, near Gorram, in Maine, on the borders of Brittany. From this locality several families emigrated to England in the eleventh century during the reign of William the Conqueror.

("Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 407.)

(I) JAMES GORHAM, of Benefield, England, was born in 1550. He married, in 1572, Agnes Bernington. Among their children was:

1. Ralph, of whom further.

(II) RALPH GORHAM, son of James and Agnes (Bernington) Gorham, was born in Benefield, England, in 1575. He came to New England with his family

before 1637. He died in 1643. His wife's name is unknown, but there were two children:

1. Ralph.
2. John, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 357. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 407.)

(III) CAPTAIN JOHN GORHAM, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized at Benefield, England, January 28, 1621. He was buried at Swansea, Massachusetts, February 5, 1675. He removed from Plymouth to Marshfield in 1646, and thence to Yarmouth in 1652. Besides a productive farm, he owned a gristmill, tannery and wharf. As captain of the military company of Yarmouth in 1674, and of the Second Company of the Plymouth Colony in 1675, he had a prominent part in King Philip's War, marching to the relief of Captain Lothrop's company of Essex men which met defeat at Sugar Loaf Mountain on the Connecticut River. He failed to survive the fatigue and exposure of the decisive battle with the Narragansett Indians. Captain John Gorham married, in 1643, Desire Howland. (Howland IIA.) Children:

1. Desire, born at Plymouth, April 2, 1644; married, in October, 1661, John Hawes of Yarmouth.
2. Temperance, born at Marshfield, May 5, 1646; married (first) Edward Sturgis, Jr.; married (second) Thomas Baxter.
3. Elizabeth, born at Marshfield, April 2, 1648; married Joseph Hallett.
4. James, born at Marshfield, April 28, 1650; married, February 24, 1673-74, Hannah Huckins.
5. John, of whom further.
6. Joseph, born at Yarmouth, February 16, 1653-54; married Sarah Sturgis.
7. Jabez, born at Barnstable, August 3, 1656; married Hannah Gray.
8. Mercy, born at Barnstable, January 20, 1658; married George Denison.
9. Lydia, born at Barnstable, November 16, 1661; married, January 1, 1683, John Thacher.
10. Hannah, born at Barnstable, November 28, 1663; married Joseph Wheelding.
11. Shubael, born at Barnstable, October 21, 1667; married, in 1696, Puella Hussey.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 358. Guild: "Gorham Genealogy," p. 3. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 410-13.)

(IV) COLONEL JOHN GORHAM, son of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1651-52, and died December 9, 1716. He inherited his father's possessions in Yarmouth. He served under his father in King Philip's War. A man of good judgment and business ability, he was called upon to fill many public offices. Colonel Gorham established residence in Barnstable, and lived there many years.

Colonel John Gorham married, in February, 1674, Mary (also called "Mercy") Otis. (Otis III.) Children:

1. John, born January 18, 1675-76, died in 1679.
2. Temperance, born August 2, 1678.
3. Mary, born September 18, 1680.
4. Stephen, born June 23, 1683.
5. Shubael, born September 2, 1686.

6. John, born September 28, 1688.
7. Thankful, born February 15, 1690-91.
8. Job, born August 30, 1692.
9. Mercy, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 281-82.)

(V) MERCY GORHAM, daughter of Colonel John and Mary (or Mercy) (Otis) Gorham, was born in December, 1695, and died April 11, 1782. She was a woman of rare accomplishments.

Mercy Gorham married, in 1717, the Hon. Sylvanus Bourne. (Bourne IV.)

(Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 415, 421. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LII, p. 358.)

(The Otis Line).

The name of Otis brings at once to mind one of the most notable families in early Massachusetts history, from the standpoint of public service. In the stirring days preceding the Revolutionary War not even the Adamses exercised a wider influence. Colonel James Otis, father of the Patriot, as judge, representative and member of the Governor's Council, was an early and powerful advocate of the maintenance of the political rights of the colonists against the encroachments of the British Government. Like his father, the son, James, was a capable lawyer and statesman, but his zeal and eloquence in the patriot cause made him an outstanding leader of the Revolutionary movement and brought him wider fame in England than any other American except Benjamin Franklin. Harrison Gray Otis, nephew of the Patriot, had a long and distinguished career, including service as Speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, and as United States Senator in Washington.

("Encyclopædia Britannica," fourteenth edition, Vol. XVI, pp. 951-62. "New International Encyclopedia," Vol. XII, p. 630.)

(I) JOHN OTIS, according to family tradition, was born at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, but later research probably identifies him as the son of Richard Otis, of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, which is not far from Barnstable. John Otis came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1635, either with or preceding the company of Rev. Peter Hobart, who arrived there the same year. He was a yeoman of substance and his name appears frequently in the early records of Hingham. About 1654 he removed to Weymouth, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying May 31, 1657. John Otis married (first), in England, Margaret, who died in 1653 or 1654; (second) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Streame. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Margaret, married Thomas Burton of Hingham.
3. Hannah, married Thomas Gill of Hingham.
4. Ann.
5. Alice.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 282-84; Vol. IV, pp. 161-63; Vol. XI, p. 173. "Encyclopædia Britannica," fourteenth edition, Vol. XVI, pp. 961-062. Matthews: "American Armoury.")



(II) JOHN OTIS, son of John and Margaret Otis, was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1620, and died in Scituate, Massachusetts, January 16, 1683. He came with his father to Hingham, Massachusetts, and after his father's death occupied the family homestead "Otis Hill." In 1661, he removed to Scituate and, in 1678, he again changed his residence, this time to Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he established "Otis Farm." Here he was followed by his son John, who was the grandfather of James Otis, the patriot.

John Otis married, in 1652, Mary Jacob. (Jacob II.) Children:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, married, in 1688, Thomas Allyn; married (second) David Loring.
3. John, born in 1657; married, July 18, 1683, Mercy Bacon.
4. A daughter (probably Hannah), born in 1660.
5. Stephen, born in 1661; married, in 1685, Hannah Ensign.
6. James, born in 1663, killed in Quebec in 1690 while on a military expedition to Canada.
7. Joseph, born in 1665; married Dorothy Thomas.
8. Job, born in 1667; married Ann Little.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 282-84; Vol. IV, p. 163.)

(III) MARY (or MERCY) OTIS, daughter of John and Mary (Jacob) Otis, was baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 1, 1653. She married Colonel John Gorham. (Gorham IV.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 242, 292. Otis: "Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 415. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 282.)

(The Jacob Line).

Jacob and its variant, Jacobs, are English family names derived from the Christian name Jacob. The name of William Jacob appeared in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge, A. D. 1273, William *fil.* Jacob in those of Kent, and Johannes *fil.* Jacoby and Jacobus de Broxton in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire in 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) NICHOLAS JACOB (variation JACOBS), according to Daniel Cushing's records, came with his wife, two children, and their cousin, Thomas Lincoln, from Hingham, County Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633. They lived for a time in Watertown, but settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where Nicholas Jacob had a grant of a house and lot of three acres on Town Street in September, 1635. He was made a freeman March 3, 1636, and served as selectman in 1637, and as deputy to the General Court in 1648 and 1649. He died June (or January) 5, 1657, leaving his widow executrix of his will.

Nicholas Jacob married Mary, who died June 15, 1681. She married (second), March 10, 1659, John Beal, widower. Children, first two born in England:

1. John, born about 1630, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 18, 1693; married (first), October 20, 1653, Margery Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames. She died April 7, 1659, and he married (second), October 3, 1661, Mary Russell, daughter of George and Jane Russell.
2. Elizabeth, born in 1632; married (first), December 4, 1648, John Thaxter, and (second), March 23, 1690-91, Daniel Cushing.

3. Mary, of whom further.
4. Sarah, born in 1637; married, February 25, 1652-53, Matthew Cushing, Jr.
5. Hannah, baptized in Hingham, February 23, 1639-40; married, December 16, 1657, Thomas Loring.
6. Josiah, baptized in Hingham, November 6, 1642, buried November 24, 1642.
7. Deborah, baptized in Hingham, November 26, 1643; married, February 11, 1663-64, Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, Massachusetts.
8. Joseph, baptized in Hingham, May 10, 1646, died in Bristol, Massachusetts (now Rhode Island), February 9, 1708; married Hannah Whitman, who was born in Hull, Massachusetts, in 1650.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 533-34. Lincoln: "History of the Town of Hingham, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 371-72.)

(II) MARY JACOB, daughter of Nicholas and Mary Jacob, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1634. She married John Otis. (Otis II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Howland Line).

This family is probably of Essex origin, but the parentage of the immigrant ancestor, John, is unknown. The will of Humphrey Howland, a draper of St. Swithin's, London, dated 1646, mentions his brothers George of St. Dunstan's in the eastern part of London, and Arthur, John, and Henry. An Arthur and Henry Howland, who are known to have been brothers, came to Plymouth as early as 1625. Arthur later removed to Marshfield and Henry to Duxbury. Humphrey Howland in his will mentions a debt owed him by Mr. Ruch of New England, amounting to £16 and divided it among his three brothers, Arthur, Henry, and John.

(C. E. Banks: "English Ancestry and Homes of Pilgrim Fathers," p. 65.)

(I) JOHN HOWLAND was born about 1594 and was one of that noteworthy company who sailed for New England on the "Mayflower" in 1620. It is not known from where he came. During a storm while the "Mayflower" was crossing the Atlantic, John Howland was tossed overboard. Governor Bradford describes the incident: "In a mightie storme a lustie yonge man called John Howland, coming upon some occasion above ye grating, was with a seele of the ship throwne into ye se; but it pleased God yt he caught hould of ye top saile halliards which hunge overboard, and rane out at length; yet he held his hould till he was held up by ye same rope to ye brine of ye water, and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye ship again and his life was saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in Church and commone wealth."

When the vessel reached Cape Cod, he was among the party of ten who were sent out to select the location of their new homes. They were driven by a storm into Plymouth Harbor which they chose for the settlement. Prior to landing, the passengers drew up the Compact which became the basis for their government. John Howland, then aged twenty-eight, was the thirteenth signer.

He was frequently called to public office. From 1633 to 1636, he was a member of the Governor's Council, in 1633 and 1634 assessor, in 1636 serving on the jury,

and in 1666 selectman of Plymouth. He represented the town as deputy from 1652 to 1656, and in 1658, 1661, 1663, 1667 and 1670. A few years after the founding of their colony the Pilgrims established a trading post on the Kennebec River in Maine, of which he was placed in charge. While there Mr. Howland defended the post from the encroachment of John Hocking, who attempted to trade within the limits of the Plymouth patent, and who killed Moses Talbot, one of Howland's men. The event caused considerable excitement at the time. His other public service consisting of laying out land, settling disputes, constructing highways and serving on various town committees, made him a man of repute. He was appointed by the church to join in the imposition of hands at the time of the ordination of John Cotton, Jr. His home was at Rocky Nook, Plymouth, but he acquired land in other townships, including one hundred acres on the east side of Taunton River, some upland and meadows in Middlebury, and at Satucket and Paomett, as well as several grants at Plymouth itself. He died April 23, 1672-73. His will is dated 1672 and was exhibited in court March 5, 1673. It is probable that his grave is on Burial Hill, where a headstone was placed by his descendants in 1836. His home in Plymouth is still standing, though much work had to be done to preserve it. It is now in the possession of the Pilgrim John Howland Society.

John Howland married, August 14, 1623, Elizabeth Tilley. (Tilley II.) Children:

1. Desire, of whom further.
2. John, born February 24, 1626-27 (Judge Sewell in his diary claims that he saw "Lieut. Howland upon ye Rode who tells us that he was borne February 24, 1626, at our Plimouth"), lived at Marshfield and later at Barnstable; married, December 26, 1651, Mary Lee.
3. Jabez, died between July 14, 1708, and April 21, 1712, was a soldier in King Philip's War, moved to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died; married Bethiah Thatcher.
4. Hope, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, born about 1630, died in 1691; married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks of Plymouth, and he died December 2, 1649; married (second) John Dickenson.
6. Lydia, married James Brown and lived at Swanzey.
7. Ruth, married, June 17, 1664, Thomas Cushman and lived at Plympton.
8. Hannah, married, September 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth.
9. Joseph, born at Plymouth, was a lieutenant in the militia of the town in 1679, and held many other civil offices, died in March, 1704; married, February 7, 1664, Elizabeth Southworth.
10. Isaac, born January 15, 1649, probably died 9.3. 1724, lived in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and was a lieutenant in King Philip's War.

(F. Howland: "Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland," pp. 18, 315-23. Pilgrim John Howland Society, "John Howland, a Mayflower Pilgrim," pp. 31-32. Goodwin: "Pilgrim Republic," p. 293.)

(IIA) DESIRE HOWLAND, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 13, 1683. She married Captain John Gorham. (Gorham III.)

(IIB) HOPE HOWLAND, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born at Plymouth in 1629. She married Elder John Chipman. (Chipman II.)

("Mayflower Descendant," Vol. I, pp. 9, 11; Vol. II, pp. 70-77; Vol. III, pp. 181-83. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 159-65. F. Howland: "Howland Family in America," pp. 316-24.)



(The Chipman Line).

The name Chipman is a contraction for Chippenham. The *chip* is the Anglo-Saxon ceapian, meaning to cheapen, that is, to buy or sell at an advantageous price. The *ham*, like the German heim, means home. The whole word signifies a place where goods are bought and sold. There are places in Wiltshire, Buckingham, and Cambridge named Chippenham.

The earliest man of the name seems to be Wilhelmus de Chipenham, of Staplehou, County Cambridge, who, by order of William the Conqueror, took the inventory of the estates of the Monastery of Ely in 1085. In 1660, Sr. (Rev.) John de Chippenham was one of the one hundred and nineteen legatees under the will of Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare and daughter of the Earl of Gloucester.

(R. M. Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," p. 5.)

(I) THOMAS CHIPMAN was born about 1567, probably in White Church, county of Dorset, England, and died about 1623. His last residence was Bryan's Piddle, about five miles from Dorchester, where he seems to have owned a manor house and other lands. He was married after 1590, but his wife's name is not known. She died about 1637. Children:

1. "Hannor" (Hannah?).
2. "Tumsum" (Thomasine?).
3. John, of whom further.

(Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," pp. 9-12. Otis: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 154-55.)

(II) JOHN CHIPMAN, son of Thomas Chipman, was born about 1614, probably at Bryan's Piddle, county of Dorset, England, and died at Sandwich, Massachusetts, April 7, 1708. He came to Boston in July, 1631, and settled at Plymouth. He removed to Yarmouth in 1643, to Barnstable in 1649, and to Sandwich about 1680. He was a prominent man in these communities, serving as selectman, magistrate, deputy, and representative to the General Court. He is generally known as Elder John Chipman through his appointment as a ruling elder of the Barnstable Church.

John Chipman married (first), in 1646, Hope Howland. (Howland IIB.) He married (second), in 1684, Ruth (Sargent-Winslow) Bourne, widow of Richard Bourne. (Bourne I.) Children, all of first marriage:

1. Elizabeth, born June 27, 1647; married Hosea Joyce, of Yarmouth.
2. Hope, born August 31, 1652; married, August 10, 1670, John Huckins.
3. Lydia, born December 25, 1654; married John Sergeant.
4. John, born in March, 1656-57, died in May, 1657.
5. Hannah, born January 14, 1658-59; married, May 1, 1680, Thomas Huckins.
6. Samuel, born April 15, 1661.
7. Ruth, born December 31, 1663; married, April 7, 1682, Eleazer Crocker.
8. Bethia, born July 1, 1666; married Shubael Dimmock.
9. Mercy, born February 6, 1668; married Nathaniel Skiff. (Skiff I, child 3.)
10. John, born March 3, 1670-71; married Mary Skeffe.
11. Desire, of whom further.



(III) DESIRE CHIPMAN, daughter of Elder John and Hope (Howland) Chipman, was born February 26, 1673-74. She married Honorable Melatiah Bourne. (Bourne III.)

(R. M. Chipman: "The Chipman Lineage," pp. 9-12. Otis: "Genealogical Notes on Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 158-61.)

(The Tilley Line).

The surname Tilley is found in England as early as the Norman Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book. The name was common also in France and Holland at an early date, and is doubtless of Norman-French origin, as Lower states that there is a village of Tilly in the department of Calvados in Normandy. The name is spelled in many ways in the ancient records.

Among the passengers on the "Mayflower" in 1620 were two males of the name of Tilley: Edward Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife, Ann; and John Tilley, who brought his wife and daughter, Elizabeth. These Tilley passengers seemed doomed to misfortune; Edward and his wife were unable to stand the hardships of the first terrible winter, and died in the spring, 1620-21, leaving no male descendants. John Tilley and his wife also died early in 1621, his daughter, Elizabeth, being the sole survivor of the family. She became the wife of John Howland, the Pilgrim, and it is through her alone that descent can be traced to the "Mayflower" Tilleys. Other Tilleys came later. John Tilley was in Dorchester in 1628. William Tilley, of Barnstable and Boston, came from Little Minories, England, in the ship "Abigail" in June, 1636; he left a daughter, Sarah, but no sons; others of the name came later.

("Armorial Families," Vol. II, pp. 155-56.)

(I) JOHN TILLEY, the immigrant ancestor and founder of the Tilley family, came to the American colonies in December, 1620, on the "Mayflower," and was the sixteenth signer of the famous "Mayflower Compact." Much confusion and discussion has arisen concerning the many records of John Tilley, some authoritative sources upholding one theory, others another theory. John Tilley has been considered a brother of Edward Tilley, who came on the same boat, and it is believed that they were sons of Lawrence and Bridget Tilley of Shipton, County Salop. During the general sickness of the first winter, John and Edward Tilley both died, as did their wives. Dr. C. E. Banks, a careful genealogist, in his recent investigations on the identity of "Mayflower" passengers, gives new evidence on the Tilley family. The theory of Edward and John Tilley as natives of Shipton, County Salop, England, is not accepted by Dr. Banks. Of John Tilley he says: "John Tilley, yeoman, was living in Wootton, Bedfordshire, in 1613, aged forty years, hence born in 1574, and this may be the emigrant." The compiler (Dr. Banks) found the marriage of a John Tilley to Elizabeth Comyns, 2 February 1605, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft (London), where an Allerton family resided, and close to the Pilgrim center there. As Elizabeth, daughter of the Pilgrim, was born in 1607, this record may be the marriage of the "Mayflower" passenger (merely conjectural). Edward Tilley was from London, and John Tilley was his older brother. Dr. Banks' rejection of the generally accepted theory of Edward and John Tilley

being natives of Shipton, County Salop, is based on the fact that John Tylly, of that place, born in 1571, was living at Shipton, aged sixty in 1631, and therefore could not be the "Mayflower" John Tilley. The London residence of these people seems almost indisputable, for they were not all of the Leyden group of the Pilgrims. John Howland, who married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, came to America on the "Mayflower," in the employ of John Carver. As there is no record of his residence in Leyden, he is credited to the London group. Several Howlands were living in parishes in London, in or near the Pilgrim center there, as were the Allertons, Sampsons, and others who came to Plymouth. "The general belief for many years was that John Howland married a daughter of Governor Carver till records were found which showed that Carver had no daughter. The discovery of Bradford's manuscript showed the tradition that Howland married a daughter of Governor Carver to be erroneous, and that he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley." It has sometimes also been stated that John Tilley married (first) a daughter of Governor Carver. However, according to records above mentioned, Governor Carver had no daughter. Nevertheless, the power of tradition is so strong that, though it cannot be positively proven that he had a daughter, those brought up with this conviction will not part with it lightly. It has sometimes also been stated that John Tilley came to America accompanied by his second wife, Bridget (Van der Velde) Tilley, to whom he was married in Leyden, Holland. Mr. Dexter's "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims" says: "The John and Bridget Tilley of the 'Mayflower' were *not* the John Tilley and Bridget Van der Velde who were betrothed in Leyden, February 13, 1615, with his father Paul Tilly as witness." As Dr. Banks makes no mention of Bridget Van der Velde, it is inferred that he did not have conclusive evidence for the name of John Tilley's (apparently) second wife. To summarize, these theories are all conjectural, but if we are to accept what the most recent search reveals, the name or names of John Tilley's wife or wives is or are not known. He was, however, the father of:

I. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(C. E. Banks: "The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers," pp. 65, 86-88. F. Howland: "A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland, and their Descendants," Vol. II, p. 320. H. M. and M. Dexter: "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims," p. 650.)

(II) ELIZABETH TILLEY, daughter of John Tilley, was born in England in 1607 and died December 21, 1687. According to F. Howland, after the death of her parents, she became a member of Governor Carver's household. She married John Howland. (Howland I.)

(F. Howland: "A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants," Vol. II, p. 320.)

(The Skiff Line).

None of the authorities on British surnames list the name Skiffe, although the forms Sciff, Skiff, Skiffe and Skift are to be found in the United States. Whether the name has undergone a change is a matter of conjecture, possibly losing a final

syllable or two, as the name Skeffington is to be found. This is only supposition, however, and lacks definite proof.

(General Census, 1790, p. 262.)

(I) JAMES SKIFF was of Kent, England. He died after 1688. He came from London, England, and was recorded as a proprietor of Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. Lynn, which was incorporated in 1630, was a grant from old Plymouth Colony and began to be settled in 1629. James Skiff, yeoman of Plymouth, received five acres of land for services done to Isaac Allerton, and bought five acres more from Peter Talbot, August 22, 1636. On January 1, 1637, James "Skiffe" sold his house and land. He then removed to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where lands were granted to him in 1641. He was made a freeman June 5, 1644. In 1659, James Skiff, town deputy from Sandwich, was rejected by the General Court for his toleration of Quakers. Mr. Skiff was a man of culture and decidedly broad views for his time. One of the leading men of Sandwich, he served as selectman, excise man, and constable. He was deputy to the General Court, and served as a member of the Governor's Council.

James Skiff married Mary Reeves, who died September 21, 1673. Children:

1. James J., born September 12, 1638, died in Sandwich, Massachusetts; married (first) Elizabeth Tabor; (second) Sarah Barnard.
2. Stephen, born April 14, 1641; married Lydia.
3. Nathaniel, born March 20, 1645, died in Windham, Connecticut, April 24, 1723; married (first) Mercy or Mary Chipman (Chipman II, child 9); (second) Ruth West.
4. Samuel, born October 12, 1646.
5. Bathsheba, of whom further.
6. Mary, born March 25, 1650.
7. Miriam, born March 25, 1652.
8. Patience, born March 25, 1653; married, October 26, 1675, Elisha Bourne. (Bourne I, child 2.)
9. Benjamin, born November 14, 1654; married, February 20, 1680, Hannah Merry.
10. Nathan, born May 16, 1658; married (first), about July 10, 1680, Hepsibah Codman, daughter of Robert Codman, of Edgartown; (second), December 13, 1699, Mercy Chipman, daughter of John Chipman, of Barnstable.
11. Elizabeth, buried at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 25, 1676.

("American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 115. F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of James Skiff," pp. 3-4. R. H. Tilley: "Magazine of New England History," Vol. II, p. 185.)

(II) BATHSHEBA SKIFF, daughter of James and Mary (Reeves) Skiff, was born April 26, 1648. She married Shearjashub Bourne. (Bourne II.)

(F. L. Pierson: "Descendants of Thomas Skiff," pp. 3-4. "American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 115.)

(The Hallet (Hallett) Line).

Hallett is derived as a surname from the Anglo-Saxon "haletta," that is, one who is hailed or greeted, a hero or an eminent man. The name has two other possible derivations, one as a diminutive of Hal or Henry, the other as a local surname signifying a dweller at the hall-head, or high ground.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")



(I) ANDREW HALLETT was born in England perhaps in 1607, and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, probably before 1654. He is believed to have come to New England about 1637. He was of Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 26, 1638, and in 1639 at Yarmouth. He was styled "gentleman" and probably was the person referred to as "the schoolmaster" (1646) by Lechford in his "Plain Dealings." In 1643, among those "able to bear arms" in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, were listed Andrew Hallett, Sr., Andrew Hallett, Jr., and Samuel Hallett. Andrew Hallett gave a cow to the town poor in 1643. This Andrew Hallett, aged twenty-eight, Pope says, is in the passenger list as from Dorsetshire, sailing March 20, 1635, from Weymouth, County Dorset, when he is called "servant to Richard Wade, cooper," probably referring to his apprenticeship. Richard Wade settled first at Dorchester, then at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1640, but not recorded after 1641. We find Andrew Hallett also there and he later had property in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 6, 1639. He had a grant of two hundred acres at Mattachusetts, now Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and his name is in early grants and sales. The two Andrews (Sr. and Jr.) have been often confused. It would appear that Andrew Sr. preceded the others of his family in coming to America, if foregoing is correct. Freeman in his "History of Cape Cod" says there came persons chiefly from Lynn, Duxbury and Plymouth to settle at Yarmouth and among them was Andrew Hallett who had lands first at Sandwich, and was of Yarmouth soon after in 1639. He conveyed to Daniel Wing certain property in Sandwich June 28, 1649. A note of a land sale in Yarmouth May 9, 1642, by Andrew Hallett, Jr., is the last recorded with the Jr. following the name. Probably Andrew, Sr., died sometime between 1648 and 1654. On February 24, 1654, reference is made to land of Andrew Hallett, Sr., deceased. Mary Hallett (possibly his widow) of Barnstable, and Josias Hallett, sold rights to land between Barnstable and Yarmouth March 3, 1654, to John Barnes. Savage suggests that Andrew Hallett "went home" in 1645, possibly meaning that he returned to England, but we have no further record on this. Andrew Hallett married, in England, Mary. Children, all probably born in England:

1. Bathsheba, of whom further.
2. Andrew, Jr., died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, will dated March 14, 1682, proved May 31, 1684; married, probably about 1644, Ann, who died about 1694. They were the parents of Ruhamah, who married, April 18, 1666, Job Bourne. (Bourne I, child 1.)
3. Samuel, of age in 1643, drowned in Nauset (Eastham), April 22, 1650, when about to go on a fishing voyage.
4. John, of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1643.
5. Hannah, married, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 1, 1656.
6. Josias, of Barnstable in 1654.
7. Joseph, may have married Elizabeth Gorham. Captain John Gorham's estate was next to land of Andrew Hallett and land of Joseph Hallett February 29, 1675.

(Frederick Freeman: "The History of Cape Cod," Vol. I, p. 146; Vol. II, pp. 15-16, 182. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, p. 195. Hannah S. B. Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne and Some of his Descendants," p. 3. William T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, Massachusetts," p. 124. Charles Henry Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 209, 472. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. IV, p. 157; Vol. V, p. 171; Vol. IX, pp. 232-33; Vol. X, pp. 14, 140, 142-43. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 340.)



(II) BATHSHEBA HALLETT, daughter of Andrew (Sr.) and Mary Hallett, was probably born in England and died, probably in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1670. She married Richard Bourne. (Bourne I.)

(Amos Otis and C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 111. Hannah S. B. Dykes: "History of Richard Bourne and Some of his Descendants," pp. 3, 5, 196.)

(The Stacey (Stacey) Line).

Stacey, Stacy, Stacey and Stace are surnames of baptismal origin, indicating "son of Eustace." As early as 1273 the name, including many variations, appeared on the rolls of several English counties.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN STACEY (or STACY as the name was often spelled in early records), was born in England about 1594 and died most probably in Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1654. He settled in Marblehead some years before his death, and left descendants there.

John Stacey married Susan, who probably survived him. Children:

1. Henry, of whom further.
2. (probably) John, born about 1629.

(Charles A. Stacey: "Stacey Genealogy," unpublished manuscript. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 53. "Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 42. "The Genealogical Magazine," Vol. IV, p. 31.)

(II) HENRY STACEY, son of John and Susan Stacey, was born in 1621 and died probably shortly after 1674. He was a resident of Marblehead in 1648, the year in which it became a town independent of Salem, also in Essex County. The earliest date in the records of Marblehead as a town is December 22, 1648, when common lands were divided equally among the inhabitants, the record of the meeting concluding:

That there might be an equal proceeding had having respect to families according to their former common shares, finding the commons but littell as we conceive to pasture not more than fifty head of cattell, or cows, accounting a horse or mare as two cows, two yearling cattell for one cove, four goats or sheep to a cove, a steer or bullock of two years ould as a cove, the number of families in the plantation being 44 thus limited . . . .

A list followed, bearing the names "Henry Stacey, ½ cow," and "John Stacie, 1 cow."

In 1674, Marblehead had increased to the extent of one hundred and fourteen householders, among them John Stacey, Senior; Henry Stacey, and Widow Stacie. Henry Stacey married Mary Parnell. Children:

1. Mary, born in 1645; married a Parnell.
2. Henry, of whom further.

("The Genealogical Magazine," Vol. IV, p. 31. "Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 42. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 53. Charles A. Stacey: "Stacey Genealogy," unpublished manuscript. Samuel Roads, Jr.: "History and Traditions of Marblehead," pp. 18-19, 26-27.)

(III) HENRY STACEY, son of Henry and Mary (Parnell) Stacey, was born, in all probability, in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was "of Salem" according to one record, but apparently he remained there only a short while, settling in Lynn, Mas-

sachusetts, which is also in Essex County, as are Marblehead and Salem. He was impressed in Lynn for the Indian Wars of 1675.

Henry Stacey married, in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 2, 1672-73 o. s., Hannah Ingalls (Ingolls), who was born 7-20-1647, and died in June, 1684, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Harker) Ingalls. Children, born in Lynn, Massachusetts:

1. Ephraim.
2. William, of whom further.
3. Henry, born April 1, 1677.
4. Sarah, born January 3, 1678.
5. Ebenezer, born January 4, 1680.
6. John, born October 30, 1682.

("Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 379; Vol. II, pp. 354, 579. Lewis and Newhall: "History of Lynn," p. 263. Dr. Charles Burleigh: "Ingalls Genealogy," p. 19.)

(IV) WILLIAM STACEY, whose name was generally recorded "Stacy," son of Henry and Hannah (Ingalls) Stacey, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, January 3, 1674, and died before January 1, 1735, when his third wife was recorded as "widow." It would appear that he grew up in Lynn and was married there, going after his marriage to Marblehead, where his children were born and where his first wife died. He removed to Boston in 1723 or shortly afterwards and evidently spent the remainder of his life in Boston, where he was a merchant. Administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Abigail, March 16, 1735. In February, 1735, she had presented the inventory, the estate being called that of "William Stacy, of Boston, formerly of Marblehead." Abigail Stacy, Caleb Lyman, gentleman, and William Butler, tanner, gave bond on Mr. Stacey's estate. March 17, 1735, John Edwards, Caleb Lyman and William Butler were appointed to examine claims of creditors to Mr. Stacey's estate. Abigail Stacey, William Stacey's widow, evidently owned considerable property. The following is an abstract from Suffolk County deeds of the period:

Francis Hatton, of Boston, peruke maker, mtgs. to Abigail Stacy, of Boston, widow, land in West Boston, January 1, 1735.

Beginning in July, 1735, Mrs. Stacy conveyed many parcels of land, mostly on Walker Street, Boston, to various grantees, among others, John Clough, to whom she sold land, bounded by her own land, August 12, 1735.

William Stacey married (first), in Lynn, Massachusetts, intentions published April 17, 1702, Tabitha King, who was born in 1682 and died in Marblehead, Massachusetts, February 22, 1721-22, daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Walker) King, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He married (second) Mary (Lindsay) Houlton, daughter of Eleazer Lindsay, and widow of James Houlton. Mr. Houlton died in 1722. William Stacey married (third), as her third husband, April 25, 1727, Abigail (Walker-Bridgham) Dixwell, who survived him and married (fourth) John Clough, of Boston, leather dresser. Abigail Walker's first husband was Henry Bridgham, whom she married February 6, 1700. She married (second), April 18, 1723, Elder John Dixwell, goldsmith, of Boston, and as his widow, presented inventory of his estate, May 24, 1725. Her fourth husband survived her, and was an

administrator of her estate, February 26, 1739, assisted by William Butler and David Lenox, both of Boston.

Children of first marriage, born in Marblehead:

1. Edward, baptized August 29, 1703; married, in Boston, November 17, 1729, Elizabeth Jackson.
2. Elizabeth, baptized September 30, 1705; married, in Boston, September 19, 1728, Samuel King, of Marblehead.
3. Tabitha, baptized June 8, 1707; married, January 3, 1725-26, John Pousland.
4. Agnes (Agnis), of whom further.
5. Sarah, born February 25, 1713-14, died May 26, 1740; married, December 13, 1733, Thomas Rounday.

("Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records in Boston," Dockets 6838, 4317, 5088. "Suffolk County Probate Records," Book XXXIV, pp. 575, 581; Book XXXV, p. 223. "Suffolk County, Boston, Register of Deeds," Book LII, p. 62; also Books LI-LVI. "Boston Marriage Records," Com. Books, pp. 2, 112. Sidney Perley: "History of Salem," Vol. II, p. 300. "Lynn, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 229, 379; Vol. II, p. 218. "Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 229, 481, 485-86; Vol. II, pp. 403, 655, 672. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (Marriages of the Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, First Church, Boston, 1717-69). Vol. XLII, pp. 152-55. "Boston Record Commissioners Report," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 140, 144, 151, and 201.)

(V) AGNES STACEY (also recorded AGNIS STASEY), daughter of William and Tabitha (King) Stacey, was baptized in Marblehead, Massachusetts, November 27, 1709, and died there July 14, 1771, "aged sixty-one years."

Agnes Stacey married (first) John Gallison. (Gallison II.) She married (second), March 15, 1743-44, Joshua Orne, Jr., son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Norman) Orne.

("Vital Records, Marblehead, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 193; Vol. II, pp. 159, 313, 400, 552, 625.)



## Reider

A strong and well-defined pioneering instinct, great religious zeal, and pronounced business ability inherited and acquired, are forthtelling elements of the success that attends the career of Winfield A. H. Reider, a merchandising exponent highly placed in a large department store of Reading. Mr. Reider points to his forebears with commendable pride. Strong in character and firm in the faith of their race, their representatives helped form his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, a virile and worthy line.

(I) CASPER REIDER, born in 1738.

(II) JOHN REIDER, born in 1765.

(III) DANIEL REIDER, born April 18, 1790, died August 11, 1886.

(IV) JACOB REIDER, born March 20, 1813, died August 13, 1881; he married Elizabeth Yoder, a descendant of Solomon Yoder, George Yoder, and Abraham Yoder, the latter born October 12, 1785, died April 5, 1860. To Jacob and Elizabeth (Yoder) Reider was born a son:

1. Abraham Yoder, father of Winfield Allen Herbert Reider, and of whom further.

(V) ABRAHAM YODER REIDER, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Yoder) Reider, was born in Pike Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1845, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1884. He was in a noble line which traces back to heroes of the faith—Huguenot, Swiss, and German ancestors—early representatives of the family who came to America and here founded a race which became indigenous to the soil of freedom and progress. He was a traveling salesman and an important factor in the success that attended the undertakings of his firm. Abraham Yoder Reider married, December 25, 1866, Sarah Louinga Yoder, born at Oley, Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1845, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1912, daughter of Benjamin Barto Yoder, born in 1817, died in 1899 (a descendant of Jean Perdeau, who located in Colebrookdale, Pennsylvania, prior to 1735), and Brigitta Reinhard (Hauseman) Yoder, his wife. She was an estimable young woman, who brought to the union those salient qualities of character and womanly virtues which have found expression in their descendants. She was descended from Jacob Yoder, born in 1717; John Yoder, born in 1747; and Jacob Yoder, born November 6, 1772, died July 30, 1837; and from Jacob Hauseman, born in 1731, died in 1796, who served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain John Drum's company, 3d Battalion, Michael Probst, colonel, from Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1778; from Jacob Hauseman, born in 1764, died in 1825; and from Jacob Moser Hauseman, born in 1788, died in 1863. To Abraham Yoder and Sarah Louinga (Yoder) Reider was born a son:

1. Winfield Allen Herbert, of whom further.



(VI) WINFIELD ALLEN HERBERT REIDER, son of Abraham Yoder and Sarah Louinga (Yoder) Reider, was born in Oley, Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1870. From his parents and ancestors he inherited outstanding qualities of character, progressive force and integrity, rendering him eventually one of the foremost business executives in the Reading zone of influence.

Through the elementary and grammar schools of Reading the then future merchandising expert passed to the high school of that city, where he was a student for one and one-half years, ending in February, 1885. He was conscious of an urge to enter upon a business career as his life's work, and to the impulse he gave free rein, making a connection with Whitner's department store in Reading, which was then operated under the name and personal supervision of that master of merchandising, C. K. Whitner. This establishment, now known as the C. K. Whitner Company, Inc., is one of the most modern in management, service, equipment and quality of offerings in Reading and Berks County.

At the beginning of his association with Mr. Whitner in 1885 he was given oversight of the cash boys in the store, and in this position, held by him for eighteen months, he was effective in increasing the morale and efficiency of the youthful employees guided by his friendly interest and kindly hand. It was not long until the management perceived that he possessed the qualities necessary in a successful salesman. For another six months he served as the firm's representative in his department and again he measured up to the expectation of his superior by helping to add to the good will of the house and disposing of an increasingly large volume of goods to a select line of customers. In fact, he built up a sort of personal clientele, through his popularity, ability to please and knowledge of the goods offered for sale. In other words, he became one of the establishment's most accomplished and valued salesmen, an asset to the business and an ornament to the personnel.

At the youthful age of seventeen years, Mr. Reider was made the subject in 1887 of an important promotion which had a most intimate and lasting influence upon his merchandising career. This time he was advanced to a position in the main office of the Whitner store. In time he progressed to the holding of additional responsibilities, all of which, as he made the grade, he discharged with punctilious regard for the niceties and with that efficiency and precision that all along have characterized his endeavors.

By sheer force of personal merit, Mr. Reider rose to the important position of office manager, in which he has ever since been identified with the C. K. Whitner Company, Inc. For more than four decades he has been an individual and contributing factor in the cumulative success that has featured the corporation's history in the mercantile world. One of the most conspicuous results of his office managership is the development and operation of a smoothly running system, in which personality and individual effort are not submerged by technique. There is, nevertheless, a finesse about the management of his end of the business which speaks of his insistence upon thoroughness and a strict adherence to approved business ethics and undeviating loyalty to the company. Therefore, in general terms, Mr. Reider has drawn about him a staff of whose circle he is the center and circum-

ference, and which functions like clockwork at the very pivotal point of the great establishment to which he furnishes the proportional elements of a human soul.

In addition to his more immediate business connection, Mr. Reider has acquiesced in the demand of other interests that he sit upon their official boards. This has been their good fortune, and the alliances thus formed have redounded to mutual advantage. He is a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Reading and of the Reading Savings and Loan Association. He is a former director of the Chamber of Commerce of Reading. The high quality of his citizenship was given further manifestation during the World War period, when as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association Personnel Committee he gave of his time and resourcefulness that the activities of social service, relief and governmental organizations might be promoted successfully. He also served as secretary of the Board of Instruction Assisting Local Selective Service Boards, Division No. 1, Reading. He was treasurer of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary Committee of Reading. He served as mercantile appraiser of Berks County in the year 1933, being appointed by Auditor-General Charles A. Waters.

Historical matters, as they relate to the city of Reading and the State of Pennsylvania, command Mr. Reider's intelligent attention, and by voice and pen he has attained the reputation of being a true interpreter of events. He is a valued member of the executive committee of the Historical Society of Berks County, of which he is a former treasurer; a charter member and the treasurer since its organization of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, of which he was one of the founders; treasurer general of the National League of Huguenot Societies in the United States of America since its organization. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the District of Columbia Society, the Pennsylvania German Society, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; and has his fraternal affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and Never-sink Council, Loyal Association, of Reading, of which he is a former treasurer. He is intensely interested in the work of the Second Reformed Church, of Reading, of which he is a member and trustee.

Winfield Allen Herbert Reider married, October 17, 1893, at Reading, Minnie Blanche Wink, born at Weatherly, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1868, daughter of Edward Fister and Annie Talitha Wink. Their children:

1. Claude Wink, born August 2, 1894, an engineer, connected with The Associated Gas and Electric Company.
2. Margaret Helen, born June 1, 1896; married, November 21, 1923, J. Carl Fisher, and lives in Baltimore, Maryland, the mother of two children, Elizabeth Ann and Margaret Reider.
3. Emily Anna, born May 18, 1898, a professional nurse.
4. Sarah Elizabeth, born June 12, 1900; married, August 24, 1922, Ralph S. Johnson, of Reading, and has a son, Ralph Allen, and a daughter, Natalie.
5. Robert Stewart, born June 10, 1908.

Mr. Reider is a man with whom no man may come in contract without feeling better for the meeting and departing with a more kindly disposition toward his fellowmen and the world at large. All who are fortunate enough to come into his presence are conscious of the spirit of his good will, since he radiates the qualities of friendship. The benign expression which dominates Mr. Reider's face is the

outward manifestation of a kindly nature, filled to the full with the joy of living and the delight of mingling with his fellowmen. His personal record and his business record are parallels worthy of inclusion in the annals of commercial achievement of sons of the Keystone State.

*The Huguenots*—The term Huguenot was applied to the Protestants in France during and since the Reformation period.

"The Huguenots," says Froude, the historian, "were possessed of all those qualities which give nobility and grandeur to human nature—men whose lives were as upright as their intellect was commanding and their public aims untainted with selfishness, unalterably just where duty required them to be stern, but with the tenderness of a woman in their heart, frank, true, cheerful, humorous, as unlike sour fanatics as is possible to imagine any one, and able in some way to sound the keynote to which every brave and faithful heart in Europe instinctively vibrated."

"There were no emigrants whom William Penn desired more ardently for his plantations on the Delaware and Susquehanna than the persecuted Huguenots."—"Huguenot Emigration to America," by G. Henry Baird.

The Huguenot emigrant as a class, we may safely say without fear of contradiction, have furnished a larger number of men of eminence in proportion to their numbers, than any other nationality. So strongly marked were their characteristics that neither time nor amalgamation with other races has as yet extinguished the traces of their high moral sentiments and love of liberty from the character of their descendants. This character is still a dominating force in our national life.

In the fire of the pulpit, in the eloquence of the legislative hall, in the various fields of learning and research the Huguenot spirit still leads the van. "On the field of battle and on trackless seas, they have not only maintained our Nation's honor, but have opened new eras in the world's history."—Hon. W. E. Egle, in the introduction of "The Memorials of the Huguenots in America," by Rev. A. Stapleton.

*The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania*—The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania was organized January 9, 1918, in the First Reformed Church, Reading. The announcement of its institution immediately met with much favor and the society has flourished far beyond the hopes of its founders. The society meets semi-annually. The year book, which contains the proceedings of the society; the addresses delivered at the meetings, and specially prepared papers on Huguenot history, are distributed free to the members.

The society inaugurated the Huguenot Tercentenary of 1924 and was also the prime mover for the celebration of French Alliance Day at Valley Forge on May 5, 1928. It is affiliated with the several Huguenot societies in the United States, and maintains cordial relations with the Huguenot societies throughout the world.

To commemorate the Tercentenary of the Settlement of the Middle States by Huguenots and Walloons under the Dutch West India Company in 1624, the United States Government struck a Memorial Coin called the Huguenot Half Dollar. A limited number were issued and all unsold coins were remelted, January, 1925. The society purchased a number of these coins, and the treasurer will fill orders at two dollars apiece.



*The Objects of the Society Are*—To perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots and to promote social fellowship among their descendants.

To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

To discover, collect, and preserve the still existing documents, relics, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general and to those of Pennsylvania in particular.

To gather and maintain a library composed of books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots and a museum for the preserving of relics and mementoes illustrative of Huguenot life, manners, and customs.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history, genealogy and collateral subjects.

*Membership*—The membership of the society shall be as follows:

Descendants of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Representatives of French families, whose profession of the Protestant faith antedates the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Persons and writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special object of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

*Dues*—The annual dues are \$2.00 per annum. The initiation fee is \$5.00. Life membership \$50.00.

*Insignia*—The insignia of the society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign between the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the Great War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their order, and many a French soldier fastened one of these little silver crosses to his cap, as he left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origin and their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandmothers loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, that this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its lace, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of their confirmation and first holy communion, or at anniversaries of birth, marriage, and at Christmas or on New Year.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called the Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685).



It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the "Eight Beatitudes," the fleur-de-lis, "Mother Country of France," and the suspended dove, the "Church Under the Cross."

This particular design (the Languedoc Cross) was discovered by Rev. Andrew Mailhet in the province of Languedoc and dates from the eighteenth century. The ribbon is white, edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis) and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is made in gold and generally worn by ladies as a lavalliere.

*Officers for 1929-30*—President, Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Gwynedd Valley. Vice-presidents, Craig Wright Muckle, Haverford; W. A. H. Reider, Reading; Mrs. Louise Pershing Carter, Pottsville. Chaplains, Rev. Abner DeChant, D. D., Hanover; Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D. D., Philadelphia. Executive Committee, Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D. D., Chairman, 1054 Tilghman Street, Allentown; Mrs. R. S. Birch, Secretary, 318 Windsor Street, Reading; Colonel Joseph H. Zerbey, Jr., Treasurer, 1800 Mahantonga Street, Pottsville; Mrs. John L. Fryburg, Registrar, 28 Burd Avenue, Millbourne, Philadelphia; Miss Irene B. Martin, Allentown; Mrs. Otto Walther Kulling, Meadowbrook; Miss Marie R. Yost, Norristown; Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Miss Florence Dibert, Johnstown. Ex-presidents, Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D. D., Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt. D., Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Bishop James H. Darlington, D. D., Dr. George Fales Baker, Mrs. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D. D.







Mrs. Albert J. Olson.

## Sinclair

Many years of interesting study into the various branches of her family have provided Mrs. Albert F. (Althea Luella Sinclair) Olson with records, carrying back into the Colonial period of America and still further back into the preceding English history as well as into the more remote period, where she has discovered alliance with other noted English families as well as relationship and heritage of Royal blood.

The Sinclair line, itself, which is the first herewith recorded, and which is the direct lineage of Mrs. Olson, carries back, according to these records, into the misty period of the Norman invasion, even to the year 888. Throughout succeeding generations intermarriages carry back to Alfred the Great, Robert Bruce, the ancient Irish Kings and, to other existing lines and times. The same comprehensive ancestry is true of various other intermarrying lines on this later Sinclair lineage in America, namely the Dudley. On Mrs. Olson's maternal side, the Gotshall line, while in its own direct line, can naturally be traced to the early Colonial days, yet it, too, shows, in its intermarrying families, for instance the Warren, Winslow, Gage, Holt, Peabody, Alden, and Kimball, this proud heritage which carries back through the years to the days of Charlemagne, of early Scottish and Saxon history. While it is with great pride that the following Colonial lineage is traced, it is also with due reverence for the generations that preceded it, that the following lineages are recorded.

(I) JOHN SINCLAIR, American progenitor of this family, was born in Lybster, Rhea, Scotland, in 1630, the son of Henry Sinclair, of Lybster and Cathness, and Janet (Sutherland) Sinclair, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, will dated January 27, 1699-1700, probated September 14, 1700. He came to America in 1656, and was one of the founders of Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as 1658. January 6, 1659, he purchased land and is mentioned in the deed as of Exeter. The knowledge of his traits of character, the varying qualities of his mind have passed into oblivion. That he took an interest in municipal and State affairs is plainly evident. He was not untrue to the splendid and sturdy blood which flowed in his veins, and which he had inherited from a brave and noble ancestry.

John Sinclair married (first) Mary. He married (second) Deborah, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Children of the second marriage:

1. James, born July 27, 1660, died July 23, 1731; married Mary Scammon, daughter of Richard and Prudence (Waldron) Scammon.
2. Mary, born June 27, 1663; married a Mr. Wheeler.
3. Sarah, born September 15, 1664; married a Mr. Jones.
4. Maria, born in 1666; married a Mr. Beddell.
5. John, Jr., of whom further.

(II) JOHN SINCLAIR, JR. (Sinkler being an early spelling of this family line), son of John and Deborah Sinclair, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1668,



and died in 1731. His will was admitted to Probate Court November 16, 1731, and the inventory of his estate was taken February 16, 1732. John Sinclair, Jr., was executor of his father's will. February 20, 1689-90, with his father and brother James, he signed the petition asking protection against the common enemy. He was constable of Exeter, June 5, 1711-12, served as a juror February 14, 1715-16, and of the court which was in session August 27, 1717, and was a member of the grand jury February 9, 1719-20.

John Sinclair, Jr., married Elizabeth Bean, born in Exeter, New Hampshire, September 24, 1678, daughter of John Bean, Sr., of Exeter. She survived her husband. Children:

1. John, born June 20, 1708, died before September 28, 1747.
2. Samuel, of whom further.
3. Abigail, born in 1710.
4. Margaret, born in 1712.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1713.

(III) SAMUEL SINCLAIR (Sinkler), son of John Sinclair, Jr. and Elizabeth (Bean) Sinclair, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1709, and died in South Newmarket, New Hampshire, after February 27, 1758. He was one of the original proprietors of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, May 20, 1727, and was a private soldier in Captain John Light's Company, Colonel Moore's Regiment, November 20, 1745. On March 3, 1747-48, he deeded ten acres to "Edward Sinkler, being in ye parish of Newmarket in the Town of Exeter." This was acknowledged by Edward, February 27, 1758, and is the last found of Samuel Sinclair on the records of Newmarket.

Samuel Sinclair married Sarah Mattoon, daughter of Richard and Jane (Hilton) Mattoon. Her mother, Jane (Hilton) Mattoon, was the daughter of Edward and Anne (Dudley) Hilton. (Dudley V.) Children of Samuel and Sarah (Mattoon) Sinclair:

1. Edward, of whom further.
2. Richard, born before December 3, 1731, died July 27, 1813; married, in 1752-53, Polly Cilley.
3. Ebenezer, born about 1732-33, was in the Revolutionary War and was killed in the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777; married Mary Blunt of Chester, New Hampshire.

(IV) EDWARD SINCLAIR, son of Samuel and Sarah (Mattoon) Sinclair, was born in New Hampshire, probably March 3, 1726. On March 3, 1747-48, he received a deed of land from his father and was at that time of the parish of Newmarket. He was there in 1755, when he signed a petition for a bridge at Newfields. In 1775 he was living in Gilmanton and was one of the twelve men who volunteered to fight against the enemy. He enlisted May 8, 1775, in Captain Aaron Kinsman's Company, Colonel John Stark's Regiment, and served until August 1, 1775. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Edward Sinclair married, February 2, 1750, Martha Shaw, born in 1728, daughter of John Shaw. Children:

1. William, born in 1752; married, in October, 1789, Polly Carleton, of Bradford, Massachusetts.
2. George, of whom further.

(V) GEORGE SINCLAIR, son of Edward and Martha (Shaw) Sinclair, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in 1754, and died in Hanover, Ohio, July 3, 1845. He was a sailor and soldier in the Revolutionary War for a period of six years, enlisting at Philadelphia, September 18, 1777, as a seaman of the frigate "Washington." The vessel burned and he then became a steward on the ship "Repulse." That vessel was also burned and he enlisted, May, 1778, at Mt. Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey. He served in the battles of Monmouth and Springfield, New Jersey, and was present at the capture of Lord Cornwallis and the British Army, October 19, 1781.

George Sinclair married, in 1775, Elizabeth Miller, in Philadelphia, born in Massachusetts, in 1754-56. Children:

1. Alexander, born in 1776, lived in Virginia.
2. William, born in 1778; married, February 22, 1799, Mary Hutcheson.
3. David, of whom further.
4. Benjamin, born in 1783.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1785.
6. Jane, born in 1789.

(VI) DAVID SINCLAIR, son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Sinclair, was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1780, and died at Hanover, Ohio, in 1859. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

David Sinclair married, June 9, 1813, Lucy Burton, who was born August 3, 1784, and died at Hanover, Ohio, in 1864, daughter of Colonel Thomas Burton, of Richmond, Virginia, and his wife Lucy (Bradley) Burton, of Charles City, Virginia, daughter of John and Lucy (Hardyman) Bradley. John Bradley was a direct descendant of Rev. Thomas Bradley, Oxford College, chaplain to King Charles I, and his wife, Frances, daughter of John, Lord Saville, of Pontefract, and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Carey. Lucy Hardyman was descended from Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Eppes, of Virginia. Children:

1. Alexander.
2. Burton.
3. Hayden, married Beulah Lyons.
4. Matilda, married Joseph Shaw, of Massachusetts.
5. Ruth, married Johnson Crawford.
6. Levi Miller, of whom further.
7. David, married Charlotte.
8. Jesse, killed while riding horseback, aged nineteen or twenty.
9. William, was drowned soon after the death of Jesse.

(VII) LEVI MILLER SINCLAIR, son of David and Lucy (Burton) Sinclair, was born in Hanover, Ohio, March 3, 1819, and died at East Carondelet, St. Clair County, Illinois, August 26, 1876. He was reared and educated in Columbiana County, Ohio, removing then to Belmont County, Ohio, to continue his millwright and carpenter work. At the outbreak of the Civil War he became a member of Company E, 77th Ohio Infantry, and was discharged August 14, 1862, at Memphis, Tennessee, by reason of a saber wound received on the right side of his head in the battle of Shiloh. In 1866 he brought his family West, to St. Clair County,

Illinois, and located near Belleville, following his old trade of carpenter. Later he went into Marion County, where he farmed, and two years later he settled in East Carondelet, where he spent the rest of his days.

Levi Miller Sinclair married, November 24, 1842, Elizabeth Myers, born in Austintown, Ohio, February 25, 1822, died December 18, 1898, descended from a prominent family of that name of Pennsylvania, connected with the Rittenhouse family of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Lucy Anne, born April 19, 1844, died unmarried February 17, 1911.
2. Johnson Crawford, born September 7, 1847, died in 1929; married, in 1871, Emma Schweickhardt.
3. Almon Burton, born November 17, 1850; married, May 2, 1875, Frances Ditch.
4. Austin Myers, of whom further.
5. Orville Glen, born October 17, 1855, died in October, 1915, at Los Angeles, California; married (first), in 1878, Grace Slate, daughter of Judge Slate; (second), December 5, 1883, Ada Cowan of Carlisle, Illinois.
6. Roscoe, born October 7, 1858, died at Los Angeles, California, in 1897; married, in 1883, Ruby Lockwood of Carlyle, Illinois.

(VIII) AUSTIN MYERS SINCLAIR, son of Levi Miller and Elizabeth (Myers) Sinclair, was born August 8, 1853, and died February 28, 1930. He was a contractor and builder.

He married, November 10, 1878, Mary Esther Gotshall, born March 7, 1860, died March 19, 1933. (Gotshall VII.) Children:

1. Althea Luella, of whom further.
2. Edith May, born December 22, 1881, died May 13, 1916; married, June 30, 1903, Erman Pugh (son of Peter Pugh, descendant of Hugh and David Pugh (Welshmen), of Pughtown, Pennsylvania, and his wife Sarah (Scott) Pugh, of Pennsylvania). She had Lloyd E. A. Pugh, born July 3, 1905, and Gordon Scott Pugh, born June 11, 1907.
3. Ruby Elizabeth, born January 23, 1884, died January 25, 1884.
4. Lucy (Lucile) Olive, born July 7, 1886; married, June 28, 1911, George Marc Colgate, born October 17, 1885, died August 20, 1924; had Virginia Althea Colgate, born September 20, 1912.
5. Frances Grace, born in Waterloo, Illinois, August 14, 1889, died in St. Louis, June 14, 1895.
6. Kenneth Austin, born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 19, 1897; was in ambulance service for twenty-one months in Italy during the World War; married, January 6, 1925, Alma Pujol, of New Orleans, Louisiana.
7. Benita Gertrude, born March 8, 1901; married (first), September 30, 1922, Harry E. Herbert, of Buffalo, New York; (second), September 8, 1931, James Robert Boyd of Jacksonville, Florida.
8. Mildred Clare, born January 20, 1904; married, July 3, 1923, Harry J. Zeller, of St. Louis, Missouri; they had Kenneth H., born January 26, 1925.

(IX) ALTHEA LUELLE SINCLAIR, daughter of Austin Myers and Mary Esther (Gotshall) Sinclair, was born at East Carondelet, Illinois, October 14, 1879. She married, May 3, 1905, at the Fountain Park Congregational Church, St. Louis, Missouri, Albert Frank Olson, born November 21, 1875, in Racine, Wisconsin, son of Frank and Josephine (Anderson) Olson. Mr. Olson's father was engaged in the tailoring business at Racine, Wisconsin, for thirty-seven years, and later was a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Olson was graduated from a high school course and studied two years at the former French Commercial Institute, St. Louis, Missouri. She operates the



Physicians Exchange in Baltimore, Maryland, which consists of a unique business service to physicians, hospitals, etc., relieving them of routine details, and covers a twenty-four-hour day.

For a long time actively and prominently identified with numerous patriotic societies of the United States, Mrs. Olson has held the following offices: National Registrar of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; National Councilor of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, serving her second three-year term; State Recording Secretary of the Maryland Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; State Vice-President and President of the Maryland Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots; served as chairman of seating for the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Continental Congresses of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Constitution Hall, Washington, District of Columbia, and appointed to serve through the 43d and 44th, over 4,000 delegates, alternates, and guests attending; first and only chairman since Constitution Hall has been built; National Librarian of the United States Daughters of 1812; National Publicity Chairman of the United States Daughters of 1812; State Registrar of the District of Columbia Society of the United States Daughters of 1812; State Chairman of the Patriotic Education of the Maryland State Society of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Chairman of Patriotic Education, Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Deputy Governor General and Recording Secretary General of the Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims; State Registrar of the Maryland Society of Daughters of American Colonists; having served also on the membership committee of the District of Columbia Society of Mayflower Descendants. She accepted and executed the tedious task of compiling volumes XIX, XX and XXI of the lineage books of the Founders and Patriots of America, as well as revising for reprint volumes III, VI and XI. At the time of writing Mrs. Olson is engaged in making a complete index of all the volumes of the society. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Huguenot Society, the Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts, the Society of Genealogists of London (England), the Maryland Historical Society, the Magna Charta Dames, the Order of the Crown, the Knights of the Garter, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and the Dames of the Loyal Legion. She was chairman of legislation, Housewives League, St. Paul, and district chairman of the Civic League. Mrs. Olson was an active member of the Sunshine Society and the Woman's Literary Club, and district chairman of special committees appointed by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, 1916 to 1920. During the World War she taught Red Cross classes, was assistant supervisor of the Daughters of the American Revolution in St. Paul during the day, and at night taught a class at Masonic Temple. She is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star (Masonic), and her religious fellowship is with the Roland Park Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, Maryland, in which city she has her residence.

(Records of Mrs. Olson as found in: "History of Roslyn Chapel." Anderson: "Scottish Nation," Vol. I, pp. 5-82. "Earls of Caithness." John Henderson: "Notes on Caithness Family History." James T. Calder: "History of Caithness." "Playfair British Family Antiquity," Vol. III, pp. 560-67. Douglas: "Baroncy of Scotland." L. A. Morrison: "Sinclair Genealogy," pp. 17-75, 346. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, p. 267; Vol.



XXXI, p. 314. "New England Genealogies." "Massachusetts Archives," Vol. XXXV. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." United States Pension, Revolutionary War, S40438; War of 1812; 1861 Rebellion. "New Hampshire State Papers," Vol. XIV, p. 67. "History of Exeter, New Hampshire." "History of Dover, New Hampshire." "Pennsylvania Archives," 3rd Series, Vol. X, pp. 161-62; Vol. XIX, pp. 626-783. December, 1927, Issue of the "National Genealogical Magazine," containing family Bible records from 1726 to L. S. OLSON. "American Ancestry," Vol. X. Dearborn G. Bean: "Bean Family," p. 157. "Bangor, Maine, Historical Society Magazine," March 1, 1885, p. 164. "Granite Monthly." "Portrait and Biographical Record of St. Clair County, Illinois," pp. 168-70.)

(The Dudley Line).

(I) THOMAS DUDLEY, immigrant ancestor, was born in Northampton, England, in 1576, the only son of Captain Roger Dudley, a warrior slain in battle, and a direct descendant of the Barons of Dudley, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 31, 1653. Of his mother, little is known, except that she was a relative of Sir Augustine Nicholls, of Faxton, Knight, one of his Majesty's Justices of his Court of Common Pleas and Keeper of the Great Seal to Prince Charles. Thomas Dudley studied law, was educated in a Latin School and afterwards, improving himself by self culture, he became "as good a reader of Latin as the best clerk in the county." For several years he was a page in the family of the Earl of Northampton, and later became a clerk to his kinsman, Judge Nicholls, under whose instruction he acquired much skill in the law. At the age of twenty he was given a captain's commission by Queen Elizabeth, and he led a large company of the Northampton gallants over to the siege of Amiens, in Picardy. He was for many years steward to Theophilus, fourth Earl of Lincoln, and managed the vast estates of that Earldom with great success. He became a zealous Puritan and toward the close of King James' reign he retired to a more private life at Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, but he was soon recalled by the Earl, who felt he needed Mr. Dudley's advice and assistance. He remained with the Earl until 1630, when he emigrated to America. Before leaving England, however, he was chosen an assistant and deputy governor of the Massachusetts Company, John Winthrop being governor. He came to New England on the ship "Arbella," with John Winthrop and others who played an important part in the history of the Colony. In 1634, 1640, 1645 and 1650 he was elected governor. In 1644 he was commander-in-chief of the military forces of the Colony with the title of major general. When not governor, he was deputy governor or assistant, so that he came to be looked up to as a chief pillar of the new Commonwealth. He was one of a committee of twelve men to consider establishing a college at Newtown and as governor in 1650 signed the charter of Harvard University. The old parchment with his signature is still in Cambridge. In 1639 he purchased a home in Roxbury, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The wife of Thomas Dudley, whom he married in England, died in America in 1643. He had by her, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) REV. SAMUEL DUDLEY, son of Thomas Dudley, was born at Cannon's Abbey, Northamptonshire, England, about 1606 (dates vary), and died at Exeter, New Hampshire, March 20, 1683, aged seventy-seven years. He was educated for the ministry. He came to America on the ship "Arbella" with his father, and

resided at Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1631. In 1644 he was a representative for Salisbury, Massachusetts. He moved to New Hampshire and lived for a time in Hampton, but later was called to Exeter as its minister.

Rev. Samuel Dudley was married three times. His first wife, whom he married in 1632 or 1633, was Mary Winthrop, born in 1610-11, daughter of Governor John Winthrop, and his wife, Mary (Forth) Winthrop. They had:

1. Thomas, born March 9, 1634, died unmarried, November 7, 1655.
2. John, baptized June 28, 1635.
3. Samuel, born August 2, 1639, died in April, 1643.
4. Anne, of whom further.
5. Theophilus, born in October, 1644.
6. Mary, born April 21, 1646, died October 28, 1646.
7. Byley, born September 27, 1647.
8. Mary, born January 6, 1649.

(III) ANNE DUDLEY, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Winthrop) Dudley, was born October 16, 1641.

She married Edward Hilton, born in 1626, died April 28, 1699, a very prominent citizen of Exeter, New Hampshire, and son of Edward Hilton. They had, among other children, Jane, of whom further.

(IV) JANE HILTON, daughter of Edward and Anne (Dudley) Hilton, married Richard Mattoon, who died in 1749, son of Hubertus Mattoon. Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.

(V) SARAH MATTOON, daughter of Richard and Jane (Hilton) Mattoon, married Samuel Sinclair. (Sinclair III.)

(Records of Mrs. Olson as found in: "Dudley Family History." James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." Bell: "History of Exeter, New Hampshire." "Town Papers of New Hampshire." Noyes: "Gilman Ancestry." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. I, pp. 71-72; Vol. V, p. 295; Vol. X, pp. 133-42. "New England Genealogy." Moore: "Lives of the Governors." December, 1927, Issue of "National Genealogical Society Magazine." "Ancestral Records and Portraits by Colonial Dames, No. 1 of Maryland" (The Grafton Press), Vol. I, p. 27.)

(The Gotshall Line).

(I) JACOB GOTSHALL, a Netherlander, was born about 1677, and died in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1763. He came from a village called Gog in the land of Cleves. He was a minister and educator. He had three sons, among them being John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN GOTSHALL, son of Jacob Gotshall, was born about 1700, and died in 1759.

He married, in 1720, Catherine, born in January, 1702. They were the parents of Peter, of whom further.

(III) PETER GOTSHALL, son of John and Catherine Gotshall, was born in 1722, and died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1788.

He married, November 5, 1749, Catherine Mohr, born in 1727, died March 6, 1780, daughter of John Mohr (Moore). They had Michael, of whom further.

(IV) MICHAEL GOTSHALL, son of Peter and Catherine (Mohr) Gotshall, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1758, and died in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1817. He left a will, dated April 2, 1816, and proved January 21, 1818:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Michael Gotshall, of the town of Northd., the County of Northd., in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being sick and weak in body but of sound mind, memory and understanding (Blessed be God for the same), and considering the uncertainty of this transitory life do make this, my last will and testament, in manner and form following, to wit: Principally and first of all, I commend my immortal soul unto the hands of God who gave it and my body to the earth to be buried in a decent and Christianlike manner, at the discretion of my Executor hereinafter mentioned, and as to such worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life, I give and dispose of in the following manner, to wit, First it is my will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as it can conveniently be done after my decease. Second, I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Catherine Gotshall all my personal property, together with all rents and profits that may arise from my real estate during her natural life, and after the decease of my beloved wife, I order and direct my Executors to dispose of all my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be, and the money arising from the sale of my said estate to be equally divided between my eight children, viz: John Gotshall, George Gotshall, Michael Gotshall, Daniel Gotshall, David Gotshall, Elizabeth Frick, wife of John Frick, Mary Dentler, wife of Jacob Dentler, Jr., Lydia Drake, wife of Joseph Drake, share and share alike. The share of the said Lydia Drake to be placed in the hands of some suitable person to be appointed by my Executor in such a way and manner that she shall receive the interest only arising from the same during her natural life and after her decease the said share to be equally divided between the children of my said daughter Lydia Drake, share and share alike. Third, and should it come to pass that either of my above named children should die before they come of age and before they receive the share of my said estate, it is my will that the said share be equally divided between the survivors of my said children, share and share alike. Fourthly, and should it so come to pass that either of my said children should die, having children before receiving the share of my said estate, it is my will that the said share shall be equally divided between the children of my said deceased child. And lastly, I nominate, constitute and appoint John Frick and Jacob Dentler, both of the County of Northumberland and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be the executors of this my will, hereby revoking all other wills, legacies and bequeaths by me heretofore made and declaring this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this second day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and Sixteen.

MICHAEL GOTSHALL (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Michael Gotshall to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses, in the presence of Testa.

HEATH MORLEY

JAMES MARTIN

ROBERT MCCAY

Northd. County: SS.

Be it remembered that on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen before me, John L. Finney, Register for said County, personally came Heath Morley, Robert McCay, two of the subscribing witnesses to the within will, who being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that they were personally present and did see Michael Gotshall the testator sign, seal, publish and declare the within as for his last will and testament, and that at the time of so doing he, the testator, was of sound mind, and disposing memory as deponents believe, that they witnessed the same at the request of testator and in the presence of each and that the names Heath Morley, Robert McCay subscribed thereto as witnesses are of deponents' hand writing, and further say not.

HEATH MORLEY,  
ROBERT MCCAY.

Be it remembered, that on the 21st day of January, 1818, before me J. L. Finney, Register for said County was proved and approved the last will and testament of Michael Gotshall, late of the town of Northd. deceased, and of which preceding is a true copy and that Letters Testamentary in due and common form of law were granted unto John Frick and Jacob Dentler, Jr., executors therein named. Witness my hand.

JOHN L. FINNEY, Register.



Michael Gotshall, Revolutionary soldier, married, November 13, 1781, Catherine Matter, daughter of George Matter, Revolutionary soldier, and granddaughter of Jacob Matter, Revolutionary soldier, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of:

1. John.
2. George.
3. Michael.
4. Daniel, of whom further.
5. David.
6. Elizabeth, married John Frick.
7. Mary, married Jacob Dentler, Jr.
8. Lydia, married Joseph Drake.

(V) DANIEL GOTSHALL, son of Michael and Catherine (Matter) Gotshall, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1804, and died June 17, 1862. He was a captain of Ohio cavalry in the Civil War.

He married, January 8, 1828, Candace Crouse (or Krause). They were the parents of John Frick, of whom further.

(VI) JOHN FRICK GOTSHALL, son of Daniel and Candace (Crouse or Krause) Gotshall, was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1832, and died in Portland, Oregon, October 27, 1897. He was a publisher and for many years editor of the Waterloo "Advocate," Waterloo, Illinois.

He married (first), May 2, 1852, Maria L. Gordon. (Gordon II, child 7.) He married (second), December 25, 1856, Laura Althea Gordon. (Gordon III.) They had Mary Esther, of whom further.

(VII) MARY ESTHER GOTSHALL, daughter of John Frick and Laura Althea (Gordon) Gotshall, was born March 7, 1860, and died March 19, 1933. She married, November 10, 1878, Austin Myers Sinclair. (Sinclair VIII.)

(Records of Mrs. Olson as found in: Ellis and Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," p. 874. "Trinity Lutheran Church Records, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania." "United States Census, Pennsylvania," 1790. Grubb: "History of the Gotshall Family." "Pennsylvania Archives," 5th Series, Vol. VII, pp. 434-35; 6th Series, Vol. IX, p. 825. Pennsylvania German Society: "Proceedings," Vol. IV and Vol. VI. December, 1927, Issue of "National Genealogical Society Magazine.")

(The Gordon Line).

(I) THOMAS GORDON, soldier in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, a descendant of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonston, Scotland, and the Earls of Huntley, moved, prior to 1785, from York County, Pennsylvania, to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where his five eldest children were born. In 1799 he emigrated to the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, and in 1801 settled in Poland Township, Mahoning County, on or near the road leading to Youngstown, Ohio. His brother John moved to Ohio at the same time he did.

Thomas Gordon married Isabelle, and they had:

1. John.
2. Mary.
3. Jean or Jane, married J. Bigelow.



4. James, died in Iowa.
5. Robert, of whom further.
6. Susan, died in St. Charles, Missouri; married a Mr. Foster.
7. Rachael, married a Mr. Hines.
8. Irwin, died in Lordstown, Ohio.

(II) ROBERT GORDON, son of Thomas and Isabelle Gordon, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1796, and died in Warren, Ohio, February 12, 1872, in his seventy-sixth year.

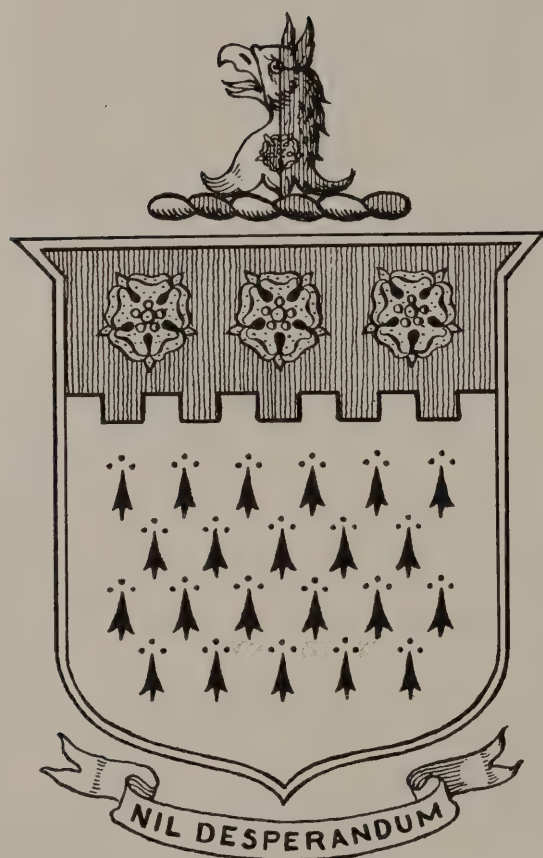
He married, December 10, 1818, Susanna Bacon Winslow, born in Naples, Ontario County, New York, May 26, 1800, died in Warren, Ohio, September 11, 1849, daughter of Seth and Sarah (Farnham) Winslow. Seth Winslow, born at Freetown, Massachusetts, March 9, 1760, died January 4, 1810, the son of Joseph and Rhoda (Church) Winslow, and grandson of Lieutenant Josiah and Sarah (Hayward) Winslow. He married, June 10, 1787, Sarah Farnham, born August 9, 1767, died May 10, 1853, daughter of Ephraim and Judith (Hall) Farnham (Farnum). Children of Robert and Susanna Bacon (Winslow) Gordon:

1. Thomas Winslow, M. D., born in Warren, Ohio, September 23, 1819, died April 21, 1900; married (first), November 14, 1836, Minerva E. Scoville, who died in 1869; (second), in November, 1872, L. N. Dugan, daughter of Joseph Dugan, of Brown County, Ohio.
2. Isabella M., born in Warren, Ohio, August 21, 1821; married, October 10, 1842, John Wheatley.
3. Anan, born in Warren, Ohio, February 12, 1823; married, February 15, 1849, Ruanna Bell.
4. Susanna M., born in Bazetta, Ohio, December 9, 1824, died December 10, 1824.
5. Mark W., born in Bazetta, Ohio, December 2, 1825, died December 9, 1825.
6. Robert Porter, born in Bazetta, Ohio, October 9, 1827; married, March 19, 1848, Elsie Finn.
7. Maria L., born in Warren, Ohio, April 1, 1829, died in Keokuk, Iowa, March 27, 1856; married, as his first wife, May 2, 1852, John Frick Gotshall. (Gotshall VI).
8. George W., born in Howland, Ohio, September 25, 1830; married, September 30, 1852, Sabina Tweed.
9. Laura Althea, of whom further.
10. William W., born in Howland, Ohio, May 27, 1836, murdered by a bandit while on his way to the station at Trenton, Missouri, after a visit to his brother, September 14, 1878; married, in October, 1857, Catharine Gass.
11. Joshua J., born in Howland, Ohio, September 24, 1837, died the same day.
12. Esther C., born in Howland, Ohio, January 24, 1839; married (first), September 17, 1872, Irwin H. Spellman; second a Mr. Nichols.
13. Warren H., born in Warren, Ohio, December 31, 1840, died February 14, 1841.
14. Susanna E., born in Warren, Ohio, June 17, 1842, died March 16, 1882.
15. Frank W., born in Warren, Ohio, June 9, 1843, died June 17, 1843.
16. Samuel Quimby, born in Warren, Ohio, September 20, 1844; married Amanda Ruth Baird.

(III) LAURA ALTHEA GORDON, daughter of Robert and Susanna Bacon (Winslow) Gordon, was born in Howland, Ohio, February 28, 1835, and died in Keokuk, Iowa, December 19, 1860. She married, as his second wife, John Frick Gotshall. (Gotshall VI.)

(Records of Mrs. Olson taken from the old original Gordon Bible.





Grubb

## Grubb

Of a family long seated in Pennsylvania was descended Edward Burd Grubb, prominent in the iron industry. In 1841 he owned a residence on the banks of the Delaware in the city of Burlington, New Jersey, and it was at this estate that his daughter, Mrs. Euphemia P. (Grubb) de Cerkez, and his granddaughter, Miss Florence E. de Cerkez, are residing (1922). His son, Frank Grubb traced his descent from:

(I) HENRY GRUBBE, ESQ. (so written in Henry's will) was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, England, in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571). He died in 1600. His second son was Thomas (1), of whom further.

(II) THOMAS (1) GRUBB, ESQ. son of Henry Grubb, was of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, England, where he died in 1640. He had two children: Thomas (2), of whom further.

(III) THOMAS (2) GRUBB, M. A., second son of Thomas (1) Grubb, was born at Potterne, in 1581. He graduated from Oxford University and became rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire. His second son was John (1), of whom further.

(IV) JOHN (1) GRUBB, ESQ., son of Thomas (2) Grubb, M. A., was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1610, and died at Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1687. He was a Royalist and an adherent of King Charles I. He married Helen (Vivian) Grubb, daughter of a Cornish family. They were the parents of John (2) Grubb, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1231.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN (2) GRUBB, progenitor of this family in America, was the son of John (1) and Helen (Vivian) Grubb. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1652, died at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, in March, 1708, and was buried there in St. Martin's Churchyard. With William Penn, Richard Buffington and others, he signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date of March 3, 1676. (See "History of the Grubb Family of Pennsylvania," by Ignatius C. Grubb, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Wilmington, Delaware.) In 1677, at the age of twenty-five, John (2) Grubb came to America. He sailed from London in the ship "Kent," arriving at Burlington, New Jersey, after a long voyage. During his thirty years of rugged and arduous pioneer life on the Delaware, he proved himself to be a man of enterprising, vigorous and practical qualities, and of practical business ability. He was prominent and influential in his section and successful in his career as legislator, magistrate, farmer and landowner.



GRUBB

*Arms*—Ermine on a chief embattled gules three roses or.

*Crest*—A griffin's head erased per pale argent and gules charged with a rose counterchanged. (Burke: "General Armory.")

*Motto*—*Nil desperandum.*

(Used by the family.)

## Grubb

Of a family long seated in Pennsylvania was descended Edward Burd Grubb, prominent in the iron industry. In 1841 he took up his residence on the banks of the Delaware in the city of Burlington, New Jersey, and it is on this estate that his daughter, Mrs. Euphemia P. (Grubb) de Cerkez, and his granddaughter, Miss Florence E. de Cerkez, are residing (1933). Edward Burd Grubb traced his descent from:

(I) HENRY GRUBBE, ESQ. (so written at that date), who was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, England, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571). He died in 1581. His eldest son was Thomas (1), of whom further.

(II) THOMAS (1) GRUBB, ESQ., son of Henry Grubbe, was of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, England, where he died February 2, 1617. Among his children was Thomas (2), of whom further.

(III) THOMAS (2) GRUBB, M. A., second son of Thomas (1) Grubb, was born at Potterne, in 1581. He graduated from Oxford University, and became rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire. His second son was John (1), of whom further.

(IV) JOHN (1) GRUBB, ESQ., son of Thomas (2) Grubb, M. A., was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1610, and died at Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, in 1667. He was a Royalist and an adherent to the Church of England during the Civil War. After the execution of Charles I, he settled in Cornwall, where he married Helen Vivian, of a Cornwall family. They were the parents of John (2), of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1231.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN (2) GRUBB, progenitor of this family in America, was the son of John (1) and Helen (Vivian) Grubb. He was born in Cornwall, England, in 1652, died at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, in March, 1708, and was buried there in St. Martin's Churchyard. With William Penn, Richard Buffington and others, he signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date of March 3, 1676. (See "History of the Grubb Family of Pennsylvania," by Ignatius C. Grubb, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Wilmington, Delaware.) In 1677, at the age of twenty-five, John (2) Grubb came to America. He sailed from London in the ship "Kent," arriving at Burlington, West Jersey, after a long voyage. During his thirty years of rugged and arduous pioneer life on the Delaware, he proved himself to be a man of enterprising, vigorous and sterling qualities, and of practical business ability. He was prominent and influential in his section and successful in his career as legislator, magistrate, farmer and leather

manufacturer. He not only cleared and cultivated the various tracts of land he owned, but in practical recognition of the needs of pioneer people, he erected a tannery near Grubb's Landing, and was one of the earliest manufacturers of leather in Penn's new Province. He also, conformably to the provisions of Penn's very practical law and the custom of the most prominent settlers, had each of his sons taught a practical trade, in order that they might be prepared for every contingency incident to those early times.

In November, 1679, a tract of three hundred and forty acres of land on Chester Creek, near Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, was conveyed to him and Richard Buffington. He and this Richard Bovington or Buffington, with whom he was closely associated, were defendants in a suit brought to the Court at New Castle, Delaware, in 1680, by Robert Wade, in reference to their tenancy or purchase of land belonging to Wade and other matters in dispute. On September 19, 1682, "Stockdale's Plantation" of eight hundred acres in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, was surveyed to John Grubb, though a portion of it was in dispute between him and the Proprietary Government for a number of years, as shown by the correspondence of James Logan, Secretary of the Proprietors. It was located on Naaman's Creek and the Delaware River, and came to be known as Grubb's Manor Lands. On March 9, 1691, there was surveyed to him by virtue of a warrant dated April 26, 1684, four and a half acres for a tan yard, on which he erected a tannery. At the Court at Chester, January 6, 1684, he made a deposition in reference to a matter then pending, and is mentioned as "about thirty-two years of age." He was commissioned a justice of New Castle County, May 2, 1693, and was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, in 1692, 1698, and 1700. On June 3, 1698, Alice Gilpin or Galpin, widow of Thomas Gilpin, conveyed to him one hundred and eight acres of land near Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, and in 1707 John French, Sheriff, conveyed to him one hundred and seventy-five acres in Brandywine Hundred. In 1703-04 he purchased land at Marcus Hook, Chichester Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of making his will, in which he is named as of the county of Chester. He, like his ancestors, was a devout supporter of the Church of England.

John (2) Grubb married Frances Vane, of County Kent, England, who married (second) Richard Buffington, her first husband's friend and associate. She died in Bradford Township, Chester County, prior to 1721. Children of John (2) and Frances (Vane) Grubb:

1. Emanuel, born July 19, 1682, died August 9, 1767; married, in 1708, Ann Hedge Cock, born February 27, 1694, died January 24, 1772.
2. John, born in November, 1684, died March 15, 1758; married Rachel Buckley, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanderson) Buckley.
3. Charity, married Richard Beeson, son of Edward Beeson.
4. Phebe, married (first) Richard Buffington, son of Richard Buffington, her mother's second husband; (second), in 1752, Simon Hadley, of Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County.
5. Joseph, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County, died intestate in 1747; married, but his wife's name is not known.
6. Henry, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County; is not known to have married; devised his land to his nephew, Peter Grubb, of Lancaster County, "Ironmaster."

7. Samuel, died prior to May 17, 1760; joined the Concord Friends' Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1732; married, at that Meeting, July 26, 1745, Mary Bellerby, daughter of Isaac Bellerby, of New Castle County.
8. Nathaniel, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County, died in 1760; married, at Concord Friends' Meeting, December 23, 1725, Ann Moore, daughter of John and Margaret Moore, of Thornbury Township, Chester County.
9. Peter, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1230-33. T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 176-77. Family data.)

(II) PETER GRUBB, youngest son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, was born about 1700, and died June 4, 1754. After the second marriage of his mother, he removed with her and his stepfather to Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was assessed in East Caln Township in 1735, and this was his last appearance on the tax lists of Chester County, he having about that date removed to Lebanon Township, Lancaster County (now Lebanon County), where he began the mining and manufacture of iron, one of the pioneers in this field of activity. Between the years 1734 and 1745, by various conveyances, he became proprietor of several hundred acres comprising the since celebrated Cornwall ore hills of almost pure magnetic iron ore. Peter Grubb was the first to discover their value and begin their development. Here he built the famous Cornwall Furnace, doubtless named by him after the English mining country, where his father had been born, and the Hopewell Forge. During the Revolutionary War Peter Grubb cast cannon ammunition in the Cornwall Furnace for General Washington and, as a loyal adherent to the cause, accepted no remuneration.

Peter Grubb was admitted a member of Friends' Meeting January 3, 1731-32, and on the same day made his declaration of intention of marriage with Martha Wall, widow of James Wall, and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Bates, of Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was, however, taken with smallpox, and the marriage was delayed until he should sufficiently recover, and took place at Caln Meeting, April 12, 1732. Martha (Bates-Wall) Grubb died in 1740. Peter Grubb married (second), February 10, 1741-42, Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, widow of Thomas Marshall and daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, of Concord, Chester County. Children of first marriage:

1. Curtis, born in 1733, died January 22, 1789; married (first) at the Old Swedes' (Trinity) Church, Wilmington, Delaware, April 11, 1754, Ann Few, but the marriage was subsequently annulled; (second) name unknown; (third) Ann, who died in 1795.
2. Peter, Jr., of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1240-42. T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, p. 177. Family data.)

(III) COLONEL PETER GRUBB, JR., second son of Peter and Martha (Bates-Wall) Grubb, was born at Cornwall, Pennsylvania, September 2 or 8, 1740, losing his mother at birth. He died at Hopewell Forge, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1786. As his father died intestate, Peter Grubb inherited only one-third of his estate, for according to the intestate laws of that day, the eldest son received a double share of the father's estate. In 1772 Peter Grubb, Jr., located at Hopewell Forge, Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and engaged actively in the iron business in connection with his brother. He retained the one-third interest in the



Cornwall Furnace and ore beds and in Hopewell Forge, inherited from his father, and later purchased a large tract of land and erected Mount Hope Furnace and Forge.

From the very inception of the Revolutionary struggle, both he and his brother, Curtis, were foremost in the patriot cause, both being elected to the Committee of Safety of Lancaster County, December 15, 1774, Curtis from Lebanon, and Peter, Jr., from Warwick Township. Curtis was commissioned by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, June 15, 1775, colonel of Lancaster County Associators, and Peter, Jr., was selected as one of the deputies from Lancaster County to the Provincial Convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775. Peter Grubb, Jr., was elected captain of the Warwick Associators on their first organization and, when the militia was organized into battalions, he was commissioned colonel of the 8th Battalion, and with it took part in the Jersey campaign of 1776. The following order of General Ewing is found among the Revolutionary archives:

Directions to be Observed by Colonel Grubb.

If the Enemy should attack the Ports of Bergen Point this night, or tomorrow morning, and should be likely to force their way to Powles Hook, Colonel Grubb must immediately throw himself into that Fortress with his whole Battalion and assist the Garrison in defending it to the last extremity

August 20th, 1776.

JAMES EWING.  
Brigadier General.

Peter Grubb, Jr., was also a member of the Assembly from Lancaster County during the Revolutionary period.

Colonel Peter Grubb, Jr., married, November 28, 1771, at "Tinian," her father's estate in Lancaster County, Mary Shippen Burd, born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1753, died at Hopewell Forge, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1774, daughter of Colonel James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd. Children:

1. Allen Burd, M. D., born at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1772; studied medicine; removed to Tennessee where he practiced.
2. Henry Bates, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1242-43. Family data.)

(IV) HENRY BATES GRUBB, son of Colonel Peter Grubb, Jr., and Mary Shippen (Burd) Grubb, was born at Hopewell Forge, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1774, and like his father, lost his mother shortly after birth. He was brought up in the household of his maternal grandparents, Colonel James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, at "Tinian." On attaining his majority he assumed charge of the iron manufacturing interests inherited from his father, and made his home at Mount Hope Furnace, erected by his father in 1784. He also purchased, in 1802, Codorus Furnace and Forge, and early became one of the prominent iron-masters of Pennsylvania. He died in the mansion at Mount Hope, Lancaster County, March 9, 1823.

Henry Bates Grubb married (first), at Pine Grove, June 18, 1805, Ann Carson, daughter of John Carson, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. She died at Mount Hope, October 19, 1806, leaving a son by a former marriage, Henry Carson.

Henry Bates Grubb married (second), December 1, 1808-09, Harriet Amelia Buckley, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Brooke) Buckley. Child of first marriage:

1. Henry Carson, born September 20, 1806, died in Lancaster, June 6, 1873; in his youth he changed his name to Henry Grubb Carson.

Children of second marriage:

2. Bates Buckley, born November 19, 1809, died young.
3. Edward Burd, of whom further.
4. Charles Buckley, born February 12, 1813, died August 15, 1833, unmarried.
5. Clement Brooke, born at Mount Hope, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1815, died October 31, 1889; educated under the care of Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, at Flushing, Long Island; in 1833, in connection with his brother, Edward Burd, took over their father's business, operating the Mount Hope, Mount Vernon, Manada and Codorus furnaces; later he built the St. Charles, an anthracite furnace, in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and purchased and rebuilt the Henry Clay Furnace, at or near Columbia; was sole owner of the Chestnut Hill ore banks; married, February 27, 1841, Mary Brooke, born March 20, 1821, died February 23, 1899, eldest daughter of Charles and Jane (Barde) Brooke.
6. Mary Shippen, born October 12, 1816, died in 1900; married, September 2, 1845-46, George W. Parker.
7. Sarah Elizabeth, born November 19, 1818, died November 27, 1883-84; married, February 16, 1846, John G. Ogilvie, from New Castle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England, younger son of the Earl of Airlie.
8. Alfred Bates, born January 6, 1821, died February 2, 1885; became prominent in the iron industry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; married, March 25, 1856 or 1858, Ellen Farnum, daughter of Henry and Catherine (Potter) Farnum, of Philadelphia.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1243-44. T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 177-78. Family data.)

(V) EDWARD BURD GRUBB, son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, was born December 17, 1810, at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the house built by his father in 1800. It was then called Mount Hope Furnace and is now (1933) owned by Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, his niece. He was educated at York, Pennsylvania, and, his father dying when he was twelve years old, he was called at an early age to take the management of a large estate, which he did with great energy and ability. He, with his brother, Clement Brooke Grubb, built the Manada and Codorus furnaces and operated them and those at Mount Hope and Mount Vernon, together with two forges, successfully. In the year 1835 he visited Europe and spent some time in the iron districts of England. Returning to this country, he introduced and was the first to successfully use the heating of blast for iron furnaces. (See "History of Burlington County, New Jersey," by Major E. M. Woodward.) In 1841, a few years after his marriage, he removed to the city of Burlington, New Jersey. Shortly afterwards, on account of impairment of his health, he retired from active business.

While in Belgium, on account of his commanding presence and soldierly bearing, the King of the Belgians offered him the position of commander of the guards. He was a deep reader and thinker, and of a quiet, dignified and retiring disposition; a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; trustee of Burlington College, Burlington; and a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Union League, and the Athenaeum, Philadelphia.

During the Civil War he contributed liberally in money and in personal efforts to the raising and equipment of troops, and to providing for the wants of the families of those who had enlisted.

He died on the 27th day of August, 1867, at his residence on the Delaware, at Burlington, deeply regretted by all who knew him. A tablet to his memory in Hope Church, erected in 1848 by his mother, Harriet Amelia Grubb, on the estate, was presented by his son, Henry Bates Grubb.

On October 16, 1924, Miss Daisy Elizabeth Brooke Grubb, observed "with impressive ceremonies, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the little church." The order of the commemoration has been described by Mr. William Frederic Worner, in his book, "Old Lancaster Tales and Traditions" (Lancaster Historical Society). The Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg, was present. The Ven. William Dorwert, Archdeacon of Harrisburg, was the celebrant. The Rev. Azael Coates, Rector of Hope Church, said in his address on that occasion: "It is impossible to separate, even in thought, Hope Church from the family that founded and has supported it these seventy-five years."

Although Edward Burd Grubb left Mount Hope in 1841, to reside in Burlington, New Jersey, yet his memory is closely associated with the exquisite little chapel, which was the embodiment in stone of his devout mother's thought. When he presented the bell, in 1855, his sister (Mary Shippen (Grubb) Parker) wrote him from thence, on August 10th of that year:

Do try to come here to get some good mountain breezes. Today the air is really magnificent, cool and delightful, but I must now talk about the bell. We had a letter sent to Bishop Potter to know where the best bells are to be found, and he wrote that the best were made in Troy, New York. So I wrote to Mr. John Willard in that place, to whom Bishop P. advised us to apply; and first we got a carpenter to come and put up the cross, and find out how large a bell we might send for, and he said one weighing 75 pounds, and 18 inches in diameter. Mr. Willard got Mr. Menelly of Troy, who manufactures them, to send one which weighs 104 lbs., but the diameter is 18 inches, and the carpenter came yesterday, and this morning a fine melodious tone of bell pealed forth upon the air of these rocks and valleys, causing the very birds, I expect, to pause and listen in their flight. It has a fine sound, and was tried this morning. How I do wish you were here to suggest about the opening of the sides of the woodwork. . . .

An intimate and affectionate relationship existed between Edward B. Grubb and his sister Mary, who is remembered as a gentle and endearing old lady with old-fashioned ringlets and a smile half tender, half sprightly, that the portraits only faintly convey.

"The first service at Mount Hope, of which there is authentic record, was held Wednesday, June 3, 1818, at which time Bishop William White baptized Edward Burd Grubb, Charles Buckley Grubb (who died young), Clement Brooks Grubb, and Mary Shippen Grubb, four children of Henry Bates Grubb and Mrs. Harriet Amelia Buckley Grubb, in the historic old mansion in which we are now assembled," thus spoke Mr. Frederic Worner, Librarian of the Lancaster County Historical Society, on the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Hope Church, to which reference has been made.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. White [continued Mr. Worner] was the first Bishop consecrated for the American Church, at Lambeth Palace, England, February 4th, 1787. It was necessary to obtain the consent of the British Parliament before he could be elevated to the Episcopate.



In addition to his many duties as Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which, at that time included all the territory west of the Delaware River, he was also rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, where he is interred before the chancel rails. If I seem to place undue importance upon his visit to Mount Hope, it may be overlooked, when we consider that he lived in an age when travel by railroads was practically unknown, and travel was by stagecoach, or on horseback, over roads that bore little resemblance to the fine highways of today.

Edward B. Grubb was thus associated with the infancy of the Protestant Church in America. He was one of the first wardens of Hope Church and, when he removed to Burlington, New Jersey, he became one of the staunch supporters of the Church of Saint Mary there, whose records include some of the most honored names in our Colonial history.

In the guest chamber at his house, "Woodside," on the Delaware, there always hung the engraved portrait of Bishop White, and he would point to it and tell his little daughter, "He baptized me." This, his only daughter, Euphemia Parker, whom he loved most dearly, was the first child to be baptized by Bishop George W. Doane, in the new Church of St. Mary. It was consecrated by Bishop Doane, August 10, 1854, and she was christened there August 13, 1854.

"After the death of her husband, and during the minority of her children, Mrs. Harriet Grubb was mistress of the Mount Hope Estate, and manager of the charcoal furnace. After her children had assumed control of the property that had descended to them, Mrs. Grubb moved to her winter home in Philadelphia." (W. F. Worner.) She had sound advisers, as the guardians of her children, whose father had died intestate, were Jasper Yeates, and Edward Burd, son of Colonel James Burd, who died July 4, 1833.

Edward Burd, the son of Colonel James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, was born February 5, 1751. He studied law with his uncle, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, whose daughter, Elizabeth, he married on December 13, 1778. He was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on September 1, 1778, and held the office until his resignation on December 29, 1805. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution he was chosen major and was taken prisoner by the British in the disastrous battle of Long Island. He died in Philadelphia, July 4, 1833. ("The Burd Papers," edited by Lewis Burd Walker, 1899.)

Among the papers of Edward Burd Grubb is the stub of a check for fifty dollars, on the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, dated November 6, 1860, paid to Miss Mary Jane Peale, daughter of Reubens Peale, "for a copy by her of the portrait of Edward Burd, Sr." This copy is still at "Woodside," as well as the original portrait of Edward Burd Grubb himself by Sulley, a miniature copy of which, set in a bracelet of flexible gold, he placed on the arm of his bride, Euphemia Brown Parker, on their wedding day. The bracelet and the portrait, as well as his flute, an instrument on which he was proficient, are in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Euphemia Grubb de Cerkez. Another interesting stub in the same check book is that dated April 19, 1858, "To Edward Shippen, \$300—to pay the funeral expenses of my mother Harriet A. Grubb."

In 1835 Edward Grubb took a short vacation and spent several months in Europe. He sailed on the ship "Susquehanna," May 24, and wrote to his uncle, George Buckley, several letters while on the voyage and afterwards from England.



In one of these, from London, dated August 22, 1835, he shows to what an extent the sturdy spirit of his pioneer ancestors was implanted in his mind. He wrote, after accomplishing a survey of the iron industries of England and Wales:

I have just returned from my peregrinations through the Iron Works of England and Wales, and I really wish you could have been with me. They do things in the right way here, in the iron way, and do not stop for trifles. I went into a great many different establishments, and think that I have seen all that is worth seeing in the iron way in England, and am sure that I have learned a great deal, but I have kept a regular journal of my proceedings which you shall see, when I again return to my dear native land, to which I am already beginning to look forward, with the greatest pleasure. You need have no fear of my becoming an aristocrat, for however much I may admire England, and her greatness, and the more I see of it the more I am convinced of her amazing power, still I am an American, and for nothing but to get into an iron establishment, when no other means will get me in, will I lay it (a loose construction) aside for any other. (Citizenship.)

This shows the dominating interest of his life, for in the same letter he gives an account of his visits to Oxford, Cheltenham, Windsor, Warwick, Kenilworth, Storbidge, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Bangor in North Wales, passing through "the exquisite vale of Langollan, which exceeds for beauty any I ever saw, then to the top of Snowdon, then back to Shrewsbury, thence to Hereford, Ross and Monmouth," but once more the business of his life becomes the dominating thought: "Then to Abergaveny, and Myrtha Tydville, where are the Mammoth Iron Works, thence to Swansea, where one man makes a good little fortune every week, making 80 tons of copper, and selling it at 90 or 100 pounds— $\frac{1}{3}$  clear profit,—then crossed the Bristol Channel to Ilfracombe, then down to Truro, in the lower part of Cornwall, where I got into the copper and tin mines, then to Fal-mouth and Plymouth, where I saw the ship in which Bonaparte was brought to England." Again, in a letter written from Strasbourg, Alsace, October 3, 1835, after an account of his tour through Normandy, Switzerland, the Grand-Duchy of Baden, and announcing his intention of visiting Mayence, Cologne, the Netherlands, and the battlefield of Waterloo, he says: "I have visited several of the French and German iron works, and have been highly gratified." His return to New York, October 24, 1835, was by the packet "Utica," Captain F. Depeyster, sailing from Havre, France.

He bore with honor the old name of Iron Master, which the succeeding generation were the last to hold. The story of his life is that of the industry from 1835 to 1867. That story has been completely told. It only concerns this memorial to show where it touches upon his biography. It may, however, prove interesting to quote a letter, contributed by Nevin W. Moyer to the booklet published by Horace Andrew Keefer, under the title: "Early Iron Industries of Dauphin County" (Dauphin County Historical Society, Harrisburg, 1927).

LINGLESTOWN, PA., April 3, 1927.

MY GOOD FRIEND:

I am handing you herewith what I think is valuable information from my notes on the old Manada: (Furnace).

Built in 1836. Edward Bares and Clement Grubb furnished the money. Moses Robinson managed and superintended the works and ran the furnace for years. This was the great market place of the community for all hay, grain, butter, eggs, milk and meat. The place surely was a fine log house settlement, all whitewashed when I was a boy, now all fallen down and decayed. The furnace was blown in 1841.

There were 22 of these log cabins. The furnace was operated until 1875 on charcoal. The Grubbs had 2,000 acres of land.

The ore was brought on canal boats to Union Deposit and to Feeders Dam in Lebanon County and then conveyed by six horse teams to Manada. The pig-iron was hauled by wagon to Swatara Station and shipped by rail. They cast ten-plate stoves and other things. Some of the stoves are still in the community. About 75 men were employed, such as teamsters, woodcutters, charcoal burners, stable-men, blacksmiths, clerks and foundry-men. It was operated by water-power.

Clement B. Care was clerk and his brother Levi was foundry-man.

I found the ledger that was used here in its last days in the attic of an abandoned house at the Ellendale Forge, Stoney Creek Valley, in 1897. Very many interesting jokes and stories were played and told here, a book could have been written on all if they had been preserved.

Near the furnace is a cemetery now all grown up.

At the breaking out of the Civil War a company was organized, drilled and equipped; they were conspicuous for their red flannel shirts; they competed in drills with the Paxton Boys and East Hanover Companies; September 1, 1861, they were mustered into the U. S. Service and were no longer known as the Furnace Company, but Co. D, 46th Reg. U. S. V.; they served from the beginning to the end of the war and took part in all our hard battles and march to the sea, lost many of their men including their captain. Charles D. Fuller enlisted September 2, 1861, and discharged later as being a female. I hope this will help you.

Sincerely,  
NEVIN W. MOYER.

The picture of the life of the day, which the letters and diaries of Edward Burd and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb present, is reminiscent of a departed age. In Barber and Howe's "Historical Collections of New Jersey," published in 1844, p. 163, there is the description of the aspect of Burlington, New Jersey, at the time that they came to live there:

It contains about 500 dwellings and about 3,200 inhabitants, of whom 300 are colored. It has places for divine worship as follows: 1 Methodist Episcopal, 1 of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), 1 Baptist, 1 Protestant Episcopal (this was the Old St. Mary's), 1 Presbyterian, and 2 Meeting Houses for people of color. It has also a city hall and market; an arsenal; a lyceum belonging to an incorporated company which originated in 1835; a valuable and ancient public library (James Hunter Sterling is remembered as the benefactor of the Library, to whom we owe the handsome building. It was erected by subscription, but he donated \$5,000 for the purchase of books); a humane society for the recovery of drowned persons, an hospital, two large beneficial societies, one formed on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, a large temperance society, two Dorcas societies, a vigorous and highly commendable society instituted in the year 1796, and since incorporated, called the "Friendly Institution," and composed chiefly of ladies, for the relief of distress, and having for its motto the line "To spare the modest blush, to give unseen."

Burlington was incorporated as a city in 1851.

The "Gaslight Company" was formed in 1852.

The "Burlington Gazette" was founded in 1835.

The Mayors of Burlington 1851 to 1875: James A. Wall, 1851-54; Archibald W. Burns, 1855-57; William Allen, 1858-62; Henry Hollenback, 1863-66; Joseph L. Powell, 1867-69 and 1873-75.

"The History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey," by Major E. M. Woodward, published in 1883, describes "Burlington in 1842":

The city is supplied with the purest water, by an Aqueduct Company (incorporated A. D. 1804) which obtains its supplies from some springs on high ground in the neighborhood. The city also owes much to an incorporated Meadow Company which has stopped out the tide and converts the marshes into excellent meadows. It has a celebrated boarding-school, conducted by Charles Alberton, successor to John Gummere and Samuel Aaron; also St. Mary's Hall, a large and magnificent boarding school for girls, delightfully located on Green Bank, under the exclusive direction of the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State. There is in the city a free school, chiefly maintained from the rents of Matinicum, or Burlington Island, given for that purpose, by act of Assembly, Sept. 28, 1862. . . . There are also a school endowed by the Society of Friends, a number of common schools for white, and one for colored children. There is a large and flourishing steam grist-and-saw-mill. There are three fire companies. The Mechanics Bank of this place does a good and safe business, and in public estimation ranks among the first in the State. There are four physicians (organized in 1839), several practicing attorneys (James W. Wall, Charles Kinsey, Franklin Woolman), a con-

siderable number of well conducted and well supplied stores, devoted to general merchandise, one large drug store, and several mainly devoted to that business. The number of mechanics is large, and these are nearly all pledged to total abstinence, together with many other inhabitants, which adds to the moral tone, for which this city has ever been remarkable. . . . The regulation of the city is intrusted to a mayor, recorder, and three aldermen, appointed by the Legislature, and six common councilmen annually elective. It is a place of summer resort on account of its salubrity. The harbor is good. The Camden and Amboy railroad passes through one of the principal streets, and by means of this and the numerous steamers plying on the Delaware great facilities are afforded for communication with Philadelphia. The river shore is occupied with handsome residences and the promenade in front of these, called "Green Bank," is of unsurpassed beauty.

The following interesting reminiscences of distinguished people who were identified with the past history of Burlington, as residents or otherwise, are extracted from a historical address of Henry Arnett Brown. After speaking of Burlington as a city "whose life has not been more peaceful than her sons illustrious," he continues:

From the beginning to the end, in times of the colony, the province and the State, it has always been the same. Here were the famous printers, Bradford, the pioneer, and Isaac Collins, who published the first Jersey newspaper. Here dwelt Judge Daniel Coxe, who planned a union for the colonies full thirty years ere Franklin thought of it, and half a century before the Revolution. Here came Elias Boudinot, the president of Congress, to pass the evening of his well-spent life; and in the spacious garden of his house some of you may have seen his daughter and her friend, those venerable women who had borne the names of William Bradford and Alexander Hamilton. Here, on a Saturday morning, weary with walking "more than fifty miles," clad "in a working-dress," his "pockets stuffed out with shirts and stockings," a boy of seventeen came trudging into town. Nobody noticed him, except to smile, perhaps, save an old woman, who talked to him kindly and sold him ginger-bread. Years afterward he came again to print the money of the province and became the friend of all the great men who lived in Burlington, for by that time the world had begun to hear of Benjamin Franklin. Two other boys belong to Burlington. Born side by side, beneath adjoining roofs . . . both became sailors, but of different destinies. The elder, Captain James Lawrence; after a brief but brilliant life, fell in disastrous battle on the deck, with an immortal cry on his lips of "Don't give up the ship." The younger, J. Fenimore Cooper, lived to a green and vigorous old age, to make those Jersey names of Fenimore and Cooper famous forever in American literature. Count this array of native and adopted citizens: Ellis and Stockton and Dutton and Sterling and Woolman and the mysterious Tyler; the Tory Governor, and Temple, his accomplished son; Samuel Smith, the historian, and Samuel J. Smith, the poet; William Coxe, the pomologist, and John Griscom, the friend of learning; Shippen and Cole in medicine, and Dean and the Gummeres in education; Bloomfield and McIlvaine and Wall in politics, and at the bar, Griffith, Wallace, Reed, two generations of the McIlvaines, and four of the name of Kinsey, and those great masters of the law, Charles Chauncey and Horace Binney. Read the long list of teachers of religion—I name the dead alone: Grellet and Cox and Haskins and Mott and Dillwyn among Friends, and in the church, Talbot, the missionary, the witty Odell, the venerable Wharton, the saint-like McIlvaine, and that princely prelate, the most imposing figure of my boyish memory, Bishop Doane. . . . I see the brilliant Wall, thorough and ready Engle, the venerable Grellet, Allin, your mayor for a quarter of a century, the little form, too small for such a heart, of William Allinson, the white head of Thomas Milnor, the well-adorned face of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, and the splendid countenance and manly form of him—the friend of many here—whose name I do not dare trust myself to speak (Frederick Brown). And you, too, friends of my boyhood's days, you young defenders of my country's honor—Grubb, Chase, Barclay, Baquet, and Van Rensselaer, on such a day as this you, too, shall be remembered." (All died in the Civil War.)

Saint Mary's Episcopal Church of Burlington was the cathedral church of the diocese. On the 8th of November, 1873, "the spacious brick mansion on the northwest corner of Broad and Wood streets was purchased at auction for a Rectory, and first occupied as such, March 11, 1874. This house was built in 1838, and is one of the best and most commodious dwellings in the city. Six thousand dollars of the purchase-money was provided by the bequest of Mrs. Robardet, made



six years ago, with its accumulations since, and one thousand dollars was contributed by Mrs. Euphemia B. Grubb of this city." (Hills: "History of the Church in Burlington," 1875.) Here Edward Burd Grubb and his wife lived when they first came to Burlington, and here their eldest son, Edward Burd, was born.

The family worshiped for thirteen years in the "Old Church," founded in 1703 and associated with the memories of Bishop George W. Doane who only lived five years after the consecration of the New Church. He was born May 27, 1799, and died April 27, 1859.

March 17, 1847, Edward Burd Grubb purchased the house of Horace Binney, Esq., sold to the latter in 1818 by William and Rachel Coxe and known as "Woodside." ("Woodside Papers.") It was referred to by Bishop McIlvaine, who wrote to the Rev. Dr. Hills in 1872: "I was born in Burlington January 18, 1799, where my mother's parents, Bowes Reed (the Confidential Secretary of Washington) and Mrs. Reed lived. . . . The graves of my wife's parents (William and Rachel Coxe) are there, behind the Old Church. . . . My wife's father, Mr. Coxe, —he was treasurer and warden of St. Mary's—lived until a short time before our marriage, in the brick house which he built, on the Bank, at the corner of Wood Street, afterwards sold to and inhabited by Horace Binney, Esq., of Philadelphia."

Mr. William Coxe was descended from Colonel Daniel Coxe, the son of Daniel Coxe, M. D., of London. He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey from 1734 until the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Trenton, N. J.

His remains were buried in the grave of his wife, in front of the chancel in St. Mary's (old) Church, Burlington, where a large stone bears this inscription: Daniel Coxe, died April 25, 1739, Aet. 65, Sarah Coxe died June 25th 1725 Aet. 35.

His voluminous will, containing 24 sheets of paper . . . . . executed the Twenty-first day of March in the Eleventh Year of George the Second, King of Great Britain etc., contains this paragraph: (1737)

My lot of land of two acres & three quarters, be it more or less, to the westward of James Verees Lots and Houses in Burln, aforesaid & near to the place or settlement late John Wetheril's, since Joseph Welshe's & now Eaton's & fronting also on the Delaware River, I give and devise unto my son William Coxe, & to his heirs, etc. (Hill's Hist.)

William Coxe was born . . . . . 1723 and died Oct. 11 1801. He married Mary ——— born 1730 and died Aug. 27, 1800.

William Coxe (Son?) Treasurer and Warden of St. Mary's Born 1762 (May 3) Died Feb. 25, 1831 Summer place, "Sunbury." Married Rachel Smith Born Feb. 22, 1773 Died July 7, 1832.

They had children:

Maria Coxe Jan. 25 1796-Aug. 1831

Another sister Wife of Bishop M'Ilvaine of Ohio (Rt. Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine

Dr. William Coxe

(Graves) (In St. Mary's Churchyard.)

It was, no doubt, his residence on the riverside which turned the mind of Edward B. Grubb to the problems of improved steamship engineering. He was of a distinctly scientific turn of mind and would no doubt have specialized in mechanical engineering, had his early training, devoted to the management of mines and furnaces, not turned him towards other activities. Several letters in his correspondence show that, even as it was, he devoted time and thought to mechanical devices. In 1863 he took out a patent for an iron gate-post. In 1866, when the bells of St. Mary's church were being hung, his aid was invoked to achieve a device which should overcome some technical difficulties in the hand ringing of the chime. In



February, 1867, the year of his death, he was engaged in a correspondence with H. Boynton, of No. 20 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, who wrote:

I had hoped, if you were interested in the Del. & Rarn. Canal, to have had an interchange of views, for that Canal is very well adapted to steam, and when once machinery is introduced that is adapted to the heavy duty of towing a train of several leaded Canal Boats cheaply and yet expeditiously, the tow path should be abandoned as absolutely as the horsepath on railways. I shall be sorry to give you the trouble of putting your model together, as from seeing the parts I should at once observe their adaptabilities, and if I pass your City, shall be very happy to call and examine it. ("Woodside Papers.")

(The Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson to the Rev. Dr. Hills, March, 1872. . . . Extract of letter.)

I recall with tender emotion the memory that while I was spending protracted hours in St. Mary's Church Vestry room, elaborating the Catalogue of the General Theological Seminary Pamphlets, I used to step out into the Church to admire the constant and fatiguing labors which our lamented friend Mr. Edward B. Grubb devoted to the practical experiments of arranging the successful pealing of the Bells, applying to it for weeks all his well known science and skill. There he was often for hours, with his coat off, alone, in his beautiful House of Prayer, consecrating his time, his strength, and his talents, to this sacred work. I felt that it was work and worship too.

Edward B. Grubb's practical mind and devoted patriotism placed him in the fore rank of those who organized the city's war measures, in 1864. (See "Burlington City Additional Ordinances since 1857.") He was on the committee with Henry Hollenbeck and Daniel Leeds appointed to receive and disburse the money allotted to the families of enlisted soldiers in 1864, and he appealed to Edward M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, at the request of his son, E. Burd Grubb, on behalf of Dr. Lorenzo Louis Cox, Surgeon of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, accused of giving information to the enemy. The story is told by General E. Burd Grubb, in a pamphlet entitled: "An Episode of the Surgeon of the Third Regiment," in which he says:

I wrote to my father in regard to this, and he went to Washington, and had an interview with Edward M. Stanton, who was then Secretary of War, had been my father's counsel before the war, in Lancaster, and was an intimate friend of his. He had great trouble to get Mr. Stanton to take up the matter at all, but when he finally did, Cox was found to be innocent but foolish. . . . He was a grandson of Mr. Redmond Cox of Philadelphia, a member of a well known family. Redmond Cox was an intimate friend of my father, but my father had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of Mr. Cox.

"My Country, right or wrong," such was the device of this true patriot during the stormy days of the Civil War. He gave two sons to the service, Edward Burd and Isaac Parker, and he used to say, as his daughter often heard him, that, if he had been able to bear arms, he would have volunteered himself. Edward Burd Grubb, Jr., who was aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General George W. Taylor, 1st New Jersey Brigade, during the above episode, rose to military honors, and Isaac Parker Grubb died from the effects of typhoid at Spring Hill Fort, Petersburg, Virginia. "You are now serving your country," wrote his father, shortly before the young adjutant's death, "and deserve the warmest thanks from all those who truly love it."

The health of him, who wrote thus to his son, was never robust. In 1856 he was ordered by his physician to spend a winter in a climate milder than that of New Jersey, and he accordingly traveled with his wife and the two youngest children,

whom she did not wish to leave behind, to Cuba, Trinidad, and the Southern States, returning by way of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. A small parakeet brought from the Island of Cuba, became a favorite pet of Mr. Grubb's and showed great jealousy of his little girl "Effie." Mrs. Grubb's diary of the trip gives an interesting account of the Cuba of the time, including a visit to the sugar plant of Mr. Cantero, adorned with its royal palms, a picture of which the owner presented to her and which still is to be seen, framed in mahogany, at "Woodside," showing the methods employed in 1856. Her husband always found in her an able and accomplished helpmate, and his long and frequent business trips requiring extended absence from home, were the occasion of a most affectionate correspondence, which she preserved.

His contacts with men were numerous and varied. His affairs were transacted in most cases at the Philadelphia office termed "The Commercial Rooms." Apart from his membership in the Union League and the Philadelphia Club, he was also a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, the Manufacturers' Club, and the Philadelphia Library.

The death of Edward Burd Grubb on August 27, 1867, was widely mourned, and the resolutions, drawn up by the vestry of Saint Mary's Church on that occasion, show the high regard in which he was held by the members of the community in which he dwelt, and by the Church, of which he was both treasurer and vestryman, having been appointed treasurer November 7, 1860, and having served until his death.

The Rector, the Rev. William A. Johnson, who was absent at the time of his death, presided at the meeting, which drew up the Resolutions, and he published an obituary in "The Church Journal," published at No. 78 Cedar Street, New York.

Colonel Edward B. Grubb was absent at his father's death, having started on an European tour a few months previously, and Bishop William Croswell Doane, of Albany, the intimate friend of the family, received the news too late to be present at the interment. He wrote to Mrs. Grubb a most affectionate letter of sympathy, which is quoted in full, as well as the notice that appeared in the local newspaper, over the simple signature: "A Friend." The devoted wife, who survived him twenty-seven years, lies beside him in St. Mary's Churchyard.

A few years after his death the family erected to his memory a carved pulpit in the Church of St. James, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where his parents are buried.

#### RESOLUTIONS UPON THE DEATH OF MR. EDWARD B. GRUBB

A special meeting of the Vestry was called this evening at the call of the Rector.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. Grubb reported as follows:

The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, having learned that God has taken out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Edward B. Grubb,—for many years an active member of the Vestry, and a faithful steward in the discharge of his duties—

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mr. Grubb this body has experienced a loss which it will be hard to supply, and would hereby express their deep sense of his most valuable services to the Parish during his official connection with it. As Treasurer of the Church, and the wise financial Counsellor to whom all deferred—his firmness and fidelity to sound principles, his accuracy and promptness, aided greatly in carrying it through a crisis in its history which could scarcely have been successfully passed without his support.

*Resolved*, That while they cherish his beloved memory as the judicious friend, the Christian gentleman and fellow-member with themselves of the church of Christ; they express their

cordial sympathy with the bereaved ones of his family, and their full trust that God having accepted him "in the Beloved" has taken his soul in the sweet resting-place of his saints, and refreshed it with the light of his countenance.

*Resolved*, That this be entered on the books of the Vestry, and a copy sent to the family of Mr. Grubb, and published in the "New Jersey Dollar Newspaper" and "Gospel Messenger."

#### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 27th of August, 1867, Edward Burd Grubb, for twenty-six years a resident of Burlington, New Jersey.

It would be unnecessary to detail to the numerous friends and relatives of this good gentleman of the Olden School the many excellent qualities of his enlightened mind and most generous heart, they will be remembered as long as any of his dear survivors remain. . . .

Friendship, however, is gratified in extending, as far as we can, the knowledge of such worth as we ourselves are accustomed to appreciate and cherish. The Church and City have lost a friend which cannot easily be replaced. In all his life a pattern of unostentation. His attachment to his country shone conspicuously forth in giving up his beloved when duty called, though he lived for his family and friends. His death long will be felt and lamented. But we turn from our sorrow in hope to gaze upon that bright scene of his introduction to that endless state of happiness which the Father of Mercies has promised to the merciful.

A FRIEND.

ST. PETER'S RECTORY, ALBANY, Aug. 31st, A. D. 1867.

MY DEAR MRS. GRUBB,

I think you will allow the claim of the long and intimate love between us to excuse me for venturing a single word of sincerest sympathy in this new and deep sorrow which God has laid upon your heart and home. I can hardly realize its truth. For it seems so short a time since I saw your husband so cheerful and courteous in the delightful exercise of his generous hospitality. I fear the shock must have been sudden to you beside its grievous weight. But the same hand that has laid such heavy burdens and then lifted up your heart to bear them, will not fail you now, my dear friend, and I can best of all comforts commend you most lovingly to Him.

We shall remember you in our prayers at St. Peter's tomorrow and I have been often with you in thought today. It was very kind in you, my dear Mrs. Grubb, to think of me at such a time and want me and I was most sorely pained and disappointed to be unable to come. For the thought of adding the least comfort to you, and of paying my respects to him was a very welcome one. But the telegram reached me on the boat in New York just as she was starting for Albany; and, as I had no time to arrange for my Sunday work here, I was compelled to come directly on. Had the news reached me a few hours sooner I should have gone to you at once.

It seems idle to add human words of praise at such a time. But I cannot refrain from the assurance to you of the great pleasure with which I recall all my associations with Mr. Grubb. There are few links left on earth to me now so long standing as those which connect me with you and yours. And beside that, as I remember all my relations with your husband, as boy and man, as Pastor and as friend, it is one unbroken recollection of the kind and courteous gentleman generous and considerate and honourable in every way with the sincere religious faith and principle of a Christian man. I am thankful for you in all your sorrows for your double consolation in memory and in hope.

Ned's absence at such a time will make it all the harder for you; and the old sorrows will be reopened, but God will comfort you, my dear friend.

Mrs. Doane would send most true sympathy to you if she were here. Please give my love and blessings to the boys and to dear Effie, and believe me with true love to your sisters ever dear Mrs. Grubb.

Your old and faithful friend,

(Bishop) WM. CROSWELL DOANE.

Edward Burd Grubb was married, on November 9, 1837, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. P. H. Greenleaf, to Euphemia Brown Parker, daughter of Isaac Brown Parker, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and Maria Ross (Veazey) Parker (Veazey V), who were married, according to the "Cumberland Register" of May 15, 1811, at Essex Lodge, Cecil County, Maryland, April 27, 1811, by the Rev. Mr. Davis. Isaac Brown Parker was born at Avondale, near Newry, County Down, Ulster, Ireland, and emigrated in his youth to America, where he was educated in the care of his uncle, John Brown, secretary to the Continental Marine Committee





*Edw B Garbutt*





and Board of Admiralty. Mr. Parker, according to family papers in Carlisle in the possession of his granddaughter Emelin Knox Parker, was born November 8, 1783, and was the son of John Parker and Euphemia Brown. He came to America in 1798.

In the "Out-Letters of the Continental Marine Committee" is a letter to Colonel John Beatty, dated February 15, 1780, and signed by John Brown, Secretary, which reads as follows:

Congress having discharged the Marine Committee, did, by their Resolve, bearing date the 28th of October, & published in the Penns. Packet, of the 13th January, constitute a Board of Admiralty, to consist of three Commissioners, not Congressmen, together with two members of Congress, and a Secretary, to whose management the affairs relative to the Navy are committed.

Isaac Brown Parker was heir to John Brown and administrator of his estate. A copy of the will of John Brown is in the possession of Mrs. Euphemia Grubb de Cerkez at "Woodside" in her collection of Colonial and Civil War relics, among which are a set of silver spoons descended from the Veazeys and presented to her by the Rev. John S. Miller of Princess Anne, Maryland. Another set that belonged to Mary Shippen Burd, wife of Peter Grubb, 2nd, and a letter from Nellie Custis Lewis to Miss Elizabeth Mifflin, were presented to Edward Burd Grubb by Miss Mifflin, a close friend of the family. Isaac B. Parker's home in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is now the Elks' Lodge.

The children of Edward Burd and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb were:

1. Edward Burd, born in Burlington, New Jersey, November 13, 1841, died in Newark, New Jersey, July 7, 1913; the inscription on his monument, put up by his comrades of the New Jersey Volunteers, reads: "Served with the New Jersey Volunteers from 1861 to 1864 in various ranks; member of 1st City Troop, Philadelphia, 1878-1896, captain for four years; brevetted a brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, in 1885; State Commander of the New Jersey Grand Army of the Republic, 1888; the following year, Republican nominee for the governorship of New Jersey; 1890-92, United States Minister to Spain." In 1911 he was appointed commandant of the New Jersey Soldier's Home in Kearney, New Jersey. He married (first) Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, who died in 1886, daughter of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer; (second), November 3, 1890, Violet Sopwith, of England. Children of second marriage: i. Edward Burd. ii. Violet Dorothea.
2. Isaac Parker, born December 29, 1843, died before Petersburg, Virginia, August 11, 1864, while serving as adjutant of the 37th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers.
3. Henry Bates, born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 23, 1848, died there September 16, 1916; member of the New York Yacht Club and a well-known yachtsman; offered for the enjoyment of the public an attractive little park and pavillion on the Delaware River near his home, "Woodside"; married Annie Randall (Odenheimer) Ball, born October 16, 1844, died November 4, 1895, daughter of Bishop William Odenheimer of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey and widow of Elias N. Ball; their son, Edward Burd, who was born October 29, 1876, and died January 8, 1899, married, September 29, 1898, Natalie MacNeil, daughter of Andrew MacNeil. In an article that appeared in the New York "Herald" at the time of his son's death, Henry Bates Grubb was described as "a silent, thoughtful student of literature and finance," and his taste in literature and art was said to be that of a connoisseur and his collection of bronzes was, with his library, one of the chief objects of interest. "Though distant with his own kind, he was thoroughly democratic at heart, and few knew the innumerable calls on his generosity which he answered most kindly, whenever there was real need of help."
4. Charles Ross, born in Burlington, New Jersey, March 31, 1851, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1928; studied at Yale University, ex-class 1872, engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and in mining iron ores in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Cuba; had been president of the Cornwall Ore Bank, which was absorbed by the

Bethlehem Steel Corporation in 1900, and also of the Chickies (Pennsylvania) Iron Furnace; director of the Abrasive Material Company at Briarsburg, Pennsylvania; in 1902, went abroad with his family and traveled extensively in Africa, Egypt and Europe, subsequently living at St. Raphael, France, and in Normandy; in 1918 he returned to his home in Burlington, New Jersey; member of the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, University Clubs of Philadelphia and New York, Society of Colonial Wars; thirty-second degree Mason and a past master of that order; vestryman and warden of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Burlington; married, July 18, 1873, Florence Reynolds, of Burlington, who died in 1919. Their son, Parker Ross, died in Philadelphia, January 7, 1920; ex-class of 1899, Yale University; served in the Spanish-American War; associated with his father in the iron industry in Pennsylvania; married, in New York City, June 8, 1918, Anna Mae Howd.

5. Euphemia Parker, of whom further.

An infant daughter of Edward Burd and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb, born at Mount Hope, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1838, died at Carlisle, and was buried there, February 24, 1839. She was named Maria Parker. An elaborate sermon was preached on that occasion by the rector of St. John's Church, Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. McCullough, the manuscript of which was presented to the mother of the child. It is marked No. 156, 29 pages, the text: "It is the Lord, Let Him do what seemeth to Him good." 1 Samuel III: 38.

John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1244-45, 1253-57. Barber and Howe: "Historical Collections of New Jersey," p. 163. Major E. M. Woodward: "The History of Burlington and Mercer Counties, New Jersey." W. F. Worner: "Old Lancaster Tales and Traditions." Hills: "History of the Church in Burlington, 1875." "Woodside Bible." "Woodside Papers," "Out-Letters of the Continental Marine Committee," edited by Ch. Oscar Paullin, Naval Historical Society, 1776-80. Family records. Gravestone records, St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey.)

(VI) EUPHEMIA PARKER GRUBB, daughter of Edward Burd and Euphemia Brown (Parker) Grubb, was born February 25, 1854. She married, March 2, 1871, Demetrius Theodore de Cerkez, of Focshani, Roumania, son of Count Theodore Demetrius Cerkez, with whose father the title became extinct, owing to the abolition of titles in Roumania, and in substitution for which he adopted the particule. Count Theodore married twice; Demetrius was his son by the second marriage with Ecaterina Strat, daughter of Aga (Marquis) Constantine Strat and Countess Maria Lacovaki, of the Greek nobility, the reigning Princes being at the time Greek. Mrs. de Cerkez is now resident in "Woodside," Burlington, New Jersey. Children of Demetrius T. and Euphemia P. (Grubb) de Cerkez:

1. Florence Euphemia, born in Paris, France, November 1, 1872; residing with her mother at "Woodside."
2. Edward Theodore, born in Paris, France, January 24, 1876, died in Newark, New Jersey, November 24, 1907.

(Family data.)

(The Veazey Line).

The Maryland family of Veazey belonged to an English family of Norman descent, and the name is said to have been derived from a plant known in English as Vetch or tare, and in French as vesce. Certain lands, where the plant was grown, came to be known as Veacey lands; in like manner the proprietors of these lands came to be known by the name (prior to the adoption of surnames), to distinguish them from other branches of the same family. Thus the name in various anglicized

forms, as Vesci, Vesey, Vasey, Veasey, Veasie, Veazy and Veazey, appeared later in different portions of the British Isles.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1245.)

(I) JOHN VEAZEY, progenitor of the family of Cecil County, Maryland, is said to have been a descendant of Nathaniel Veazey, who owned shares in three of the Bermuda Islands in 1663, and who had a patent for a tract of land in Somerset County, Maryland, called Bermudas Hundred, bearing date April 9, 1674.

John Veazey married Martha, and one of their five sons was Edward, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) EDWARD VEAZEY, third son of John and Martha Veazey, married Susanna, and had an only child, Colonel John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 1246.)

(III) COLONEL JOHN VEAZEY, son of Edward and Susanna Veazey, was born February 12, 1701. He was of "Cherry Grove" and "Essex Lodge," Cecil County, Maryland.

He married Rebecca Ward, daughter of Colonel John and Mary Ward, of Cecil County. Among their children was Dr. Thomas Brockus, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

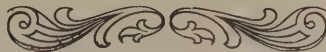
(IV) DR. THOMAS BROCKUS VEAZEY, son of Colonel John and Rebecca (Ward) Veazey, was born March 29, 1750. At the death of his father, he succeeded to the family estate of "Essex Lodge," where he spent the remainder of his life.

He married Mary Thompson, daughter of Rev. William and Susanna (Ross) Thompson. They were the parents of four children, among whom was Maria Ross, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 1247.)

(V) MARIA ROSS VEAZEY, daughter of Dr. Thomas Brockus and Mary (Thompson) Veazey, was born July 29, 1787. She married Isaac Brown Parker, and they were the parents of Euphemia Brown Parker, who married Edward Burd Grubb. (Grubb V.)

(*Ibid.*)





## Haskell

Haskell is a surname springing from the baptismal name, Askill, "the son of Askettle," probably a Norman introduction into England, according to some authorities, although others say it is of Welsh origin. The name was launched in America by three brothers, Roger, Mark, and William Haskell, who came to the Colonies from Bristol, England, it is believed. The descendants of Roger Haskell, progenitor of the line herewith, claim descent from a companion of William the Conqueror. Their coat-of-arms (*vairé*) substantiated a Norman-French origin. The story of the crest is that during the battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror, faint from lack of food, saw in the distance, near Harold's lines, an apple tree in fruit, and expressed his belief that the apples would revive him. One of his attendant knights, Roger de Haskell, braving the enemy's arrows, brought his scarf full of the fruit to William, but was mortally wounded in the effort. Thereupon, the Conqueror bade him bear as his crest a fruit-bearing apple tree.

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Charles Nelson Sinnet: "Haskell Families in America," pp. 1, 27. Robert Ferguson: "The Teutonic Name-System," p. 216.)

(1) ROGER HASKELL, brother of Mark and William Haskell, was born in England about 1614, as would appear from a deposition made in 1664, in which his age was given as fifty years, and died in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1667, his will being dated May 27, 1667, and probated June 26 of that year. When the Hasskells came from England (probably from Bristol), Roger Haskell settled in that part of Salem, Massachusetts, which later became Beverly. He was a planter there in 1636-37. In 1652, John Hardy named four of his Haskell grandchildren (probably the oldest), in his will—John, William, Mark, and Elizabeth. In his will, Roger Haskell named his two brothers; his sister, Jone; son-in-law, William Dodge, and his father-in-law.

Roger Haskell married Elizabeth Hardy, who died before 1676, daughter of John Hardy. They were the parents of:

1. John, a freeman in Rochester, Massachusetts, in 1684, but left to live in Middleboro, Massachusetts.
2. William.
3. Mark, of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, married, July 10, 1665, William Dodge.
5. Josiah, born about 1650, died May 9, 1684, at the age of twenty-five; married, November 22, 1682, Sarah Griggs.
6. Samuel, baptized in Beverly, 14-3-1676, died before May, 1732.
7. Roger, baptized in Beverly, 14-3-1676; married, December 21, 1680, Hannah Woodberry.
8. Hannah, baptized in Beverly, 14-3-1676; married, November 20, 1676.
9. Sarah, baptized in Beverly, 14-3-1676; married, 16-10-1679, Richard Woodberry. (The latter four were adult baptisms.)

(Charles Henry Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 217-18. Charles Nelson Sinnet: "The Hasskells in America." Mary H. Leonard: "Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts," pp. 56-57. "Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 166; Vol. II, pp. 150, 152, 463.)

(II) MARK HASKELL, son of Roger and Elizabeth (Hardy) Haskell, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts (then included in Salem), and died in Rochester, Massachusetts, May 17, 1699. In 1697, Mark Haskell was town clerk of Rochester, having gone there in 1692 to avoid a witchcraft trial, it is said. His brother, John, had moved to Rochester from Salem some years before. Mark Haskell was on the building committee for the Rochester meeting house, and the plans were drawn at his home, but he died before the building was completed.

Mark Haskell married, March 20, 1677-78, Mary Smith, of Salem, Massachusetts. They had six children, according to "Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts," although Susanna, baptized in March, 1678, and Mary, baptized April 4, 1680, listed in "Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts," also may have been children of this couple. In Beverly birth records, their children were:

1. John, born February 14, 1681.
2. Mark, born February 5, 1683.
3. Roger (2), of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born November 10, 1686.
5. Mary, born April 23, 1689.
6. Joseph, born November 3, 1692, active in securing the settlement of Hardwick, Massachusetts, although he probably never moved there.

("Vital Records of Rochester, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 391. "Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 166; Vol. II, p. 150. Mary H. Leonard: "Mattapoisett and Old Rochester," Vol. I, pp. 73, 116, 170. "Vital Records of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 410.)

(III) ROGER (2) HASKELL, deacon, son of Mark and Mary (Smith) Haskell, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, October 17, about 1685. Deacon Haskell succeeded his father in the old homestead in Rochester, Massachusetts, but although he is called the oldest son, records of the exact year of his birth are lacking. He served as a selectman of Rochester.

Roger (2) Haskell married in Sandwich, Massachusetts, January 25, 1707-08, Joanna Swift, who was born there on July 7, 1684, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Swift. Children, born in Rochester:

1. Mark, born March 28, 1708-09; married in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 21, 1730, Mary Spooner.
2. Ephraim, of whom further.
3. Hannah, born September 9, 1714; married, November 25, 1733, Thomas Whitredge.
4. Ebenezer, born February 20, 1716-17.
5. Elizabeth, born June 11, 1720; married, January 24, 1741, Elisha Hammond.
6. Johannah, born May 26, 1725.
7. Susannah, born October 18, 1730; married, November 13, 1750, James Clark, of Plymouth.

("Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 166. "Vital Records of Rochester, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 161-63; Vol. II, pp. 163, 167-68. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. IV, p. 173. "Vital Records of Sandwich, Massachusetts." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 30. Mary H. Leonard: "Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts," pp. 57, 113.)

(IV) EPHRAIM HASKELL, son of Roger (2) and Joanna (Swift) Haskell, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, February 9, 1711-12, and died there February 25, 1744. Mr. Haskell, and his brother, Mark, a tanner, were assessed in a tax list of Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, in 1740. Ephraim, Jabez, and Barnabas, children of Ephraim Haskell "of ye other parish," were baptized at the Second Church in

Rochester, in the precinct of Mattapoisett, February 1, 1748-49. Some of his sons served in the Revolution.

Ephraim Haskell married (intentions published), August 5, 1738, Mehitable Tobey, who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, December 23, 1714, daughter of Gershom and his first wife, Mehitable (Fish) Tobey, of Sandwich. Children, born in Rochester:

1. Joanna, born May 31, 1740; married, April 8, 1759, Samuel Wing, Jr.
2. Elizabeth, born July 2, 1741; married, January 6, 1763, Jonah Lwella.
3. Deborah, born July 15, 1743; marriage intentions published, July 24, 1768, Seth Dexter, Jr.
4. Ephraim, Jr., born February 25, 1744, baptized with Jabez, February 1, 1748-49; married, January 22, 1769, Eunice Nye.
5. Jabez, of whom further.
6. Barnabas, born September 25, 1748, Revolutionary soldier; marriage intentions published, October 31, 1775, Susanna Nye.
7. Elias, born March 24, 1750; Revolutionary soldier; married Mary Tillson.
8. Ebenezer, born April 1, 1754, Revolutionary soldier.

("Vital Records of Rochester, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 162, 165-66; Vol. II, pp. 163-166. Rufus B. Tobey and Charles H. Pope: "Tobey (Tobie-Toby) Genealogy, Boston, Massachusetts," pp. 33-34. Mary H. Leonard: "Mattapoisett and Old Rochester, Massachusetts," pp. 354, 367, 383.)

(V) JABEZ HASKELL, of Windsor, Connecticut, formerly of Rochester, son of Ephraim and Mehitable (Tobey) Haskell, was born in Rochester, November 15, 1746, baptized February 1, 1748-49, and died September 4, 1816, at the age of seventy. Jabez Haskell married, November 19, 1769, Elizabeth Bissell, of Windsor, who died July 8, 1833, at the age of eighty-five. She was probably the Elizabeth born in February, 1747-48, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Newberry) Bissell, both of Windsor. Jabez and Elizabeth Haskell were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth Newberry, born August 6, 1771, died December 11, 1847; married Martin Pinney, of Windsor.
2. Roxa, born May 8, 1773, died November 17, 1851; married Martin Moses.
3. Lucinda, born February 11, 1775, died December 7, 1830; married Harper Partridge.
4. Wealthy, born December 13, 1776; married Levi Hayden. (Hayden VI.)
5. Eli Bissell, of whom further.
6. Herlehigh, born October 30, 1780, died July 7, 1858; married, November 19, 1823, Arethusa Haskell.
7. Harris, born September 8, 1782, died in April, 1869; married, November 27, 1821, Frances, daughter of Major Abiel Wolcott.
8. Jabez, born December 13, 1784, died June 12, 1785.
9. Sidney, born June 13, 1786, died November 21, 1834.
10. Camaralzaman, born September 12, 1790, drowned August 12, 1815.

(H. R. Stiles: "The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 83, 386. "Vital Records of Rochester, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 166, 170.)

(VI) THE HONORABLE ELI BISSELL HASKELL, son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Bissell) Haskell, was born October 17, 1778, and died in Toledo, Ohio, August 20, 1861, at the age of eighty-three. Eli Bissell Haskell married (first) Sophia Bissell, who died February 9, 1816, at the age of thirty-one, the daughter of Aaron Bissell, of East Windsor. He married (second), September 1, 1819, Susan Bissell, who died at the age of eighty-one, also a daughter of Aaron Bissell. Children of



first marriage (all baptized in October, 1828), according to the Windsor, Connecticut, church records:

1. Frederick, born December 4, 1810; married, in 1854, Caroline Aldridge.
2. Edward, born May 8, 1813, died in Ohio; married Charlotte Williams.
3. Ralzman, born May 8, 1815; married Annette C. Ray.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Henry Tudor, of whom further.
5. Sophia Bissell, born April 4, 1823, died in May, 1855; married William C. Brown.

(H. R. Stiles: "The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 368.)

(VII) HENRY TUDOR HASKELL, son of the Honorable Eli Bissell and Susan (Bissell) Haskell, was born October 29, 1820, and was baptized in Windsor, Connecticut, in October, 1828. He moved to Chicago. Mr. Haskell was treasurer of the Haskell, Barker Car Company, of Chicago. He married, December 28, 1882-83, Sarah Elizabeth Hayden. (Hayden VIII.) They had one daughter:

1. Helen Tudor, of whom further.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," p. 209. H. R. Stiles: "The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 368, 382.)

(VIII) HELEN TUDOR HASKELL, daughter of Henry Tudor and Sarah Elizabeth (Hayden) Haskell, was born in Chicago, Illinois, May 31, 1885, and is now living in Baltimore, Maryland. Miss Haskell attended Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore, and Miss Bennett's School, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Arundell Club, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Baltimore County Club, Mount Vernon Club, and the Founders and Patriots.

Miss Haskell married (first) in Baltimore, October 1, 1904, the Rev. William Bruce McPherson. She married (second) in London, England, August 31, 1910, Professor David M. Robinson. Children of the first marriage:

1. Elizabeth Hayden, born July 3, 1905, died July 31, 1906.
2. Helen Haskell, born November 23, 1906; married, October 11, 1930, William Kenyon Lloyd; they have one child, Bruce Kenyon Lloyd, born June 23, 1932.
3. William Bruce, born March 11, 1908.

Child of second marriage:

4. Alice Bradford, born November 25, 1913.

(H. R. Stiles: "The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II. Family data.)

(The Hayden Line).

The Haydens, probably of Norman origin, go back anciently to County Norfolk, England, and from there, into other counties, including Devon and Dorset. The name is a local name, "Haydon" being a parish and a chapelry in several counties. William Hayden, the American progenitor of the Connecticut line, came from Hinton Blewitt in Somersetshire, it is believed. The Devonshire Haydens, or Heydons, were located in that county as early as 1273.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 10-11, 26-27, 39, 45. Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")



(I) WILLIAM HAYDEN, founder of the Connecticut Haydens, perhaps from Hinton Blewitt, County Somerset, England, was born in England, and died in Kenilworth (now Clinton), Connecticut, September 27, 1669. Mr. Hayden arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and was made a freeman in 1634. Soon after, he removed to Hartford, and served in the Pequot War in 1637, receiving a lot in Soldiers' Field in Hartford in 1639. It is said that he saved the life of Captain Mason in the 1637 fight. Although Mr. Hayden did not sell his Hartford property until 1643, he had settled in Windsor, Connecticut, some time before, probably in 1640. He was in the troop of horse in 1657-58. In 1665, Mr. Hayden went with the first settlers to Kenilworth. He was a leader in community affairs, and served as deputy in 1667. He was one of the organizers of the church in Kenilworth, and one of four commissioners who divided land, August 12, 1669. A large boulder marks the spot where William Hayden built his first house in Windsor, the house which his son, Daniel, inherited. Mr. Hayden, while living in Windsor, operated a stone quarry, and in addition, devoted many years to farming. The court granted his heirs fifty more acres to the land given him for his service in the Pequot War.

William Hayden married twice. The name of his first wife is unknown, but she was a sister of Sarah, who was the wife of (first) Francis Stiles, and (second) Robert Clark. Mrs. Hayden died at Haydens, in Windsor, July 17, 1655. He married (second) Margaret Wilcoxson, widow of William Wilcoxson, of Stratford, Connecticut. Children of first marriage:

1. Daniel, of whom further.

2. Nathaniel, born February 2, 1642-43, died in Kenilworth, April 20, 1706, at the age of sixty-three; married, January 17, 1677, Sarah Parmelee, of Guilford.

3. Mary, born June 6, 1648; married Judah Evarts, of Guilford.

(Donald Lines Jacobus: "History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield," Vol. I, p. 269. Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," p. 27.)

(II) LIEUTENANT DANIEL HAYDEN, son of William Hayden and his first wife, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, September 2, 1640, and died at Haydens, in Windsor, March 22, 1712-13. He remained at his father's old Windsor homestead, Haydens, all through his life, and worked the old "Stone Pit" quarry. In 1675, he was one of the seventeen troopers from Windsor who engaged in King Philip's War, and his name appeared in the tax lists, 1675-78. Mr. Hayden was commissioned lieutenant of the train band in 1697, and of the troop of horse in 1698. During that same year, he served as selectman. Mr. Hayden divided his land in 1708 among his four sons, and they settled about him in the section known as Haydens.

Daniel Hayden married, March 17, 1664, Hannah Wilcoxson, who died April 19, 1722, daughter of William and Margaret Wilcoxson. Her mother married (second) Daniel Hayden's father, William Hayden. Children, born at Haydens in Windsor:

1. Daniel, born October 5, 1666, died December 22, 1759; married Elizabeth Gibbs.

2. Hannah, born November 9, 1668; married William Phelps.

3. Nathaniel, born March 27, 1671, died in infancy.

4. William, born April 27, 1673, died June 11, 1675.
5. William, born January 1, 1675-76, died July 3, 1713; married, January 21, 1702-03, Miriam Gobbs.
6. Samuel, of whom further.
7. Ezenezer, born December 14, 1681, died in Harwinton, Connecticut; married, January 12, 1708-09, Mindwell Griswold.
8. Mary, born September 28, 1688, died October 31, 1708; unmarried.

(Donald Lines Jacobus: "History and Genealogy of the Families of Old Fairfield," Vol. I, p. 268. H. R. Stiles: "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 370. Jabez Hayden Haskell: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 98, 100, 105.)

(III) SAMUEL HAYDEN, son of Daniel and Hannah (Wilcoxson) Hayden, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 28, 1677-78, and died in Harwinton, Connecticut, October 12, 1742, at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Hayden had fifty acres of land in Windsor, a gift from his father, where he carried on farming. A few months before his death, Mr. Hayden went to Harwinton to join his sons who had gone there earlier to develop the "Western lands," which came by right to the "proprietors," and to which Samuel Hayden had added by purchasing the rights of some of his neighbors. His name appeared in records, August 27, 1733, regarding the Harwinton land, and gristmill privileges. After Samuel Hayden's death, his widow returned to Haydens to live at the homestead with her son, Nathaniel, who had remained there. Fourteen years after Mr. Hayden's death, the town granted more land and a better title to the mill to his son, William. In 1757, others of the family released all rights to William and Joseph Hayden. Samuel Hayden wrote his name "Haiden" and "Heydon" on occasion.

Samuel Hayden married, January 28, 1703-04, Anna Holcomb, who was born in 1675, and died June 13, 1756, at the age of eighty-one, daughter of Sergeant Benajah and Sarah (Eno) Holcomb. Their children, born at Haydens, Windsor, Connecticut:

1. Anna, born March 2, 1706; married Abraham Adams, of Suffield.
2. Samuel, born October 7, 1707, died in Torrington, Connecticut, a sergeant; married, November 7, 1737, Abigail Hall, of Somers, Connecticut.
3. Nathaniel, of whom further.
4. Joseph, born November 17, 1711, died February 26, 1781-82; married, June 12, 1739, Esther Grant.
5. William, born March 13, 1712-13, died December 25, 1790; married, May 10, 1742, Mary Hannum.
6. Sarah, born September 17, 1716, died in Goshen, Connecticut, in 1808; married, March 24, 1742, Moses Lyman.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 103-04, 107, 111-12, 272, 298.)

(IV) NATHANIEL HAYDEN, son of Samuel and Anna (Holcomb) Hayden, was born at Haydens, in Windsor, Connecticut, June 18, 1709, and died there, November 14, 1803, at the age of ninety-four. Mr. Hayden, who was a prominent and highly-respected citizen, learned the trade of a tanner and shoemaker at Westfield, Massachusetts, and employed a number of apprentices and journeymen. He lived on the old homestead at Haydens, which his father had given him (deed dated January 8, 1741-42). He built a "tan house" and a brick shoemaker's shop, and carried on an active business. His title, "Ensign," was superseded by that more dignified

one of "Deacon," following his appointment to that office by the North and Fourth Church of Windsor in 1768. He retained that office when the North Church disbanded and returned to the original church, of which the Rev. Mr. Warham was pastor.

Nathaniel Hayden married, about 1737, Naomi Gaylord, who died April 7, 1803, at the age of eighty-seven, daughter of Josiah and Naomi (Burnham) Gaylord. Children, born at Haydens, in Windsor:

1. Anna, born June 6, 1737; married Joel Palmer.
2. Captain Nathaniel, born December 14, 1738, died May 17, 1795; married (first), September 13, 1763, Anna Filer; married (second), in 1778, Rhoda Lyman.
3. Hezekiah, born April 24, 1741, died in 1776; married, about 1770, Elizabeth Mather.
4. Levi, of whom further.
5. Naomi born October 22, 1752, died April 14, 1753.
6. Martin, born October 30, 1754, died May 3, 1759.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 110-11, 130-31.)

(V) LEVI HAYDEN, son of Nathaniel and Naomi (Gaylord) Hayden, was born at Haydens, Windsor, Connecticut, May 28, 1747, and died August 24, 1821, at the age of seventy-four. He was twice drafted in the Revolutionary War, and served in the cavalry at Horse Neck. He held various town offices, and represented Windsor in the Legislature. It is said that his wife, Margaret, was first engaged to marry one of his kinsmen, John Hayden, but broke the engagement to marry Levi Hayden.

Levi Hayden married (first), in 1772, Margaret Strong, who was born in 1750 and died May 10, 1812, at the age of sixty-two, daughter of Lieutenant Return and Sarah (Nichols) Strong. He married (second) Mrs. Mary Kent, of Suffield, Connecticut. Children of first marriage, born in Windsor:

1. Levi (2), of whom further.
2. Ellen, born September 6, 1775, died February 2, 1780.
3. Hezekiah, born June 6, 1777, died in Springfield, Otsego County, New York; married, December 17, 1801, Hannah Hayden, daughter of Isaac Hayden.
4. Strong, born July 27, 1780, died in Bennington, Genesee County, New York, December 8, 1849; married, May 16, 1805, Lovisa Loomis.
5. Martin, born May 20, 1782, died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 4, 1847, lived in Cooperstown, New York, for a time and was a friend of James Fenimore Cooper who made him the model of one of his "Leather Stocking" novels; married, March 4, 1811, Aurelia Griswold.
6. Clara, born August 6, 1784; married E. Owen, of Wyoming County, New York.
7. Anson, born April 11, 1786, died in Cleveland, Ohio, May 20, 1871 (wrote his name "Haydn"); married, December 14, 1815, Mary Lloyd.
8. William, born February 14, 1788, died April 17, 1790.
9. Ellen, born June 24, 1790; married Giles Ellsworth.
10. William, born May 14, 1792, died in Alexander, Genesee County, New York; married, in 1822, Harriet Thomas.
11. Albert, born April 20, 1794, died in Tecumseh, Ohio, April 7, 1879; married, in Bennington, New York, January 2, 1826, Dorcas A. Baker.

(Henry R. Stiles: "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," pp. 378-79. Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 132-33, 156, 159-62, 296)



(VI) LEVI (2) HAYDEN, son of Levi and Margaret (Strong) Hayden, was born at Haydens, in Windsor, Connecticut, July 31, 1773, and died there January 30, 1839, at the age of sixty-five.

Levi (2) Hayden married, October 30, 1800, Wealthy Haskell. (Haskell V, child 4). They were the parents of eleven children, born at Haydens, Windsor, Connecticut:

1. Lucinda Haskell, born September 26, 1801; unmarried.
2. Mary Ann, born October 5, 1803; unmarried.
3. Nathaniel, born November 28, 1805, died at Haydens, February 23, 1875; married, July 6, 1837, Theodosia P. Walter.
4. Oliver, born December 3, 1807; married November 29, 1837, Jane Owen, of East Granby, Connecticut.
5. Elizabeth Bissell, born February 10, 1810, died October 23, 1834; unmarried.
6. Jabez Haskell, born December 20, 1811; married, July 23, 1844, Sarah Maria Van Schaick, of Easton, Washington County, New York.
7. Captain Samuel Strong, born October 13, 1813, killed in Louisiana in the Civil War, April 14, 1863; married, September 26, 1843, Lucretia Hinsdale, of Hartford, Connecticut.
8. Hon. Hezekiah Sidney, born January 29, 1816; married, August 9, 1849, Abby Loomis.
9. Augustus Henry, born November 16, 1817; married in Charleston, South Carolina, June 21, 1846, Charlotte E. Kinloch.
10. Sarah Nichols, born October 2, 1819; married John N. Powers, of Charleston, South Carolina.
11. Levi Gaylord, of whom further.

(Henry R. Stiles: "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 374, 378, 381-82. Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 154, 198-210, 295.)

(VII) LEVI GAYLORD HAYDEN, son of Levi (2) and Wealthy (Haskell) Hayden, was born at Haydens in Windsor, Connecticut, September 22, 1821, and died there January 26, 1887, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Hayden was a sergeant in 1862 in his brother's company, the 25th Connecticut Volunteers, and served in the Civil War until he was disabled. He never regained his health.

Levi Gaylord Hayden married (first) Mary Belden, of East Hartford, Connecticut, who died June 4, 1860. He married (second), March 6, 1861, Lydia Noble, of East Windsor. Children of first marriage, born at Haydens:

1. Hattie Belden, born January 28, 1850; married, June 11, 1874, Charles H. Baker, of Brooklyn, New York.
2. Sarah Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. William Walter, born April 24, 1853, died in New York City, February 20, 1862; married, in June, 1883, Mary E. Kinney, of Indianapolis, Indiana.
4. Alice Theodocia, born June 7, 1858, died February 20, 1862.

Children of second marriage:

5. George Noble, born February 22, 1862, died June 19, 1873.
6. Samuel Strong, born January 23, 1865; married, August 13, 1890, Anna Leonone Noyes, of Nashua, New Hampshire.
7. Frank Almon (twin), born September 8, 1872.
8. Levi Gaylord (twin), born September 8, 1872.
9. Robert Haskell, born December 13, 1876.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," pp. 204, 209. Henry R. Stiles: "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 378, 382.)



(VIII) SARAH ELIZABETH HAYDEN, daughter of Levi Gaylord and his first wife, Mary (Belden) Hayden, was born at Haydens, in Windsor, Connecticut, February 11, 1852. She married (first) Henry Tudor Haskell. (Haskell VII.) She married (second) Rt. Rev. William Paret, Bishop of Maryland.

(Jabez Haskell Hayden: "Records of the Connecticut Line of the Hayden Family," p. 209. Family data.)



## Earle

Descendant of a forebear who fought for the independence of the American Colonies, Swepson Earle, of Baltimore, Commissioner of the State Conservation Department of Maryland, is also a veteran officer of two wars of the United States, the Spanish-American and the World War, and now holds the rank of lieutenant-commander, Reserve Force, United States Navy. He has gained distinction also as an inventor and author.

William Brundige Earle, father of Commander Earle, was of an old and esteemed family of Maryland. His wife, prior to marriage, was Louisa Stubbs, who served heroically and with sympathetic efficiency as a nurse in the Civil War.

Swepson Earle was born in Centerville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, August 3, 1879, and attended the public schools and an academy of his home county. He later perfected himself in the rudiments of engineering under the private direction of an eminent authority on this subject who had been a member of the faculty of the University of Virginia. Practical application of his professional training was destined to win him more than honorable mention in connection with distinguished service to the Federal Government and his native State. In recognition of his contributions to the literature of his time, the University of Maryland, in 1925, honored him with the degree of Doctor of Letters.

The militant and patriotic strain which he inherited from his fighting ancestor of the Colonial era urged him to enlist in the navy at the close of the Spanish-American War, and he served as a yeoman in 1898-99. His professional career actually began in 1900, when he was stationed for a year in Porto Rico, making surveys for the government. In the latter year he was attached to the United States Geodetic Survey and he served with it until 1903. From 1903 to 1906 he was attached to the office of the lighthouse board at Washington, District of Columbia, and in the year last mentioned he was called back to his native State to accept appointment as hydrographic engineer for the board of shell fish commissioners of Maryland. In this latter post he served eleven years, giving to the Commonwealth the results of years of close study, a rich and full experience and an intensive application of the gifts that are within him. It was during this period that he brought out, in 1916, that charming work, entitled "Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore," said to be the last word on that delightful country from those early days to the present, peopled as it is now by many of Maryland's best families. In 1923 there came from his pen and publisher another book of lasting value, known as "The Chesapeake Bay Country," so carefully and attractively written as to compel a popularity that has seen the book run into second and third printings, in 1924 and 1929.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Earle offered his services in a militant capacity to the Federal Government for a second time and during the period of the conflict and that just following it he was on active duty for twenty-

seven months. His first commission was that of ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, in 1917. He was later promoted to junior lieutenant, in 1918, and assigned to the command of the U. S. S. "McLane," flagship of Squadron 8, 5th Naval District. In the latter year he was advanced to senior lieutenant at the time of his transfer from sea duty to the bureau of ordnance at Indian Head on the Potomac River, and later was ordered to the Dahlgren (Virginia) proving grounds for testing long-range guns, and was made range officer at the latter station. It was during this period of service, ending in 1919, that he perfected a most valuable device, known as the Earle Sounding Machine, which enables the operators to make profiles of river bottoms for use in chartering the same, and he also invented the Earle Amphibious Tank, by which it is possible to pass over nets protecting enemy harbors and which is equipped with five torpedoes to destroy ships. In a true patriotic spirit he left these two inventions to the government without thought of further remuneration than the pleasure he derived from knowledge of their acceptance and use. The Navy Department, on the nomination of the President, further honored him with the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Reserve Force.

In the right of his Colonial ancestor of Revolutionary War service, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution; he is also a member of the Military Order of the World War, the Society of Naval Engineers, the Engineers' Club, the University Club, the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, the Baltimore City Club, of which last-named club he is a past president,

Mr. Earle was twice married, first, June 4, 1902, to Mabel Malcolm Street, the daughter of Joseph M. Street, editor of the "Harford (Maryland) Democrat." By this first marriage there are three children: Juliet Gover, Louise Shepherd, and Elizabeth Swepson. Mrs. Earle died February 3, 1924.

The lesson to be drawn from Mr. Earle's professional and civic career is a bright one. With thorough capacity he unites personal qualities that secure him the respect of all who know him. This is especially true with regard to his colleagues in the public service. In his official capacity and as a helpful citizen he is eager to render assistance within the purview of his office and he has accomplished a remarkable work in the rehabilitation and protection of certain species of shellfish in Maryland coastal waters. For his patriotic devotion to the best interests of the people, in times of war as well as of peace, he is universally esteemed in the field of his labors. His appointment to his present post as commissioner of the State conservation department of Maryland was made by Governor Albert C. Ritchie, the recipient having already filled for three years, 1921-24, the position of chief engineer of this department, one of the important branches of the State government.



## Woolman

The English surname Woolman, variously spelled Wolman, Wollman, and Wulman, designates, as the name itself suggests, a dealer in wool, thus being a derivation taken from an occupation. Guilds of weavers in wool (woolmen) were established during the reign of Henry II. The name, while popular in America, is in danger of extinction in England, due probably to the fact that the male descendants emigrated from the mother country. There are several examples of the name in early records, among them being Richard Wulman, in the 1523 University of Oxford register, and in Hotten's Lists of Emigrants, in 1635, we find a Richard Wollman.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM WOOLMAN, American progenitor of our line, was born in Gloucestershire, England, and died in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, March 30, 1692. He emigrated from England to Burlington County either with or very soon after his son John. He married and was "the aged father of John Woolman," of whom further.

(Amelia M. Gummere: "The Journal of Essays of John Woolman," pp. 1-2. Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, p. 57. "Proceedings, Constitution, By-Laws, List of Members, Etc., of the Surveyors' Association of West New Jersey," p. 287.)

(II) JOHN WOOLMAN, son of William Woolman, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1655, and died in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, in April, 1718. His will, dated March 26, 1711, and proved April 30, 1718, named his son Samuel as executor and also mentioned his wife and other children. Inventory, taken May 13, 1718, gave the valuation of his estate as £440-19-2.

John Woolman came from England in 1678 and settled in Burlington County, New Jersey, in what is now Easthampton Township, formerly Northampton, near Mount Holly. The family were Friends and became prominent in the subsequent history of the Friends in America.

He married, December 8, 1684, Elizabeth Borton, who died May, 1718, her will being dated May 1 and proved May 30th of that year, daughter of John and Ann Borton, who were from Aynhoe Parish, Northamptonshire, England. Their children, born in Northampton Township, New Jersey, were:

1. Elizabeth, born about 1685, died at Mansfield, New Jersey, May 27, 1755; married (first), November 16, 1703, Nathaniel Payne; (second), June 15, 1708, Robert Hunt; (third), November 13, 1718, John Harvey.
2. Samuel, of whom further.
3. Mary, born in 1692; married, April 14, 1720, William Hunt.
4. Anne, born in 1694, died in 1750; married, November 10, 1712, John Buffin.
5. Hannah, married, 2mo.-10-1735, Joseph Burgoin; certificates of removal to Philadelphia Friends' Meeting of "Hannah and Esther Woolman, daughters of John Woolman,



late of Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased," were dated 5mo.-7-1729, from Burlington Monthly Meeting, New Jersey.

6. Esther, married John Allen.

(Amelia M. Gummere: "The Journal and Essays of John Woolman," pp. 517-22. F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 831. W. E. Schermerhorn: "The History of Burlington, New Jersey," Appendix, pp. 379-80. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXIII, p. 524. Albert C. Myers: "Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia," p. 89. "Burlington County and Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records, New Jersey." Family data.)

(III) SAMUEL WOOLMAN, son of John and Elizabeth (Borton) Woolman, was born in Northampton Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, March 14, 1690, and died there in the autumn of 1750, aged sixty years. Inventory of his property at his death, dated October 25, 1750, showed an estate of £819-1-4. He inherited the old homestead of his father on the Rancocas River, where he resided all his life. He was a man of affairs, mentioned in several legal documents in the county. The books in his library indicated an interest in subjects of divinity, navigation and law. He was prosperous, as conveyances show that he added to the original tract of land, numerous acres at different times: May 20, 1738, he added fifty acres at "Old Swamp," also another tract of ten and one-half acres; October 5, 1738, three hundred and fifty-eight acres in Morris County, New Jersey; and November 14, 1739, fifty acres at "Old Swamp."

Samuel Woolman married, at Chesterfield, New Jersey, October 21, 1714, Elizabeth Burr, who was born in 1695-96 and died at Northampton Township, New Jersey, October 8, 1773, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hudson) Burr, of Burlington, New Jersey. Elizabeth (Burr) Woolman was much given to hospitality. Samuel and Elizabeth (Burr) Woolman were the parents of thirteen children, all born at Northampton Township:

1. Elizabeth, born November 6, 1715, died in 1747; unmarried; she was a tailoress in Hadsonfield, New Jersey.
2. Patience, born December 27, 1718; married, in 1738, Joseph Moore, son of Benjamin Moore, founder of Moorestown, New Jersey.
3. John, born 8mo.-9-1720, died of smallpox in the house of Thomas Priestman in York, England; married, October 18, 1749, Sarah Ellis; he was the famous Quaker missionary preacher and author to whom Charles Lamb paid tribute in his "Essays of Elia."
4. Sarah, born 6mo.-27-1721; married, license granted April 8 or 18, 1737, Robert Elton.
5. Asher, born August 27, 1722, died April 15, 1796; married, February 15, 1769, Rachel Norcross.
6. Abner, of whom further.
7. Hannah, born June 9, 1726; married, in October, 1749, Samuel Gauntt.
8. Uriah, born June 14, 1728, died in New Jersey, May 8, 1804; married, March 2, 1769, Susanna Burr, a cousin.
9. Esther, born June 20, 1730; married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, in 1752, Zebulon Gauntt.
10. Jonah, born 2mo.-3-1733, died February 17, 1799; married, November 23, 1764, Martha Mullen.
11. Rachel, born November 26, 1735, died September 1, 1798; unmarried.
12. Abraham, born December 17, 1737, died in 1784; married, license granted November 23, 1765, Elizabeth Newton.
13. Eber, born February 28, 1739; married Rebecca Stokes.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 134. Charles Burr Todd: "A General History of the Burr Family," p. 520. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. III, p. 547. Amelia M. Gummere: "The Journal and Essays of John Woolman," pp.

519-25. "Burlington County and Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records, New Jersey." F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 831. Family data.)

(IV) ABNER WOOLMAN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Burr) Woolman, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, July 20, 1724, and died there, November 4, 1771. His name does not appear in his father's will; yet in that of his sister Elizabeth, dated April 9, 1744, Gloucester County, New Jersey, she says: "£6 to my brothers Abner, Uriah, Jonah, Abram, and Eber, and younger sisters Hannah, Esther and Rachel Woolman, to be put to interest for their uses until they be twenty-one. Executors, my brothers, John and Asher Woolman." Abner Woolman's wife and children are named in the will of Aaron Aaronson, of Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, March 14, 1767; his wife was given £200 and her children £100 each; the legacy of £400 to his children was accounted June 24, 1769.

Abner Woolman married, at Evesham Friends' Meeting, in 1752, Mary Aaronson, of Burlington County, who was born about 1731 and died 8mo.-3-1815, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Aaronson, who were of Dutch descent. Their children, named in Aaron Aaronson's will, were:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. John Aaronson, received his grandfather's watch.
3. Sarah.
4. Asher, named as "son of my son Abner, deceased," in will of Elizabeth (Burr) Woolman, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, dated 11-2mo.-1772.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 134. John Clement: "Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township," p. 408. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXX, p. 547; Vol. XXXIII, p. 20. Amelia M. Gummere: "The Journal and Essays of John Woolman," p. 602. "Burlington County and Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records, New Jersey." Family data.)

(V) SAMUEL WOOLMAN, son of Abner and Mary (Aaronson) Woolman, was born 3mo.-19-1753 and died 12mo.-24-1814. He was left a legacy of £100 by his grandfather, Aaron Aaronson, of Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

He married, November 23, 1771, Jane Ware, who was born 12mo.-22-1750. They were the parents of:

1. Joel, of whom further.
2. Abner, born 7mo.-5-1773.
3. Elizabeth, born 3mo.-5-1775.
4. Samuel, Jr., born 12mo.-20-1776.
5. Sarah, born 10mo.-31-1778.
6. John, born 8mo.-5-1780.
7. Keziah, born 8mo.-9-1782.
8. Moses, born 10mo.-4-1784, died 10mo.-7-1784.
9. Aaron Aaronson, born 8mo.-27-1786.
10. Rachel, born 9mo.-3-1788.
11. George, born 8mo.-5-1790.

("New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXII, p. 443; Vol. XXX, p. 547. "Burlington County and Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records, New Jersey." Family data.)

(VI) JOEL WOOLMAN, son of Samuel and Jane (Ware) Woolman, was born 7mo.-15-1772, and died 9mo.-22-1850. A certificate of removal from Upper Springfield Meeting to Burlington County, Mount Holly Meeting, was granted him 5mo.-7-1794. In the same year, 8mo.-7, a committee proposed Joel Woolman for clerk, to take the place of John Atkinson. He is also on record as having received a certificate of removal from Mount Holly Meeting to Burlington Meeting; 6mo.-9-1795.

Joel Woolman married, at Falls Monthly Meeting of Friends, 10mo.-17-1798, Christian (or Christina) Wharton, who was born 7mo.-22-1771, and died 2mo.-6-1831. Their children were:

1. Abigale, born 11mo.-19-1799.
2. Daniel, born 5mo.-26-1801.
3. Nathan, of whom further.

("Burlington County and Mount Holly Monthly Meeting Records, New Jersey." "Pennsylvania Archives," Series II, Vol. IX, p. 246. Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, p. 57. Family data.)

(VII) NATHAN WOOLMAN, son of Joel and Christian (or Christina) (Wharton) Woolman, was born in 1803 and died in 1877.

He married, in 1834, Sarah Newbold, whose ancestors came to New Jersey from Yorkshire, England, in 1678. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was Edward Wetherill, of whom further.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, p. 57. Family data.)

(VIII) EDWARD WETHERILL WOOLMAN, son of Nathan and Sarah (Newbold) Woolman, was born at Shoemakertown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1838, and died at Ardmore, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1924. He received his education at Germantown Friends' School and Westtown Boarding School in Chester County, Pennsylvania. When he left school, he associated himself with the milk business founded by his grandfather, Joel Woolman, half a century before. The business removed eventually to West Philadelphia, where Edward W. Woolman conducted the Woolman Dairies till within a few years of his death. He introduced many improvements, one of the most outstanding being the Pasteurization of milk.

Mr. Woolman was interested and helpful in neighborhood and municipal affairs, although never active politically. He was a founder and director of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, a member of the Association of Centenary Firms, Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia Milk Exchange, American Academy of Natural History, a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and a pioneer of the Building and Loan Association of West Philadelphia.

Edward Wetherill Woolman married, November 24, 1864, Rebecca Shotwell Townsend, of Plainfield, New Jersey, daughter of Jotham and Catherine (Shotwell) Townsend. They had four children:

1. Josephine Townsend.
2. Sarah Newbold, died in infancy.
3. Edward, of whom further.
4. Henry Newbold.

(*Ibid.*)







Whiteman  
(Whitman)



WHITEMAN (WHITMAN).

*Arms*—Per fess or and sable a maunch counterchanged.

*Crest*—On the stump of a tree a buck all proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

(IX) EDWARD WOOLMAN, son of Edward Wetherill and Rebecca Shotwell (Townsend) Woolman, was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1871. He received his education in the William Penn Charter School, graduating in 1889, and attended Haverford College, from which he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1893. In the following year, 1894, he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining a Bachelor of Science degree in engineering.

Since his graduation from the university, Mr. Woolman has enjoyed an interesting engineering experience. After first working in the laboratories of Queen and Company and the United Electric Improvement Company, he served eight years in the expert department of the Welsbach Light Company, making the photometric tests and other experiments and assisting in making this invention a commercial success in America. A few years were then spent in designing machinery and in the development of modern laundry and pharmaceutical apparatus. Soon after the Pasteurization of milk was introduced by his father, Mr. Woolman joined the firm, and took up the engineering work. The present perfection and success of the Pasteurizing process has come after years of severe criticism from boards of health and many doctors, and also after much experimenting and scrapping of apparatus. Mr. Woolman has worked through much of this, having studied the leading milk plants of Europe, Canada and the United States.

Mr. Woolman belongs to many organizations of various interests. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Chester County Historical Society, Delaware County Historical Society, Friends' Historical Association, and treasurer of the John Woolman Memorial Association. His social affiliations are: Member of the board of the Friends' Social Union, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Haverford College Alumni Association, University of Pennsylvania Alumni Association, Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Merion Cricket Club, and Haverford Club. Mr. Woolman is also connected with several organizations of scientific, civic and community interest: Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Science, Tri-State Regional Planning Federation, Main Line Community Health and Civic Association, as well as a member of the board and chairman of the Committee on Regional Planning, member of the English-speaking Union, Foreign Policy Association, and a member of the board of the Indian Rights Association. His other activities are: Treasurer of the local Friends' Mission Board, member of Franklin Institute, member of the board of managers of Haverford College, and member and overseer of Twelfth Street Meeting.

In association with his brother, Henry Newbold Woolman, of Ardmore, Mr. Woolman purchased a 2,500-acre tract of land as a game preserve, in Nantmeal Township, Chester County.

Edward Woolman married, in Philadelphia, Lilian Estelle (Whitman) McCarthy. (Whitman VIII.) They have one daughter, Lydia Rowland.

(The Whitman Line).

The surname Whitman or Whiteman has two derivations, one being from the baptismal name Wightman and the other from "the white man," pertaining to the



pallid appearance of the bearer. There is a Wyteman in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, and in 1607 we find a John Whitman in a volume of St. Peter, Cornhill.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) NATHAN (1) WHITMAN, whose ancestry is unknown, was probably a brother of Joseph Whitman, of Huntington, Long Island. He lived on Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, before 1674. He was one of the prominent men in that community, being elected a magistrate of the county in the year 1674. Nathan (1) Whitman met his death about August 28, 1679, in an accidental drowning.

He married Sarah Cooke (probably), daughter of John Cooke, of Gravesend, Island of Nassau, now Long Island, New York. They had six children, the second son being Nathan (2), of whom further.

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(II) NATHAN (2) WHITMAN, second and youngest son of Nathan (1) and Sarah (Cooke) Whitman, was born probably on Staten Island before 1679 and died there in 1721. His will was dated September 10, 1721, and was proved October 27, 1721. He married Ann Stillwell (probably). Among their children was Nathan (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) NATHAN (3) WHITMAN, son of Nathan (2) and Ann (Stillwell) Whitman, was born about 1706-08, and died in the fall of 1785. His will was dated May 9, 1772. He was the ancestor of the Philadelphia family of that surname. He held land in Bristol Township before 1737 and also in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, between 1737 and 1743. Nathan (3) Whitman received land through his wife and his wife's parents.

He married, about 1729-30, Rebecca Harper. (Harper—American Line—III.) They were the parents of Nathan (4), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) NATHAN (4) WHITMAN, youngest son of Nathan (3) and Rebecca (Harper) Whitman, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1741, and was baptized, according to Oxford Trinity Church records, February 15, 1747-48, aged five years, eight months. He died April 17, 1828, and was buried in Oxford Trinity churchyard. Nathan (4) Whitman is found on the assessment rolls of Oxford Township from 1769 to 1781.

He married, about 1778-79, Rebecca Carpenter, born March 3, 1759, died 5mo.-8-1839, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Mayberry) Carpenter. They had ten children, among whom was Stephen, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) STEPHEN WHITMAN, third son of Nathan (4) and Rebecca (Carpenter) Whitman, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1789, and died at Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December

24, 1864, in his seventy-sixth year. He was a merchant, having a large store in Germantown, where he resided. He moved in the later years of his life to Doylestown, Bucks County.

Stephen Whitman married (first), about 1812, Martha French, born February 25, 1793, died March 27, 1823, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Harper) French, of Philadelphia. He married (second), March 24, 1825, Margaret Storr (or Stoy). Among the children of the first marriage was Stephen French, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) STEPHEN FRENCH WHITMAN, son of Stephen and Martha (French) Whitman, was born March 9, 1823, and died February 10, 1888.

He married, November 17, 1847, Lydia Ann Rowland. (Rowland VI.) They were the parents of Horace Franklin, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) HORACE FRANKLIN WHITMAN, son of Stephen French and Lydia Ann (Rowland) Whitman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1848, and died January 9, 1911. Horace Franklin Whitman was a member of the firm of Stephen F. Whitman, candy manufacturers.

He married Ida Susanna Cox, daughter of William Clark and Olivia (Lewis) Cox, Olivia (Lewis) Cox being the daughter of Samuel and Malvina (Way) Lewis. (Way VIII.) They had a daughter, Lilian Estelle, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VIII) LILIAN ESTELLE WHITMAN, daughter of Horace Franklin and Ida Susanna (Cox) Whitman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Lilian Estelle Whitman married (first) Henry Jefferson McCarthy, judge of Common Pleas Court, Number Three, who died in 1903. She married (second) Edward Woolman. (Woolman IX.)

Lilian E. (Whitman) Woolman holds life memberships in the following organizations: American Red Cross, Audubon Society, Archæological Society of Pennsylvania, Swedish Colonial Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Friends' Historical Association, Chester County Historical Society, Delaware County Historical Society, Valley Forge Historical Society, John Woolman Memorial Association, John Bartram Association, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia, and Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. She is a member of the Coloniel Dames and a member of the board of trustees of the White-Williams Foundation.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Rowland Line).

Rowland, Rowlands or Rowlandson is used most commonly as a personal name, particularly in Wales. It is taken from the baptismal form "the son of Roland," Roland or Orlando being the nephew of the great Charles who fell at Roncesvalles. We find this surname in very early records, as: Robert Rouland, County Wilts,

in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, and William Rowland in St. James, Clerkenwell, in 1683.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) WILLIAM ROWLAND and Catharine, his wife, the first known ancestors of the Rowland family of our interest, were of Rhosybayvil, parish of Bayvil, Pembroke, Wales. They are known to have had at least three children:

1. Thomas.
2. James.
3. John (1), of whom further.

(Henry J. and Edward K. Rowland: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Posterity of John Rowland," p. 5.)

(II) JOHN (1) ROWLAND, son of William and Catharine Rowland, came to the Province of Pennsylvania, leaving Wales perhaps about 1700. He, with his brother James, settled in Chester County, where they lived and died. John (1) Rowland's name first appears as a taxable in Whiteland in 1735.

He married Letitia and had five children, as we learn from his will, dated April 4, 1745, and proved April 30, 1746. (Register's Office, West Chester, Book B, p. 178.) Among his children was John (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6, 8-9.)

(III) JOHN (2) ROWLAND, of Tredyffrin, was apparently the son of John (1) Rowland, of Whiteland, because his name is mentioned in the latter's will and also is on the list of taxables in 1747, among which are Letitia and John Rowland, of Whiteland. He died February 8, 1793. He was one of the organizers of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1744 and one of its incorporators in 1786. As early as 1749, his name appears in an old vestry book of this church. In the same book is found another entry, dated 1754, recording the appointment of John Rowland as rector's warden. The last date his name appears is in 1789.

John (2) Rowland married (first) Grace Paschall, born 4mo.-26-1721, daughter of William and Grace Paschall. He married (second), in May, 1747, Ann Smith. One child of the first marriage died probably in infancy, and among the children of the second marriage was Jonathan, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 11-16.)

(IV) JONATHAN ROWLAND, son of John (2) and Ann (Smith) Rowland, was born December 18, 1751. He was, according to family records, a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. On the roll of the 5th Battalion of Chester County Militia, his name is found as "Captain Jonathan Rowland." After the war he went to North Carolina, where he died.

Jonathan Rowland married Sarah Maxwell, of Great Valley, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Their son was Maxwell, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 13, 16-18.)



(V) MAXWELL ROWLAND, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Maxwell) Rowland, was born in 1776, died April 23, 1830, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, Oxford, Pennsylvania.

He married Lydia Whitman, born December 1, 1784, died at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1830, daughter of Nathan (4) and Rebecca (Carpenter) Whitman. They were the parents of seven children, among whom was Lydia Ann, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 16-17. M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(VI) LYDIA ANN ROWLAND, daughter of Maxwell and Lydia (Whitman) Rowland, was born March 9, 1818, and died June 2, 1890. She married Stephen French Whitman. (Whitman VI.)

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(The Harper Line).

The surname Harpur, Harpar or Harper is derived from an ancient Harpur, Harpout or Le harpur, the first person so designated being one who played the harp, "the harper." It was in such manner that surnames came into use. The first of this name, of whom we have record, was a Gilbert Le harpur, County Warwick, England, in 1276. Following him, we find John le Harpur, of Berry Pomroy, County Devon, in 1309; William le Harpur, County Nottingham; and Stephen Harpor, County Hants.

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(I) JOHN (1) HARPUR, the earliest known ancestor of the Philadelphia family of Harper, of whom we have record, was living in Noke, Oxfordshire, England, during the last half of the sixteenth century. The family was of importance in this section, holding positions of trust in the church and village.

John (1) Harpar married Marjory and had two sons named John, "John the elder" and "John the younger." "John the elder" died unmarried, eight years before the father, so when a third son was born he, too, was christened John. John Harpar, Sr., thus, still had two male heirs, *viz.*: "John the elder," and "John the younger." One of these two was the ancestor of the next and succeeding generations of the Harpar family of Noke. We believe it to have been the younger son John (2), of whom further.

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(II) JOHN (2) HARPUR was the son of John (1) and Marjory Harpar. He it is believed, was the younger son, who died August 22 or 23, 1617, and who married, at Noke, Oxfordshire, England, November 26, 1595, Bridget Greene. They were the parents of five children, among whom was John (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN (3) HARPUR, youngest son of John (2) and Bridget (Greene) Harpar, was born at Noke, Oxfordshire, England, and baptized there, November 18, 1604. He died during the last week in November, 1667, and was buried in the family vault in the Noke churchyard. John (3) Harpar was a yeoman, and was a



member in good standing of the Parish Church. Very little is known of him, other than what is found in the parish register and the information gleaned from his will.

John (3) Harpar married (probably) Charatie, buried at Noke, February 7, 1641. Among their six children was John (4), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN (4) HARPAP, son of John (3) and Charatie Harpar, was born at Noke, Oxfordshire, England, and baptized there, March 5, 1634. He died in Oxford Township, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1716, aged eighty-three years, and was buried in Trinity churchyard, Oxford. It was this John (4) Harpar who became the ancestor of the Philadelphia family of Harpers in America. In 1682 John (4) Harpar left England with his wife and family for America, settling in Pennsylvania. He had received from the Barton Meeting of Friends a certificate of dismissal which he presented, upon his arrival in Philadelphia, to the Philadelphia Friends, of which meeting he was accepted as a member. On June 27, 1684, he received a grant of land in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, upon which he settled and passed the remainder of his life. John (4) Harpar and his wife later became members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Oxford, having separated themselves from the Society of Friends at some previous date.

John (4) Harpar married, about 1666-68, Ann Butcher, born February 1, 1646, died March 4, 1723-24, aged seventy-seven years, daughter of Charles and Ann Butcher, of Astrop, Northamptonshire, England. They had seven children, among whom was Josias (Josiah), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) JOSIAS (JOSIAH) HARPER, as the name was now spelled, was the second son of John (4) and Ann (Butcher) Harpar. He was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, April 1, 1679, and died at Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1733, aged fifty-four years. He was only three years of age when his parents came to America.

Josias (Josiah) Harper married, about 1700, Lydia Swanson. (Swanson III.) They were the parents of Rebecca, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) REBECCA HARPER, daughter of Josias (Josiah) and Lydia (Swanson) Harper, died between 9-5-1772 and 10-11-1785. She married Nathan (3) Whitman. (Whitman III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Swanson Line).

Svenson or Swanson has been derived from the Christian name Sven. Following the custom of the Swedes, of the son taking the Christian name of the father for his surname, the "son of Sven" became "Svenson," which later took the Anglicized form of "Swanson."

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(I) SVEN GUNNARSON, the earliest known ancestor of the Swanson family of Philadelphia, was born in Sweden about 1610 and died shortly after 1677, buried in the graveyard of the Gloria Dei Church in the Swedish settlement near Philadelphia. He was the son of a man whose first name was Gunnar, taking that name for his surname, Gunnarson. He came to America in 1638 or 1640, being one of the founders of the Swedish Colony on the Delaware in what is now Pennsylvania, but, at that time, was territory under the jurisdiction of New York. In 1648 he was listed as "freeman" in New Sweden. The sons of Sven Gunnarson built an eight-room house, a story and one-half high, which was one of the first four houses of Philadelphia. It was later burned by the British in 1777. Sven Gunnarson and his family were very prominent in the growth of New Sweden; they gave the land for the erection of the Gloria Dei Church and took active part in the interests of the Colony.

Sven Gunnarson married in Sweden. He had three sons, among whom was Oele, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) OELE SVENSON or WOLLE SWANSON, as he was better known, was the second son of Sven Gunnarson, taking his father's Christian name for his own surname. He was born in New Sweden, on the Delaware, about 1642 and died in 1693. He became one of the most prominent men in the Swedish Colony, being named a justice of the Upland Court in 1676 and reappointed in 1678 and 1679. The homestead of Wolle Swanson and his family included the present site of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Wolle Swanson married Lydia Ashman, born in 1647, died between 1707 and 1712, daughter of Robert and Katherine (Armitage) Ashman, of Long Island, New York, and granddaughter of Thomas Armitage, an early settler of Lynn, Massachusetts. Among their eight children was Lydia, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) LYDIA SWANSON, daughter of Wolle and Lydia (Ashman) Swanson, was born in 1681 and died in 1754. She married Josias (Josiah) Harper. (Harper—American Line—II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Way Line).

The English surname Way or Waye was adopted from residence by or at the wayside, according to one author. It might also have designated an old baptismal name, Wege or Weghe, of which we find an example in the Domesday Book. We find the name listed in other early records also; as: John ate Wey, County Cambridge, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, and Henry Waye, County Dorset in 1605 listed in the Register of the University of Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ROBERT WAY, earliest known ancestor of the family of that surname in Pennsylvania, died in Kennett, Chester County, in 1725. His will was dated April 25, 1725, and proved February 7, 1725-26. He settled in Chester County about

1685-86 and became a member of Kennett Friends' Meeting, removing later to Center Meeting in Chester County, of which he remained a member until his death. In 1690 Robert Way purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land in the Manor of Rockland, Chester County, Pennsylvania. At this time he was known as "husbandman."

Robert Way married Hannah Hickman, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania before 1684. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was John, of whom further.

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(II) JOHN WAY, oldest son of Robert and Hannah (Hickman) Way, was born in Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 9.15.1694, and died in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, 8.21.1777. Shortly before his marriage he purchased from his parents one-half of the homestead farm, comprised of two hundred acres, which lay on Brandywine Creek in Kennett Township, Chester County.

John Way married, in 1725, Ann Hannum, born 3.15.1705, died 6.28.1800, daughter of John and Margery Hannum, of Concord Township, Chester County. The Hannums were not of the Friends' faith, and steps were taken, after the marriage, at Center Monthly Meeting, Chester County, to ostracize John Way. After seven years Ann (Hannum) Way decided to become a Quakeress, and John Way was reinstated in the Society of Friends. John and Ann (Hannum) Way were the parents of thirteen children, among whom was Caleb, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) CALEB WAY, third son of John and Ann (Hannum) Way, was born 11mo.-10-1732-33, and died in 1812. His will was dated March 28, 1812, and probated November 21, 1812. During his life he acquired quite a large estate. Like his father, Caleb Way married out of the faith, the ceremony being performed by the minister of Old Swedes' Church, in Wilmington, Delaware. He and his wife later became members of the Bradford, Chester County, Monthly Meeting. They had probably "made acknowledgement" and been reinstated in the communion of Friends.

Caleb Way married Rebecca Mendenhall. (Mendenhall III.) They had a son, James, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JAMES WAY, eldest son of Caleb and Rebecca (Mendenhall) Way, was born in West Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1763, and died in Philadelphia, March 11, 1825. He removed to Philadelphia and about 1808 entered into mercantile trade in copartnership with Thomas R. Tunis, under the firm name of Tunis and Way. It is thought that his second wife, Ann Howell, was the daughter of Thomas R. Tunis, and that this marriage led to the partnership. Not much is on record concerning James Way. It is not known what church affiliation he held during his residence in Philadelphia, his son, J. Tunis, becoming a member of the Dutch Reformed Church after his father's death.



James Way married (first) Sarah Treago, died before 1793, daughter of William and Rachel Treago, of Honeybrook Township, Chester County. He married (second) Ann Howell, widow (perhaps) of Joseph Howell, who died 8mo.9.1798. Among the children of James and Sarah (Treago) Way was Caleb, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) CALEB WAY, son of James and Sarah (Treago) Way, was born in West Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1784 and died in Philadelphia, March 29, 1834, in his fiftieth year. There seems to be little on record regarding Caleb Way. In 1809 and again in 1819 to 1824 he was an "accomptant," according to Philadelphia city directories. From 1810 to 1813 he is listed as a merchant.

Caleb Way married, 9mo.1.1808, Susanna Holby, (Holby II.) They had two daughters, the oldest of whom was Malvina Amanda, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) MALVINA AMANDA WAY, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Holby) Way, was born January 23, 1811, and died July 27, 1837.

She married, January 25, 1827, Samuel Lewis. They were the parents of Olivia, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) OLIVIA LEWIS, daughter of Samuel and Malvina Amanda (Way) Lewis, married William Clark Cox. They had a daughter, Ida Susanna, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) IDA SUSANNA COX, daughter of William Clark and Olivia (Lewis) Cox, was born March 26, 1849, and died September 2, 1912. She married Horace Franklin Whitman. (Whitman VII.)

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(The Holby Line).

The name Holby suggests Dutch rather than German origin. We find the name appearing upon early Pennsylvania records as Holbe, Holbie, Holber, Holbey, Holben, Hobel, Holbein, all relating to the same family or families, the ancestors of which came to the Colony with the German Palatine settlers. A Christian Adam Hobel and Johann Jacob Holbein came to Philadelphia from Holland, in the ship "Francis and Elizabeth."

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")

(I) JOHN WILLIAM HOLBY, who was born probably in Germany, November 4, 1741, died in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1806, aged sixty-five years. He is believed to have been the same William Holby who was the stepson of Silvester Holbe, of Lynn Township, originally in Northampton, but now in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Silvester Holbe had married the widow of a Christian Adam Hobel, who came to Philadelphia from Holland in 1742 and who, at his death, left a son John William, of our interest.



John William or William Holby, as he dropped the baptismal name of John, was a miller and, from a deed dated May 9, 1783, we learn that sometime prior to that date he agreed to purchase from Charles Hay a tract of land and a mill in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, upon which he resided for some months. He later owned several tracts of land in both Bristol Township and in Germantown. He was a member of St. Michael's Evangelical Congregation and of the Germantown Reformed Church, both of Germantown.

William Holby married, about 1774-75, Susannah, who belonged, no doubt, to a Northampton or perhaps a Berks County family. They had eight children, among whom was Susanna, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) SUSANNA HOLBY, daughter of William and Susannah Holby, was under twenty-one years of age in 1807. She married Caleb Way. (Way V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Mendenhall Line).

(I) BENJAMIN MENDENHALL, with his brother John, was one of the early settlers in Concord, Pennsylvania. They were from Mildenhall, in Wiltshire, England, which was formerly the family surname. Benjamin Mendenhall was held in high esteem both in his religious society and as a citizen.

He married, 2.17.1689, Ann Pennell, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. Among their ten children was Robert, of whom further.

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman." J. S. Futhey and G. Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 655.)

(II) ROBERT MENDENHALL, son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, was born 7.7.1713.

He married (first), 9.13.1734, Phœbe Taylor. He married (second), 6.23.1762, Elizabeth Hatton; and (third), 2.6.1777, Esther Temple. Robert and Phœbe (Taylor) Mendenhall had a daughter, Rebecca, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) REBECCA MENDENHALL, daughter of Robert and Phœbe (Taylor) Mendenhall, married Caleb Way. (Way III.)

(M. E. Wood: "Ancestry of Lilian Whitman Woolman.")



## Lewis

Few Americans can look back over the centuries that have passed since the historic landing of the Pilgrims with greater pride than can the family of Henry Martyn Lewis. All along the stretches back there are intermingled the names of those noted families who, at strategic points in America's history, have added to the strength and wisdom of the national cause. In days of quiet and peace as well they gave their strength and ability to build and preserve the integrity of the nation, that integrity which will and must remain its greatest pride. The family's earliest ancestor in direct paternal line is:

(I) WILLIAM (1) LEWIS, who was born in Penarth, Wales, and came to this country in the ship "Lion," landing at Boston in 1632. He was admitted freeman the same year. He became an original settler of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636; in 1659 he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, of which town he was one of the founders. He was representative to the General Court for Hadley in 1662 and for Northampton, to which town he had removed, in 1664. He settled in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1675.

William (1) Lewis married Felix, who died in 1671. Her surname is given sometimes as Collins and sometimes as Alcott. They had a son, William (2), of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 89. William R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III, p. 1612. Family data.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) LEWIS, son of William (1) and Felix Lewis, was born in Wales, in 1620. He settled in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1644, being its first recorder when it was incorporated in 1645, and was confirmed lieutenant and later captain of its military company. In 1660 he built the house, which is now incorporated as a part of the Elm Tree Inn, which was built before the Revolution.

He married Mary Hopkins, daughter of William Hopkins. They were the parents of William (3), of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM (3) LEWIS, son of William (2) and Mary (Hopkins) Lewis, was baptized in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1655, and died there in 1737.

He married Sarah Moore, daughter of Isaac Moore. They had a son, Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) CAPTAIN JONATHAN LEWIS, son of William (3) and Sarah (Moore) Lewis, was born in 1697, and died probably in 1769. Captain Lewis was prominent in military and civic affairs, and was one of the first moderators of the New Britain Ecclesiastical Society. He was of Kensington and New Britain, Connecticut.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Newell. They had a son, Adonijah, of whom further.

(V) ADONIJAH LEWIS, son of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Newell) Lewis, was born in 1722, and died in 1799. He was of New Britain, Connecticut, and served as a soldier in the French and Indian War.

Adonijah Lewis married Mary, daughter of James Bronson. They had a son, Seth, of whom further.

(VI) SETH LEWIS, son of Adonijah and Mary (Bronson) Lewis, was born in 1772. He was of New Britain, Connecticut, and in 1843 removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1849.

He married Lydia Wright. (Wright V.) They had a son, William Goodwin, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) WILLIAM GOODWIN LEWIS, son of Seth and Lydia (Wright) Lewis, was born in 1806, and died in 1866. He took his family from New Britain, Connecticut, to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1835-36. He entered business in Cleveland with his cousin, James F. Lewis, son of his uncle Isaac, but the firm failed in the panic of 1837, and Mr. Lewis took his family to Philadelphia, where he settled July 4, 1838.

William Goodwin Lewis married Eliza Lucy Southworth. (Southworth VI.) They were the parents of Henry Martyn, of whom further.

(VIII) HENRY MARTYN LEWIS, eldest son of William Goodwin and Eliza Lucy (Southworth) Lewis, was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 24, 1831, baptized June 3, 1832, and died at his home in Germantown, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1906. He was a most precocious child, and at the age of four years he could read the Bible. Although he was only a small boy when his family made the laborious journey from New Britain to Cleveland and then to Philadelphia, he vividly recalled incidents of these trips to the end of his life. He attended public schools in Philadelphia, but left high school in 1847 to go into the wholesale commission hardware house of his father. Eventually he was taken into the firm known as W. G. Lewis and Son, their business being largely in the Southern States. During the War Between the States the firm failed, and Henry Martyn Lewis became a member of the internal revenue department, remaining in government service until 1867, when he became cashier and confidential clerk to Dr. Samuel S. White. His excellent judgment and keen sense of business policy were deeply appreciated by Dr. White who, in his will, made Mr. Lewis one of the trustees of his estate and, as such, Mr. Lewis was one of the organizers of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, which succeeded to the business of Dr. White, July 1, 1881. In 1891 Mr. Lewis was made president of the company, and under his able supervision the business grew extensively, its branches increasing from one in 1881 to twelve at the time of Mr. Lewis' passing. As a mark of respect and appreciation, the dental trade throughout the country closed their places of business during the time of his funeral. His passing was sudden; he was ill only a few days. Just a few minutes before his death he was cheerful and said he felt better.



Although, in his sound, conservative way, he was greatly devoted to the advancement of his business, he was a kindly, sympathetic executive, one who inspired the love as well as the respect of those who worked for him. He applied his Christian beliefs to everyday practice. Throughout his life he was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. Soon after his marriage, he and his wife were received as members of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. They moved to West Philadelphia in 1864, and became members of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church there the following year, and here Mr. Lewis was ordained an elder, June 30, 1872. After their removal to Germantown in October 1889, they were affiliated there with the First Presbyterian Church, where he served as ruling elder until his death. He was a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Presbyterian Social Union, and New England Society.

Henry Martyn Lewis married, in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1856, Frances Amelia Smith. (Smith VIII.) They had the following children:

- i. Frederick Humphreville, born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1858, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878, held several positions as an engineer, and in 1892 became a member of the firm of Booth, Garrett and Blair at Philadelphia as consulting engineer in charge of their mechanical laboratory. Being interested in Portland cement, he thereafter made a special study of it, traveling abroad for that purpose. He has written extensively about it and has supervised the building of a number of cement plants. Mr. Lewis' professional affiliations include the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, of which he is a charter member; the Society of American Military Engineers; and also the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a charter member. During the World War, he was commissioned a major of engineers, June 19, 1917, and trained at Camp Lee, Virginia, from December, 1917, to April, 1918. He was on the staff of the chief of engineers at Washington, District of Columbia, and he was later with the troops at Camp Humphrey. He lives in Charlottesville, Virginia, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. Frederick Humphreville Lewis married, November 2, 1882, Alice Marilla Law, daughter of Benedict and Ann Celestia (Southworth) Law. Children: i. Eleanor Stiles, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, July 26, 1883; married, April 19, 1902, Carlton M. Goodman, of Philadelphia, and they have: a. Louise Humphreville, born in Craigsville, Virginia, October 17, 1904; married Alan Pierson Fort and has two sons. b. Katharine Ernest, born in Hagerstown, Maryland, November 20, 1907; graduated from Mount Holyoke College in 1929. c. Bertha Barron, born February 2, 1910. ii. Henry Martyn, 2d, born in St. Paul, Minnesota, December 5, 1884, was graduated from the Bordentown Military Academy in 1902 and then entered the engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1906. He is a Presbyterian. He served with the Signal Corps as a private, sergeant and first lieutenant in construction and engineering duties during the World War. He married, in 1924, Marian Orr, of Birmingham, Alabama. iii. Charles Frederick, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1886. After attending Germantown Academy and the Bordentown Military Institute, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1908. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1902. He began his World War service as a second lieutenant, Company A, 2d Battalion, 307th Engineers, June 14, 1917; he was promoted to the rank of captain, August 14, 1917, and April 30, 1918, he was commissioned major. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from May 29, 1918, to July 11, 1919. He married, September 18, 1919, Frances Louise Morris. They have three sons and one daughter, and are living in Knoxville, Tennessee: Frederick Humphreville, 2d, William Charles, Alice Margaret, and Robert Morris. iv. Alice Margaret, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1890, baptized at the Second Presbyterian Church; attended Stevens School, Germantown, and Hollins Institute, Hollins, Virginia; married, December 26, 1913, James MacFarlane Andrew; they have a daughter, Virginia, and a son, James M., Jr., and live in Granville, Ohio. James M. Andrew, Jr., is a sophomore in Ohio State College. v. Marion Whitney, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1898, baptized at the Westside Presbyterian Church; married, September 13, 1921, H. Milner Weatherly. They have one daughter, Alice, and live in Knoxville, Tennessee.



2. Harriet Southworth, born in Philadelphia, April 21, 1860, makes her home in Germantown. She is an interested member of the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, a charter member of the Woman's Club of Germantown, and advisory vice-president of the Woman's Interdenominational Union of Philadelphia and Vicinity. She is also a charter associate of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In her denominational allegiance she is a Presbyterian. She is the author of the comprehensive, genealogical work, "Lewis with Collateral Lines, Ancestral Record of Henry Martyn Lewis." Harriet Southworth Lewis married, April 14, 1887, Albert Mortimer Barnes, who was born February 11, 1845, and died March 28, 1916, son of Merrick Barnes, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He was an elder in the Westside Presbyterian Church of Germantown, of which Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were charter members.
3. Nellie, born in Philadelphia, September 12, 1864, was baptized at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, April 24, 1867. She was a member of this church and married, June 6, 1889, Edward Clifford Cutler, who was born in South Lancaster, Massachusetts, May 1, 1860, son of James Benjamin Cutler, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and his wife, Ann Henrietta (Park) Cutler, of Shirley, Massachusetts. They joined the First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, of which he became an elder, in 1890, and their four children, born in Germantown, were baptized there. Children: i. Frances Amelia, born May 10, 1890, was graduated from Stevens School, Germantown, in June, 1907; married, June 6, 1914, William Morris David, who is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown and superintendent of the Sabbath school; he is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities; their children are: a. Nellie Cutler, born April 10, 1915; graduated in 1933 from Germantown Friends' School and is in the 1937 class at Mount Holyoke College. b. Edward Morris, born December 26, 1916. c. William Morris, Jr., born February 28, 1919. d. Clifford Cutler, born July 14, 1922. e. Frances Louise, born February 14, 1927. ii. James Benjamin, born July 30, 1891, was graduated from Germantown Academy in 1908 and from the mechanical engineering department, University of Pennsylvania, class of 1912. During the World War he served as a second lieutenant in Battalion F, 319th Field Artillery, 82d Division, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France from June, 1918, to April 27, 1919. He was wounded in the Meuse-Argonne sector, October 8, 1918. James Benjamin Cutler married, June 3, 1922, Helen Reeves Harmer, and they have: a. Margaret Frances, born May 11, 1924. b. James Lewis, born October 15, 1932. They reside in Baltimore, Maryland, and are members of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. iii. Edward Clifford, Jr., born December 11, 1896, was graduated from Germantown Academy, class of 1914, and was president of his class. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, mechanical engineering department, in 1918. He was the first to enlist for war service with the Ambulance Corps through the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his parents' permission, as he was under age, but was refused because of being under weight, much to his disappointment. He then finished his college course and trained for the Navy Reserve, serving during the war with the commission of ensign and being released from active duty January 17, 1919. He married, October 9, 1920, Frances Oakford Ray, and their children are: a. Samuel Ray, born October 1, 1921. b. Edward Clifford, 3d, born July 1, 1925. iv. Henry Lewis, born August 5, 1898, graduated from Germantown Academy in 1916 and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1921, having enlisted for war service, in his freshman year, in the United States Naval Reserve force as hospital apprentice; he made seventeen round trips in the transport service between May 17, 1917, and September 19, 1919; was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1924 and is now a Presbyterian minister, serving Calvary Presbyterian Church, Wyncote, Pennsylvania. Henry Lewis Cutler married, May 17, 1924, Elizabeth Kirkbride Carlile, and they have: a. Emma Elizabeth, born March 8, 1926. b. Henry Carlile, born July 4, 1927. c. Martyn Lewis, born March 7, 1930.
4. Henry Bertram, born in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1877, was graduated from Germantown Academy and, in 1900, from Princeton University. He entered the employ of the Packard Motor Car Company in 1910 as accountant and officer manager, becoming manager of the parts department and then service manager. His next assignment was that of assistant to the president. After that he became used car manager, advertising manager, and finally general sales manager. Leaving Packard in 1920, he entered the advertising agency business, where he handled automotive accounts exclusively. In 1922 he became sales manager and subsequently vice-president of Hare and Chase, Inc., and in 1927 joined Commercial Credit as vice-president in charge of sales promotion. His famous dealer bulletin, "Automotive Observations," has been circulated widely during the last six years and is known by dealers from coast to coast. For three years Mr. Lewis has been a regular con-

tributor to the "Automobile Trade Journal." His residence is in Bronxville, New York, where he is elder in the Bronxville Reformed Church. His summer home is in Litchfield, Connecticut. His clubs are the Colonial at Princeton, the Princeton Club of New York, the Fireside at Flushing, New York, and the Sanctum at Litchfield, Connecticut. During the World War he cooperated with the Young Men's Christian Association at Fort Totten, Long Island, and was a captain in the American Protective League, volunteer adjunct of the department of justice, and received a certificate of exceptional service for work as a member of that organization. Henry Bertram Lewis married, October 23, 1901, Delia Allman Stewart, who was born October 10, 1878, daughter of Dr. William Shaw and Delia (Allman) Stewart.

(Family data. Harriet Southworth (Lewis) Barnes: "Lewis with Collateral Lines, Ancestral Record of Henry Martyn Lewis," pp. 22-31.)

(The Smith Line).

(I) JAMES SMITH, on earliest records of Weymouth, Massachusetts, died before June 22, 1676, when his will was proved. He married Joanna, and had

(II) NATHANIEL (1) SMITH, born in 1639, who married Experience, and was a first settler at Taunton, Massachusetts. They had Nathaniel (2), of whom further.

(III) NATHANIEL (2) SMITH, son of Nathaniel (1) and Experience Smith, was born in 1678, and died in 1725. He was an original proprietor of Litchfield, Connecticut, and was among those designated to build forts as protection from the Indians in 1723. He was one of a committee of seven "to make application to the Council of War in behalf of the town." He was mentioned as ensign. He married Anna Hoskins, daughter of William Hoskins. Their son,

(IV) JACOB SMITH, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who married Elizabeth, was next in line. His son,

(V) JACOB SMITH, JR., was born in 1738, and died in 1807. He was an ardent patriot, serving first in the French and Indian War, and later holding the rank of lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Lewis. Their tombstones are still in good condition in Northfield, Connecticut, Cemetery. (Second Lewis Line V.)

(VI) LEMUEL SMITH, son of Jacob Smith, Jr., and Mary (Lewis) Smith, was born in 1774. Like his ancestors, he was a resident of Litchfield, Connecticut. He married Nancy Jones, whose father, Joseph Jones, also saw service in the French and Indian War, and in the American Revolution. They had a son,

(VII) GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1811, and died in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, in 1840. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and sang in the choir. He was known as a public-spirited man of noble character and an "every day Christian." He married Harriet Humphreville. (Humphreville VI.)

(VIII) FRANCES AMELIA SMITH, daughter of George Washington and Harriet (Humphreville) Smith, was born in 1836, and died in 1900. She married Henry Martyn Lewis. (First Lewis Line VIII.)

(Family records.)

(The Wright Line).

(I) THOMAS WRIGHT, born in England, November 19, 1610, came to America and first settled probably in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants before the Colonial Government was established in Boston. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1639; he was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut in 1643, selectman in 1658, and constable in 1668-69. Among his children was Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL WRIGHT, who was born in England about 1634, and died in 1690, was of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He is spoken of as "ensign," and is on the list of contributors to Harvard College. He married, in 1659, Mary Butler, daughter of Deacon Richard Butler.

(Henry R. Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 851-53. Society of Colonial Wars: "An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 533.)

(III) DAVID WRIGHT, son of Samuel and Mary (Butler) Wright, was born in 1678, and died in 1752. He was of Newington, Connecticut. He was in the militia of the town, and is mentioned in the muster roll of those sent to the Spanish West Indies in 1741. His wife was Mary Belden, who was born in 1687, and died in 1769, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Belden. They had Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS WRIGHT, born in Newington, Connecticut, in 1721. He was admitted to the Congregational Church, March 6, 1763. He married, in 1756, Esther Andrews, born in 1740, daughter of Caleb Andrews. They had Lydia, of whom further.

(V) LYDIA WRIGHT, daughter of Thomas and Esther (Andrews) Wright, was born in 1772, and died in 1858. She married Seth Lewis. (First Lewis Line VI.)

(Family data.)

(The Southworth Line).

(I) CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1615, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 10, 1678-79. He remained in England for several years after his mother departed for Plymouth Colony in 1623. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth married (second), a few weeks after her arrival in Plymouth, Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth. In 1628, Constant and his brother, Thomas Southworth, came to Plymouth and made their home in the household of their stepfather. Constant Southworth became prominent in the affairs of the colony. The name of Constant Southworth is linked with John Alden and Myles Standish, and those most generally known as the foundation stones of our country. He was appointed ensign bearer for the Duxbury Company in 1646, and in 1653 he and his brother were elected to the Council of War. He was a member of the House of Deputies, and treasurer of the Colony.

Constant Southworth married, November 2, 1637, Elizabeth Collier, daughter of William Collier. They had William, of whom further.



(II) CAPTAIN WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH, son of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1659, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, June 25, 1719. He married (first), in 1680, Rebecca Peabody. He married (second), in Saybrook, Connecticut, November 4, 1705, Mrs. Martha (Kirtland) Blaque, daughter of Nathaniel Kirtland. Of the second marriage was Andrew (1), of whom further.

(S. G. Webber: "Southworth Genealogy," pp. 1-5, 21-29, 32-33, 193-200, 434.)

(III) LIEUTENANT ANDREW (1) SOUTHWORTH, who was born in 1709, and died in 1772, lived in Saybrook, Connecticut.

He married, in 1732, Temperance, daughter of John Kirtland, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, who was one of the founders and trustees of Yale College. In the will of Attawanhood, third son of the Indian Chief Uncas, March 10, 1676, he recommended his children to all his legatees, but more particularly to three mentioned by name, among them being William Pratt and Thomas Buckingham. They had Andrew (2), of whom further.

(IV) CAPTAIN ANDREW (2) SOUTHWORTH, born in 1733, died in 1810. Captain Andrew Southworth is entered in "Connecticut Historical Society Collections," Vol. XII, "Revolutionary Lists and Returns," and is mentioned in "Connecticut Men in the Revolution" as Andrew Southward of Haddam. He appeared also on the "size roll" of Captain Munson's Company, 2nd Regiment, February 11, 1783. His wife, Amna, may have been Amna Buck. They had Samuel, of whom further.

(V) CAPTAIN SAMUEL SOUTHWORTH, son of Captain Andrew (2) and Amna (perhaps Buck) Southworth, was born in 1771, and died in 1841. Captain Southworth moved to Paris, New York, probably returning to Chester.

He married, in 1794, Hannah Shipman, born in 1771, died in 1827. She was a granddaughter of Captain Samuel Shipman, of Saybrook, who was prominent in military affairs, and was captain of a company in the regiment of Colonel Thaddeus Cook ("Connecticut Men in the Revolution"). Their daughter was Eliza Lucy, of whom further.

(VI) ELIZA LUCY SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Shipman) Southworth, was born in 1806, and died in 1883. She married William Goodwin Lewis. (First Lewis Line VII.)

(Family data.)

(The Humphreville Line).

(I) JOHN HUMPHREVILLE, born in England, was of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1664; he was a proprietor there in 1685.

(II) SAMUEL HUMPHREVILLE, his son, was born in New Haven in 1666, and died in 1748. He united in establishing a church fund for the Congregational Church at West Haven.

He married Experience Miller, who was born in 1673, and died in 1754, daughter of Thomas Miller, who was killed by the Indians.



(III) JOHN HUMPHREVILLE, son of Samuel and Experience (Miller) Humphreville, was born in New Haven, in 1702, and died there in 1751. He was a man of great wealth for his time, the inventory of his will footing up to £7,393.

He married, in 1723, Rebekah Clark, born in 1698, died in 1749, daughter of Samuel Clark. They were the parents of Lemuel (1), of whom further.

(IV) LEMUEL (1) HUMPHREVILLE, born in 1737, was of West Haven, Connecticut. He was ensign of the 8th Company, 2nd Regiment, in 1777. ("Connecticut Archives, Revolutionary War, Hebard Papers, Doc. 5.) He died in 1798.

His wife, whom he married in 1761, was Mary or Molly Beecher, who was born in 1741, and was the daughter of Samuel Beecher, whose grandfather, Isaac, was the ancestor of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

(V) LEMUEL (2) HUMPHREVILLE, son of Lemuel (1) and Mary or Molly (Beecher) Humphreville, was born in West Haven, Connecticut, in 1770, and died at Northfield, Connecticut, in 1828.

He married, in 1799, Ursula Preston, daughter of John Preston. She was born in 1780, and died in 1882, aged one hundred and two years and four months.

(VI) HARRIET HUMPHREVILLE, who was born in 1812, died in 1897. She is buried in the cemetery at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. She married, in 1836, George Washington Smith. (Smith VII.)

(Family data.)

(The Second Lewis Line).

(I) GEORGE LEWIS, of Greenwich, England, married, about 1626, Sarah Jenkins. ("General Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. II, p. 116.) They were in Plymouth in 1633, and removed to Barnstable in 1639. They were probably members of Mr. Lathrop's church. He died in 1662-63. They had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(II) EDWARD LEWIS, born in England; married, in 1661, Hannah, daughter of Elder Henry Cobb, who joined the Puritans.

(III) DEACON JOHN LEWIS, born in 1666; married Elizabeth Huckins, born in 1671. (Huckins III.) They had

(IV) GERSHOM LEWIS, who was born in 1704, and died in 1766. He married, in 1735, Mary Maltby, and they were the parents of:

(V) MARY LEWIS, who was born in 1742, and died in her eighty-sixth year, according to her tombstone. She married Jacob Smith, Jr. (Smith V.) They removed to Guilford, then to Litchfield, Connecticut.

(Family data.)

(The Huckins Line).

(I) THOMAS HUCKINS, who was in Plymouth Colony in 1638, was a deputy to the Plymouth General Court. He was the sixth signer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, 1638; represented Barnstable in the Colonial

Court for ten years, and was prominent in numerous other ways. He and his son Joseph were drowned in the sinking of his vessel in a gale in 1679.

He married Rose Hyllier. Their son,

(II) JOHN HUCKINS, born in 1649, died in 1678. He was Commissary General in King Philip's War, 1675.

He married Hope Chipman. (Chipman II.)

(III) ELIZABETH HUCKINS, daughter of John and Hope (Chipman) Huckins, was born in 1671, and died in 1741. She married Deacon John Lewis. (Second Lewis Line III.)

(Family data.)

(The Chipman Line).

(I) ELDER JOHN CHIPMAN, who was born about 1614, came from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in the "Friendship," in 1638. He settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was a ruling elder in the church in 1670.

He married, in 1646, Hope Howland. (Howland II.) Among their children was Hope, of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 380.)

(II) HOPE CHIPMAN, daughter of Elder John and Hope (Howland) Chipman, was born in 1652, and died November 10, 1678. She married John Huckins. (Huckins II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Howland Line).

(I) JOHN HOWLAND, who was born about 1593, and died in 1673, was a passenger in the historic "Mayflower," and was the thirteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact. In 1634 he was in command of the Kennebec Trading Post, and from 1641 to 1669 he served as deputy to the General Court.

John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley. Their daughter,

(II) HOPE HOWLAND, born in 1629, died in 1683; married Elder John Chipman. (Chipman I.)

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 479-80.)



## Tindle

Among the outstanding forebears of Charles Wood Tindle, of Philadelphia, is Alexander McGrew, soldier and officer of the Revolution and a member of a collateral branch of the Tindle family.

(I) MINAS TINDLE, according to family data, of Scotch and later Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born about 1799-1801 and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in January, 1876. It is probable that he was the son of Lovey Tindle, a widow, living on Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, in 1815, who was most probably the wife of Minas Tindle (Minus Tindal), who served in the War of 1812 in the Delaware Militia, being appointed by the Governor of that State first lieutenant of a Troop of Horse, November 24, 1814. Minas Tindle, of this generation, had a sister, Deborah, whom he names in his will and who died in Pittsburgh June 12, 1882.

Minas Tindle was a chairmaker, had a furniture store, owned much real estate and was a successful and prominent citizen and business man. Because Minas Tindle and one Alexander Tindle, a saddler, were closely associated in business, because they lived as neighbors, buying and selling land together, and because each petitioned court for a guardian, it is logical to assume that besides his sister Deborah, mentioned above, Minas Tindle had a brother Alexander. Records of the Orphans' Court show:

April 5, 1816

MINAS TINDLE

The petitioner appeared in open court and chose Wm. Hamilton as his guardian, and he was so appointed by the court. The petitioner affirmed

That your petitioner is a minor above the age of fourteen years, that his father hath been absent from this county more than three years past, and that we have not heard from him nor of him for more than eighteen months. Your petitioner therefore prays that a guardian be appointed to take charge of his person and estate, as he hath now no person to take charge of him or any estate that he might have.

Signed MINAS TINDLE.

November, 1822

ALEXANDER TINDLE

The petitioner, a minor above the age of fourteen years respectfully sheweth that he hath no father nor guardian and therefore prays your honor to permit him to make choice of a guardian.

Signed ALEXANDER.

Philip Mowry was chosen as guardian, but he evidently did not serve, for we find:

May 1823

Alexander W. Tindal, a minor, over the age of fourteen years respectfully represents that your petitioner's father being dead, he has no person to take care of his person or estate. He therefore prays this honorable court to make choice of a guardian for that purpose.

Signed ALEXANDER W. TINDALL

W. W. Fetterman, a prominent man, was appointed guardian.

Minas Tindle was one of the original founders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and was street commissioner in 1858-59. He left a will, dated January 9, 1871, and probated February 14, 1876, as follows:

I, Minas Tindle of Kilbuck township, Allegheny County and state of Pennsylvania, considering the uncertainty of human life, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made.

TINDEL (TINDLE).

*Arms*—Azure, two mascles in fesse or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Cinder



Tindal  
(Tindale)



1st I direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be paid.

2nd I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Nettie C., and my two daughters Alice J. W. Tindle and Annie McGrew Tindle, all my household furniture and library of books, with all things used in and about my dwelling house; and when either of them may desire to make a division of the same between them, then my wife shall choose one disinterested person, and my said daughters shall choose another, who shall choose a third, and these three shall make such equal thereof between my wife and said daughters.

I also give and bequeath to my said wife and daughters and the survivors thereof during the minority of my said daughters, and until the youngest comes to the age of 21 years, my house and lot of ground where I now reside, at Glendale station, for a home for my family, free of charge.

I give to my wife Nettie C. one third of all rents and profits of all my real estate, for and during her natural life and also the income accruing annually from the third part of all my personal estate, after the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses; and to this end, I direct that all my real estate shall be held and managed by my executor hereinafter named, during the life of my said wife, he paying the one third part of the income to her.

I order and direct my executor to provide for the comfort and support of my sister Deborah Tindle during her natural life, to be paid out of the remaining part of my estate, real and personal, not herein before disposed of, after my said sister's means have been exhausted.

I give and bequeath to Miss Martha Beggs an annuity of \$60.00, to commence two years after my decease, and continue during her natural life.

I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal and mixed, to my son Robert M. Tindle, M. D., and my two daughters, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike. I also direct that in case either of my said daughters shall die before the age of twenty-one, without leaving issue, that her share shall be divided equally between my surviving children.

I hereby appoint my said son Robert M. Tindle, M. D., guardian of the estate of my daughters during their minority requesting him to see that they shall be well and properly educated, the expense to be paid out of their respective shares.

And lastly I appoint my said son Robert M. Tindle, M. D., to be executor of this my last will and testament, on this 9th day of January, 1871.

Signed MINAS TINDLE

Minas Tindle married (first) Elizabeth McGrew, who died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1863, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Kirk) McGrew. Her father, Alexander McGrew, was born at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to America, going first to New Jersey, and from there to Western Pennsylvania with Colonel George Morgan. The first records show him as having taken up land in 1769 in the Sewickley Settlement, now Sewickley Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. During the Revolution he served as lieutenant in Captain George Bair's company, 3d Battalion, Westmoreland County Militia, in 1778; as captain of the 6th Company, 3d Battalion, Westmoreland Militia, in 1783; and as captain from Huntington, Westmoreland County, in 1786. At the end of the war he held the office of major. ("Pennsylvania Archives," 6th Series, Vol. II, pp. 210, 315. Extract from "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. XXII, p. 495.) Martha (Kirk) McGrew, mother of Elizabeth (McGrew) Tindle, was the daughter of William and Mary Kirk and was mentioned in her father's will, dated January 27, 1781, probated December 7, 1781, as Martha *McGrue*.

Minas Tindle married (second) Nettie C., who survived him. Children of the first marriage:

1. Alice J. W.
2. Annie McGrew.
3. Robert M., of whom further.

("Orphans' Court," Vol. I, p. 254, No. 1026; Vol. II, p. 64, No. 3; Vol. II, p. 97, No. 22. Directory Records of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of 1815, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1844, 1847, 1857-58, 1858-59. "Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine," Vol. IV, p. 6. "Allegheny County Wills," Book XIX, p. 115. "Death Records, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 345. "Delaware Archives," Vol. V, folio 814. Family data.)



(II) DR. ROBERT MCGREW TINDLE, son of Minas and Elizabeth (McGrew) Tindle, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1895. He was a doctor in Pittsburgh, where he is listed in the directories as follows: In 1850, as a student of medicine; in 1856-57, as an M. D. at No. 16 Fourth Avenue, living at No. 158 Second Street; in 1857-58, as an M. D., with office and house at No. 160 Second Street; and in 1858-59, with office at No. 47 Smithfield Street and house at No. 158 Second Street. Dr. Tindle served as a surgeon during the Civil War. In 1892 he was a trustee of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Robert McGrew Tindle married, after 1861, Alice Josephine Wood, who died in Pittsburgh, January 20, 1875, daughter of James and Hannah (Rhodes) Wood. James Wood settled in Pittsburgh, where he is mentioned in the directory for the first time in 1847 as Captain James Wood, steamboat builder, and is thereafter listed in the directories of the city up to the time of his death in 1868 as iron, nail and steel manufacturer. He was a man of great wealth, but took little part in public life. He probably served in the War of 1812, as Major James Wood. In his will, made January 1, 1861, he bequeaths to his beloved wife Hannah, one third of all his estate, said one third to include the following, at a valuation of \$20,000:

The dwelling house No. 111 Penn St., with stable and lot of ground thereto belonging, also my pleasure carriages and sleighs and horses used in them, household furniture, kitchen utensils, silver ware, books, pictures, and all the personal property of whatever kind.

All the rest of his estate was to be divided among his six children: Rebecca Jane Friend (wife of Porter R. Friend), Elizabeth Roscoe Sterling (wife of Robert B. Sterling), Emma Hannah Reath (wife of Benjamin B. Reath), James Theodore Wood, Charles Augustus Wood and Alice Josephine Wood.

Dr. Robert McGrew and Alice Josephine (Wood) Tindle had the following children:

1. Elizabeth M.
2. Charles Wood, of whom further.
3. James R.
4. Alice W.

(Directory Records, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of 1847, 1850, 1852, 1856-57, 1857-58, 1858-1859. "Pennsylvania Archives," 6th Series, Vol. IX, p. 49. "Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Wills," Book XIII, p. 11. Family data.)

(III) CHARLES WOOD TINDLE, son of Dr. Robert McGrew and Alice Josephine (Wood) Tindle, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in June, 1869. He was graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh), where his father was a member of the board of trustees. His education was completed at Princeton University on graduation in the class of 1892. He then entered the tinplate industry, in which he was active many years, and is now living retired. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia.

Charles Wood Tindle married, at Saranac Lake, New York, April 27, 1911, Belle McGill, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Sarah (Mansfield) McGill. Her education was completed at Miss Hayward's School in Philadelphia. She is deeply interested in civic work of different phases, is a mem-

ber of the women's committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the National Women's Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Print Club of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Country Club. Politically she is aligned with the Republican party.

Children of Charles Wood and Belle (McGill) Tindle:

1. Charlotte Belle, born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1918; attending Miss Irwins School.
2. Charles Wood, Jr., born in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1920; attending Episcopal Academy.

(Family data.)



## Denny

Service in pre-Revolutionary military action and in the struggle for the independence of the Colonies features the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Harmar Denny Denny, late member of a well-known Pittsburgh family.

(I) WILLIAM (1) DENNY came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, about 1720, and removed to the Cumberland Valley. He died in Pennsborough Township in 1750-51.

He married, about 1728, in Chester County, Agnes Parker, and of their children was William (2), of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM (2) DENNY, second son of William (1) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, was born in Chester County in 1737, and died about 1800. He was the contractor for the first Cumberland County Court House in 1765, at Carlisle, where he spent his adult life. He was a coroner of Cumberland County, 1768-70, and during the Revolutionary War was commissary of issues.

He married, in 1760, Agnes Parker, born in Carlisle in 1741, daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker; the Parker family, of Irish origin, came to America in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled as pioneers in the Cumberland Valley. Of the children of William (2) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) MAJOR EBENEZER DENNY, eldest child of William (2) and Agnes (Parker) Denny, was born in Carlisle, March 11, 1761, and died in Pittsburgh, July 21, 1822. He was thirteen years of age, when entrusted with despatches for the commandant of Fort Pitt, crossing the Allegheny Mountains alone. On two of these expeditions he was chased into Fort Loudoun by the Indians. He later shipped as volunteer from Philadelphia for the West Indies, and for his gallantry in numerous sea fights was promoted to command the quarterdeck. As he was about to ship for a second voyage, he was commissioned an ensign in the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental Army, which was then on the march to face Cornwallis at Yorktown. Near Williamsburg the regiment had a successful encounter with British forces under Simcoe, and when the terms of capitulation were agreed upon, Ensign Denny was designated by his colonel to plant the first American flag on the British parapet. He was afterwards with General St. Clair in the Carolinas, and was at Charleston during the investment and evacuation of that city. In later campaigns against the Indians, conducted by Generals Clark, Harmar, Harrison and St. Clair, Denny bore a conspicuous part, serving as adjutant to Harmar and aide-de-camp to St. Clair. After St. Clair's disastrous defeat on November 4, 1791, Denny was dispatched to carry the intelligence to President Washington at the National Capital. In 1794 he was commissioned captain and sent in command of a detachment to protect the commissioners in lay-

ing out the town of Presque Isle, now Erie, but was turned back at Le Bœuf, on account of objections of representatives of the Six Nations to having this point occupied at that time. He later was promoted to major of a battalion. In 1796 he was elected one of the commissioners of Allegheny County, and thereafter made his home in Pittsburgh. In 1803 he was elected the first treasurer of the county, and was reelected in 1808. In 1804 he was appointed a director of the branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, established that year in Pittsburgh, the first bank west of the Alleghenies. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. In the War of 1812 he was commissary of purchases for troops on the Erie and Niagara frontiers. When Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city, March 18, 1816, he was elected its first mayor.

He married, July 1, 1793, Nancy Wilkins, daughter of Captain John Wilkins, of Pittsburgh. They had children, of whom was Harmar, of whom further.

(IV) HARMAR DENNY, eldest child of Major Ebenezer and Nancy (Wilkins) Denny, and named for General Harmar, the bosom friend and brother officer of his father, was born in Pittsburgh, May 13, 1794, and died January 29, 1852. He was a lawyer of high rank, a former partner of Hon. Henry Baldwin, who became a judge of the United States Supreme Court. He was elected to the State Legislature and afterwards to Congress, serving in the latter body from 1829 to 1837. In the latter year he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of the State. He warmly advocated the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and for a time was president of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. He was elected a member of the Electoral College in the Presidential campaign of 1840. He was nominated in 1850 to fill an unexpired term of a member of Congress, but declined the honor. In 1829 he was ordained a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church, and served in that office until his death. At its inauguration in 1818 he was elected the first president of the Allegheny County branch of the American Bible Society. He was officially connected with and a member of learned institutions and societies.

He married, November 25, 1817, Elizabeth F. O'Hara, daughter of General James and Mary (Carson) O'Hara; she was born December 31, 1796, and died January 19, 1878. Of the twelve children of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, was William Croghan, of whom further.

(V) WILLIAM CROGHAN DENNY, second son and fourth child of Harmar and Elizabeth F. (O'Hara) Denny, was born in Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823, and died in 1866. He was captain of the Pittsburgh City Guards of the 12th Pennsylvania Regiment in 1861.

He married (first) his first cousin, Elizabeth O'Hara Denny, daughter of St. Clair and Caroline (Hamilton) Denny, and had children, of whom was Harmar Denny, of whom further. He married (second) Mrs. Nancy (Tripp) Stevenson, and had issue.

(VI) HARMAR DENNY DENNY, third son and youngest child of William Croghan and Elizabeth O'Hara (Denny) Denny, was born June 25, 1852, and finished his education at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester. Through-



out his adult life he was engaged in the care of the Denny estate and ever sought to preserve the high traditions of his family, with particular reference to his ancestors' record for patriotism and integrity of character.

Harmar Denny Denny married, June 5, 1884, Elizabeth Bell Marshall, daughter of A. M. and Mary Jane (Bell) Marshall, of Allegheny, and had children as follows:

1. Harmar Denny Denny, Jr., of whom further.
2. Archibald Marshall Denny, born November 6, 1887; married, September 28, 1907, Katherine Varnum Kendall, and their children are: i. Archibald Marshall Denny, Jr., born August 22, 1908. ii. Katharine Varnum Denny, born January 27, 1910. iii. Kendall Whitney Denny, born December 9, 1912.

By the death of Harmar Denny Denny, Sr., which occurred on October 8, 1918, the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania suffered the loss of a fine citizen and exemplar of a most desirable family background. He proudly cherished the rich legacy that was his, and it was ever the high purpose of his life to maintain the high standards established and set up for him by the forebears.

(VII) HARMAR DENNY DENNY, JR., elder son and child of Harmar Denny Denny, Sr., and Elizabeth Bell (Marshall) Denny, was born in Allegheny (now Pittsburgh Northside), Pennsylvania, July 2, 1886, and received his preparatory training at the Allegheny Preparatory School and St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, graduating from the latter in 1904. He next enrolled at Yale University, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at graduation in the class of 1908. His professional training was received at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, where he completed the course and was awarded the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1911. He was admitted to the bar of Pittsburgh in 1912.

Mr. Denny began practice in Pittsburgh as an associate of the firm of Patter-son, Sterret and Acheson, with whom he remained until 1913. Thereafter he was in private practice until 1919, in which year he became associated with Dalzell, Fisher and Dalzell, with whom he continued until 1921, when he became a member of the firm of Burgwin, Scully and Burgwin. In April, 1933, he was appointed director of the department of public safety of the city of Pittsburgh. His practice has been largely confined to the Orphans' Court, real estate law and corporation procedure. His legal affiliations include the American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, and Allegheny County Bar Association.

Mr. Denny is executor of the Denny estate, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh and of the Pittsburgh Skin and Cancer Foundation. Through his ancestor, Major Ebenezer Denny, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He belongs also to the Society of the Cincinnati. He is active in the Boy Scout movement and president of the Boy Scout Council of Allegheny County. In politics he is of the Republican party, and his clubs include the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf, Allegheny Country, and Aero, all of Pittsburgh; Rolling Rock, Ribault, of Jacksonville, Florida; Fox Chapel Golf and Pine Valley Golf, of New Jersey. He is a member of the Zeta Psi and Phi Delta Phi fraternities. In the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh he is a member, an elder and a member of the board of trustees. Many worthy movements of a religious, charitable and

civic character have received the cordial and generous support of Mr. Denny, who thus preserves the good family name for this attitude toward such objects.

A World War record also stands to the credit of Mr. Denny. He enlisted in December, 1917, as a private, first class, in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army. He was advanced to lieutenant in the Air Service in April, 1918; to first lieutenant in September, 1918, and was honorably discharged, in January, 1919, and given the rank of captain in the Air Service Reserve Corps. After his enlistment he was stationed at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, from September, 1917, to July, 1918; then at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; and afterwards at Gerstner Field, Louisiana, where he was officer in charge of ground training, and it was here also that he qualified as a bombing pilot.

Harmar Denny Denny, Jr., married, April 10, 1915, at Pittsburgh, Mary Blair Burgwin, daughter of the late George C. Burgwin, whose ancestral and biographical record appears elsewhere in this work. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Denny:

1. Harmar Denny, 3d, born March 1, 1916, died March 29, 1916.
2. Elizabeth Marshall, born April 1, 1917.
3. James O'Hara, born August 2, 1919.
4. Anne Burgwin, born September 6, 1922.



## Edmunds

The Edmunds family originally came to New England, whence it branched out or removed to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The name has been borne by persons of distinction in the arts, sciences and public offices.

(I) ROBERT EDMUNDS, said to be the immigrant ancestor, is believed to have arrived first at Lynn, Massachusetts. From that town he, with others, presumably journeyed *via* Long Island to the lower end of New Jersey, where they founded the town of Cape May and made whaling their occupation. Robert Edmunds married Mary Downs, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Downs, of Cape May. Robert and Mary (Downs) Edmunds were the parents of:

1. Downs, of whom further.

(II) DOWNS EDMUNDS, son of Robert and Mary (Downs) Edmunds, was born November 20, 1752. One of the signers of an agreement to purchase the West Jersey Society, he also signed a petition to the Governor for protection against the enemy. He was made a member of the Committee of Safety and on April 27, 1771, he was commissioned as adjutant of Colonel Hand's regiment of the New Jersey troops. Downs Edmunds married and had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(III) ROBERT EDMUNDS, son of Downs Edmunds, was born October 2, 1760. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Cape May County, New Jersey, January 28, 1797, and he also served on the bench as a member of the Court of Common Pleas. He enlisted in a Cape May military company, being commissioned an ensign, July 10, 1798, and he fought in the War of 1812.

He married, under license dated February 27, 1781, Thankful Bancroft, and had a son:

1. Richard, of whom further.

(IV) RICHARD EDMUNDS, son of Robert and Thankful (Bancroft) Edmunds, was born December 22, 1785. He was a farmer, merchant and vessel owner at Fishing Creek, New Jersey.

He married, December 31, 1812, Lydia Hughes, the daughter of Congressman Thomas H. Hughes, of New Jersey, and a descendant, through the Hughes-Whilldin line, of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley, his wife, who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Richard and Lydia (Hughes) Edmunds were the parents of:

1. Franklin Davenport, of whom further.

(V) FRANKLIN DAVENPORT EDMUNDS, son of Richard and Lydia (Hughes) Edmunds, was a vessel owner, steamship company manager, and a part owner in the Marshallville (New Jersey) Glass Works.







*Franklin D. Edmunds.*

He married a descendant of Jacob Stanger, one of the seven Stanger brothers, who founded Glassboro, New Jersey, and were the second glass manufacturers in America. Franklin Davenport Edmunds and his wife were the parents of :

1. Henry Reeves, of whom further.

(VI) HENRY REEVES EDMUNDS, son of Franklin Davenport (1) Edmunds, was a leader of the Philadelphia bar. For many years he was president of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education and of the board of trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

He married Anna Hunter Welsh, and they were the parents of :

1. Franklin Davenport, of whom further.

(VII) FRANKLIN DAVENPORT EDMUNDS, son of Henry Reeves and Anna Hunter (Welsh) Edmunds, was born in the home of his parents on South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, October 10, 1874. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia from 1881 to 1890, passing from the Lyons Public School on Catharine Street to the Spring Garden School at Twelfth and Ogden streets, and thence to the Hancock School on Fairmount Avenue. Under the rights of a scholarship, which he held in the Public Industrial Art School of Philadelphia, he studied there from 1889 to 1891. In the latter year he entered the Central Manual Training High School, from which he was graduated in 1893. At this school he served as exchange editor of "The Argus" and was a member of the Manual Wheelmen, the History Committee, the Record Committee (resigned) and the Manual Camera Club, all during his senior year. He next matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, having enrolled in the architectural department. His student record was excellent and he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture upon graduation in the class of 1897. In his junior year at the university he was a member of the Architectural Smoker Committee; in his sophomore year he gave the toast, "The Wits," at the class supper; and in his senior year he was a member of the Subscription and Baseball committees. He was also a member of the Manual Training School Club, Houston Club, Camera Club, Young Men's Christian Association, Red-Headed Men's Club (president in his senior year), Night Owl Sketch Club (secretary in his senior year), architectural baseball and football teams in 1893, 1894, and 1895, artists' staff of "The Red and Blue" (senior year), and the Architectural Police (captain in his senior year). On leaving the university he pursued a course of summer study in European centers of art and architecture and, in 1898, on his return to Philadelphia, he took post-graduate work in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of a class in life subjects at a private studio in 1898-99 and from 1900 to 1905 he sat in life and costume classes at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Now developed into a practitioner of architecture, in 1898 he was received as a member of the staff of David Knickerbacker Boyd, a leading member of the profession in Philadelphia, with whom he was associated for about three years. In 1901 he was offered and accepted a table in the office of Guy King, and from 1902 to 1906 he was connected with G. W. and W. D. Hewitt. It was in the capacity of draftsman that he served all these assignments, and, while doing so, he derived

much valued experience. He was appointed in 1902 to the position of draftsman with the Philadelphia Board of Education. It is here that he has accomplished much of his work that has rendered his practice conspicuous for the excellence of design and the thoroughly modern features introduced into the educational buildings which originated in his studio. He was head of the architectural department of the Boys' Central Evening High School, Philadelphia, from 1902 to 1912, and from 1906 to 1924 he served as assistant superintendent of buildings of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education.

In 1914 Mr. Edmunds established himself in his own studio in the Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, and it is here that his most eminent successes have had their conception and beginning. The versatility of his work has embraced suburban and intraurban residences and the educational buildings that he has made his special practice. As assistant architect he collaborated with G. W. and W. D. Hewitt on the Lehigh Branch Free Library and with Benjamin Rush Stevens on the Manayunk Branch Free Library of Philadelphia, and he was associated with Charles Barton Keen in the designing of the Aronimink Golf Club Building at Newtown Square. For the eighteen years that he was with the Philadelphia Board of Public Education he had general supervision of schoolhouse construction. Since resigning this post in 1924, he has given practically all his time and attention to his private practice and to the management of the Architectural Post Card Company, which he established in 1908 and of which he has since been vice-president. In connection with the United States' housing projects during the World War period he served as an assistant town planner. He filled in as an instructor in mechanical drawing at the West Philadelphia District High School for Boys in 1918-19.

From 1910 onward there has developed a period of exceeding activity on his part in community and religious affairs. Baptized in Trinity Episcopal Church, Southwark, Philadelphia, and reared in that faith, he united with the Hicksite Branch of the Society of Friends on April 21, 1909, and was received in the Race Street Meeting, Philadelphia. Here he has continued to serve on various committees of his monthly meeting. Besides the great volume of work already mentioned, he served as a member of the board of school directors, district of Millbourne, Pennsylvania, from 1910 to 1918, and as its secretary from 1911 to 1918; as a member and chief of the bureau of building inspectors, borough of Millbourne, 1915-17; member of the Millbourne Borough Council, 1918-21; member and vice-president of the Millbourne Fire Association, 1911-30; member of the board of directors of the elementary Friends' schools, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia (elected in 1922); member of the Society of Municipal Engineers (elected in 1922); justice of the peace, commissioned in 1925 for a six-year term expiring in 1931; Burgess of Millbourne, elected in 1930 and still in office at this writing (1933); overseer of Friends' Meeting, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, elected in 1931.

Out of his busily crowded life, he has found it possible to extract time to spend in travel, photography, and the study of history and genealogy, pursuits in which he takes great delight. He has made four transatlantic crossings and has journeyed to remote corners of the world. In 1897 he was in Europe; in 1899 he made a trip to the Pacific Coast; in 1900 he was in Canada; in 1902 in Mexico; in 1903



he cruised in the Mediterranean; in 1905 he traversed the Yellowstone region and went to Alaska; in 1906 to the West Indies; in 1907 to England; in 1909 he toured Europe; in 1910 he went to Canada; and in 1913 to the Bermudas. The wealth of material and impressions gathered by him in his travels he has arranged in the form of illustrated lectures on architectural subjects and travelogues, which he has delivered to the delight of those who have been privileged to share in this way in the fruits of his rambles. From his pen have come writings and illustrations which have added to his reputation through authorship and artistry. He is part-author and illustrator of "The Lucky Thirteen," published in 1901; illustrator of "The Bohemian Whist," by A. W. Edmunds (1902); illustrations for "A Trip to the Orient," by R. U. Jacob (1907); author and illustrator of "The Public School Buildings of Philadelphia—1745-1907"; and illustrated lectures on various subjects. As publisher of architectural post cards he is associated with Virgil L. Johnson.

A further disclosure of his many-sided nature and culture is had in his affiliations with social, scientific and other learned bodies. From 1894 to 1896 he was a member of the Highland Athletic Club, Roxborough, Philadelphia; 1896 to 1898, Wissahickon Cricket Club, Wissahickon, Philadelphia; 1899 to 1903, Roxborough Camera Club; 1900 to 1903, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; 1901 to 1912, Philadelphia T-Square Club; 1911 to 1930, American Red Cross Society; 1918, Home Defense League. He is at present a member of the Central Manual Training School Alumni Society, the Houston Club of the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society, the National Geographic Society of Washington, District of Columbia; the Millbourne Fire Association, Millbourne, Pennsylvania, of which he was vice-president from 1911 to 1929; the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Union League Club of Philadelphia, Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, American Institute of Architects (Washington, District of Columbia), Philadelphia Geographic Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, City History Society of Philadelphia, Wissahickon Valley Historical Society, Colonial Society, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Municipal Engineers' Society of Philadelphia, Aronimink Golf Club of Drexel Hill, Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and Cape May Historical and Genealogical Society.

The influence of Mr. Edmunds' art has extended to and has been exerted over a wide area, beyond even the Philadelphia zone, and its impression is of the enduring sort, paralleling the true genius that has entered into his work. His record betokens a broadening of his own interests, while he has performed multifarious services for his clients and the various important associations he has made.

Franklin Davenport Edmunds married, June 26, 1909, at the Friends Meeting House, Thirty-fifth Street and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Sue Price Paxton, eldest child of J. (John) Barton and Anne Jones (Price) Paxton, both now deceased. Her father was a descendant of James and Jane Paxton, original settlers, in 1682, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the founder and senior member of the firm of Paxton & O'Neill, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of stocking knit-



ting machinery. Philip Price, an early settler in the "Welsh Tract," Chester County, Pennsylvania, was an ancestor of her mother. The children of Franklin Davenport (2) and Sue Price (Paxton) Edmunds:

1. Anne Price Paxton, born August 20, 1911.
2. Adeline Welsh, born March 18, 1915.
3. Henry Reeves, 2d, born September 18, 1918.



## Coane

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Robert Coane, Jr., Philadelphia real estate broker, is of considerable interest to the Coane family. The Coane family is an ancient one of French origin, long seated in Scotland, different members having held high positions in the royal service. Tradition says that the American branch was planted by four brothers, two of whom were lost at sea, one of the survivors going to the Pacific Coast, where bearers of the family name are found at the present time. The other settled in or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Prominent among Mr. Coane's forebears was Major Baltzer Orth, born in 1736, died in 1794, a Revolutionary soldier and major in the Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Militia.

(I) ROBERT COANE, of Philadelphia, was born October 1, 1804, and died February 1, 1877. He was a business man of that city and a director of the old Tradesman's National Bank. He was also a director of the Wills Eye Hospital, representing the city of Philadelphia on the directorate. Among the other positions of note held by him was that of commissioner for the relief of families of volunteers during the Civil War, and when the work of this commission was finished, he was personally highly complimented by Mayor Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, for the efficient manner in which he had discharged his trust. In politics he was a Republican, and on questions of moment his views were frequently sought.

Robert Coane married Mary McLeod Singer, born September 4, 1811, died January 22, 1844, and their children were:

1. Robert C., born July 29, 1832, died June 13, 1876; married Mary Jarden, born in 1839, died in 1901; children: i. Elizabeth, now deceased, married Edward Stover. ii. William J. Two other sons, now deceased.
2. Jane Richardson, born January 17, 1834, died September 29, 1854, unmarried.
3. Charles Parmentier, of whom further.
4. Elizabeth Goodfellow, born November 27, 1836, died May 26, 1883; married William W. Allen, who died July 29, 1919; they left five children: i. Mary McLeod. ii. John iii. Rodney. iv. Colonel Charles C. v. William W., Jr., a naval officer.
5. Sarah A., born June 7, 1840, died October 27, 1910; married William Lippincott, of Philadelphia, born September 7, 1837, died May 7, 1889; they left three daughters.
6. Edwin H., deceased.
7. Thomas M., married and has two sons: i. Edwin H., of Los Angeles, California. ii. Joseph G.

(II) CHARLES PARMENTIER COANE, son of Robert and Mary McLeod (Singer) Coane, was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1835, and died in 1910. He received his education in his native city, and was a member of the firm of Patterson and Coane. Politically he was a Republican, and he belonged to the National Commemorative Monument Association of Philadelphia.

Charles Parmentier Coane married, December 6, 1865, Elizabeth W. Freeman, born January 17, 1843, died February 22, 1878, daughter of Alexander Henry and Elizabeth Rosalind Freeman. Her father, Alexander Henry Freeman, according to family data a descendant of Edmund Freeman, the immigrant ancestor and founder of the American branch of the family, served during the Civil War as paymaster, having the rank of major, and died October 2, 1864, aged fifty-three. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Coane had two children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Jane Richardson, born July 5, 1870, died December 21, 1876.

(III) ROBERT COANE, son of Charles Parmentier and Elizabeth W. (Freeman) Coane, was born September 20, 1866, in Philadelphia. He received his early education in the old Friends' Central School, afterward attending Lauderbach's Academy. At sixteen, desiring to enter business life, Mr. Coane became an employee of the Gautier Steel Department of the Cambria Iron Company. He was then for a time associated with William Thompson, agent for the Reading Stove Works, and afterward joined Donaldson Brothers, the firm name becoming Donaldson, Coane and Company, agents for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Catasauqua Cement Company. This connection was maintained for a number of years, and when Mr. Coane and his partners agreed on a separation, the former carried on the same business for himself in conjunction with the cement and sewer pipe industry. This he continued until 1901, when he associated himself with his father, revitalizing the old firm of Patterson and Coane, of which his father had become the sole member, Joseph Patterson, the other partner, having retired in 1898. Upon the death of Mr. Coane, Sr., Robert Coane succeeded to the business. In 1918 he withdrew from commercial and industrial activities, but until his death held directorships and other official positions in a number of companies.

The principles of the Republican party were those to which Mr. Coane gave his political allegiance. He was a liberal but unostentatious giver to charities. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order, and his clubs were the Manufacturers' and Pen and Pencil Clubs, in both of which he was a life member; the Penn Athletic Club, of which he was a founder member; and the Philadelphia Country.

Robert Coane married (first), January 8, 1890, Fanny Markle Carr, born July 5, 1866, died July 9, 1901, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte Elizabeth (Whitmore) Carr, of Philadelphia. He married (second), June 2, 1902, Laura R. Kellog, of Philadelphia, who died in April, 1915. Children of the first marriage:

1. Robert, Jr., of whom further.
2. Charles E., born March 28, 1892.
3. Elizabeth Charlotte, born June 20, 1898; married Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagon, Jr., of Philadelphia; children: i. Roberta Coane. ii. Elizabeth Cook. iii. Thomas C., 3d.

(IV) ROBERT COANE, JR., son of Robert and Fanny Markle (Carr) Coane, was born in Philadelphia, March 2, 1891. His education was received at the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, and he is now engaged in real estate in Philadelphia. During the World War Mr. Coane served with the United States Engineers' Corps. In

politics he supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. He is a member of the Union League, Sons of the Revolution, and the American Legion.

Robert Coane, Jr., married, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1930, Elmira M. Ries, daughter of Louis and Mary Ries, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Anne Barbara Coane, born February 6, 1931.
2. Mary Louise Coane, born July 26, 1932.





## Whittaker

Prominent among the descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors in Pennsylvania is Mrs. John Fleming (Alice Hartshorne) Whittaker, an active member of several patriotic societies. The Whittaker family is English in origin, the surname, also spelled Whitaker, Whitacre and Whittiker, early being used to designate a dweller "of the white acre." Undoubtedly, small localities scattered over the country bearing this name have helped swell the large total of Whitakers (Whittakers) found in our modern directories.

(I) ALEXANDER B. WHITTAKER was born in Bellefonte, Centre County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1849. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted for the Civil War and in April, 1865, he was assigned to a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment as a private. He served until the close of the war and received an honorable discharge. Returning to Bellefonte, he remained there four years and then removed with his wife to Curwensville, Clearfield County. Here he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. His first work in this line was the construction of the Zachariah McNaul stone house on State Street, Curwensville. He was engaged in bridge and railroad construction for years and was known as a successful contractor. By opening a stone quarry at Bloom's Run, he developed a large business in this industry. The property has since been sold to the Conemaugh Stone Company.

Advancement of the best interests of Curwensville was a subject of personal concern to Mr. Whittaker. At the time of his death he was a member of the school board and at different times he had served as a member of the council and as a school director. His fraternal affiliations included Noble Lodge, No. 480, Free and Accepted Masons; Bethesda Lodge, No. 821, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a charter member; and John Kratzer Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Curwensville. Mr. Whittaker died at his home on the South Side, Curwensville, February 3, 1907, within one month of his fifty-eighth birthday.

Alexander B. Whittaker married, at Bellefonte, August 5, 1869, Margaret Fleming, whose ancestors, the Buntings and Flemings, came to this country in the early seventeenth century from County Cork, Ireland, first settling in Philadelphia.

(II) JOHN FLEMING WHITTAKER, son of Alexander B. and Margaret (Fleming) Whittaker, was born at Curwensville, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1872, the eldest son of eight children. After he received his education in the schools of his native town, he entered the contracting business as an associate of his father in Clearfield County. He made rapid progress in learning the details and became an expert in the business. Invited to be a partner of the late Hon. John P. Elkin and T. Larry Eyre in the Central Construction Company and the Eyre Construction Company of Philadelphia, he assisted in the execution of a great deal of bridge work for the Pennsyl-



*John F. Whittier*





vania Railroad Company. These connections gave him an excellent knowledge of the various classes of work required in heavy metal construction, and he was soon declared to be one of the best-equipped men in this broad field.

Mr. Whittaker began to loom more prominently on the horizon of the construction sphere in 1908, in which year he removed to Harrisburg and helped organize the Whittaker and Diehl Bridge Construction Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer at the time of his death. This concern was very prominent and active in its line for many years. He also organized the Luten Bridge Company and was made its vice-president. He assisted in the organization of the firm of Appleby Brothers and Whittaker, wholesale plumbing house. Other associations held by him included the Community Discount Company, of which he was vice-president and a director; the Shawfield Construction Company, of which he was a director, both these concerns being of Harrisburg; and the Sunbury, Watsontown and Selinsgrove Traction Company, of which he was a director. He was a member of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce and of a number of State and national commercial organizations. To all of these associations he brought that ability, progressive force and enthusiasm for which he was so well known to those who were appreciative of his talents.

The political alliance of Mr. Whittaker was with the Republican party, but, while he was keenly interested in the affairs of his organization, he never sought public office. He was cordially disposed toward charitable and welfare bodies and served as a director of the Polyclinic Hospital of Harrisburg. His fraternal affiliations included Noble Lodge, No. 480, Free and Accepted Masons, of Curwensville; Williamsport Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Jaffa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Altoona. He was a member of the Harrisburg Club, the Harrisburg Country Club, and the Motor Club of Harrisburg. His activity in the civic affairs of the capital city was quite pronounced and extremely helpful, for he was always ready to aid a worthy cause with his means and by his influence. He was a member of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, and for the support of its worship and benevolences he made generous contributions.

John Fleming Whittaker married, at Academia, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1896, Alice Hartshorne. (Hartshorne V.) Children:

1. Marian Bresee, married Donald Green Lambert. They live in Detroit, Michigan, and have a son, John Whittaker Lambert.
2. Dorothy, married Statton L. Rice; they have two daughters: Dorothy Ann and Marjorie Alice Rice, and one son: Statton L. Rice, Jr.

Mr. Whittaker was a man of that quiet, prepossessing quality of personality which makes a favorable impression upon those with whom one moves in daily association. He was known to his colleagues and intimates as a leader of recognized ability, both in his own field of endeavor and in any position to which he might be called. He made many friends and had a large following, both within and without the business relations that were his.

The death of Mr. Whittaker, which occurred on August 13, 1929, deprived the city of Harrisburg of one of its most respected citizens and successful business



men. His loss to the city of his choice was fittingly commented upon by the "Harrisburg Telegraph" in its editorial columns in these words:

John F. Whittaker is dead—a quiet, modest business man, to whom Harrisburg owes considerably more than he himself would have admitted.

Mr. Whittaker came to Harrisburg more than a score of years ago—not to make his fortune but to augment it.

He saw in Harrisburg an opportunity for investment that might have been missed by a less discerning man, and as a result his name is actively associated with two of the city's outstanding business successes.

Harrisburg needs more men like John Whittaker. It can ill afford to lose him. But his business career here serves as an example and should be an inspiration to others.

(Family data.)

(The Hartshorne Line).

Hartshorne is undoubtedly an old English place name derived from the Anglo-Saxon. Its first known appearance is in the Domesday Book, about 1086 A. D. The first syllable is from "heort" or "hiort," meaning a stag or buck; while the second is either from "horne" or "herne," meaning a meeting place or haunt, or from "horn," meaning a horn. The name may, therefore, have meant either "The Stag Haunt" or "The Stag's Horn." The family crest includes these symbols.

The house in which Ben Jonson was said to have been born was situated in "Hartshorne Lane," Charing Cross, London. The Hartshorne family described herewith is of English ancestry and settled in Cecil County, Maryland, about 1700.

(From Family Record of the Hartshorne Family.)

(I) JONATHAN HARTSHORNE, of Cecil County, Maryland, married Ann Glasgow. They had Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) BENJAMIN HARTSHORNE, son of Jonathan and Ann (Glasgow) Hartshorne, was born in 1765. He married Isabella McClure, born in 1772. They were the parents of William, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, son of Benjamin and Isabella (McClure) Hartshorne, married Sophronia Swan, granddaughter of John Swan, a Revolutionary soldier. They had William Ross, of whom further.

(IV) BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM ROSS HARTSHORNE, son of William and Sophronia (Swan) Hartshorne, was born January 26, 1839, and died June 10, 1905. He had two great-uncles, John and Jonathan Hartshorne, who were Revolutionary soldiers, the former a colonel and the latter a private soldier.

When the Bucktail Regiment was recruited at the outbreak of the Civil War, William Ross Hartshorne was elected first lieutenant. The company, upon its arrival at Harrisburg, became "Company K of the Bucktails." Lieutenant Hartshorne was transferred from it to the Signal Corps and attached to the staff of General Banks. Returning to his regiment in February, 1862, he was promoted to adjutant, taking part in the Peninsular Campaign, and the Second Bull Run and South Mountain battles. He was wounded at Mechanicsville. At Antietam, subsequent to the fall of Colonel McNeil, he commanded the regiment. On May 22, 1863, he was promoted to major and at Gettysburg, subsequent to the death of Colonel Taylor, again commanded the regiment, which under his orders attacked

and held in check the sharpshooters located in Devil's Den. Later in the war he was elected colonel of the 190th and 191st regiments, was taken as a prisoner to Salisbury and Danville, and finally released. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Hartshorne was brevetted brigadier-general. He was mustered out with his regiment June 28, 1865.

(O. R. H. Thomson and W. H. Rauch: "History of Bucktails," p. 85.)

General Hartshorne was superintendent of public grounds at Harrisburg, a member of the State Legislature, and a member of the staffs of the following Governors: Hartranft, Hoyt, and Pattison.

Brigadier General William Ross Hartshorne married Alice Bresee. (Bresee IV.) Children:

1. Alice, of whom further.
2. Mary, married L. C. Norris, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania.
3. Eleanor, married the Rev. Walter K. Harnish, of Arch Spring, Pennsylvania.

(V) ALICE HARTSHORNE, daughter of Brigadier General William Ross and Alice (Bresee) Hartshorne, was born December 4, 1872.

She married John Fleming Whittaker. (Whittaker II.) Mrs. Whittaker is active as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of the Daughters of 1812, the Civic Club, the Sunshine Society and the Harrisburg Country Club.

(Family data.)

(The Bresee Line).

The Bresee family is of French and Holland descent and came to America in the early settlement of the Colonies, being among the French refugees who fled from France to Holland during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries to escape the religious persecutions of the Protestants of France. A branch of the Bresee family settled in Albany County, near Livingston Manor, New York, in the middle of the sixteenth century.

(I) HENDRICK (1) BRESEE lived in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and died there April 14, 1785.

He married Rachel Hopkins, who was born in 1760 and died April 6, 1802, daughter of Nehemiah and Tryphena (Smith) Hopkins of Crown Point, New York, and a descendant of the New England Hopkins family, tracing back to John Hopkins of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut. Nehemiah Hopkins, her father, who was born in 1730 and died in 1814, was a Revolutionary soldier and served in the Vermont Militia, Captain Cooley's company, from November, 1778, to October, 1780, and six days in 1781. Ebenezer Hopkins, father of Nehemiah, was born in 1699, died in 1784, married Susannah Massenger, and was also a Revolutionary soldier. Hendrick (1) and Rachel (Hopkins) Bresee were the parents of Hendrick (2), of whom further.

(II) HENDRICK (2) BRESEE, son of Hendrick (1) and Rachel (Hopkins) Bresee, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 10, 1784, and died September 13, 1861.

He married, at Hillsdale, New York, January 17, 1809, Katie Hollenbech, who was born in Berne, New York, March 20, 1786, and died July 18, 1822. They were the parents of William Reese, of whom further.

(III) DR. WILLIAM REESE BRESEE, son of Hendrick (2) and Katie (Hollenbech) Bresee, was born February 28, 1816, and died March 26, 1852.

He married Mary Ann Cummings. (Cummings III.) They were the parents of Alice, of whom further.

(IV) ALICE BRESEE, daughter of Dr. William Reese and Mary Ann (Cummings) Bresee, was born February 15, 1845. She married Brigadier General William Ross Hartshorne. (Hartshorne IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Cummings Line).

It is traditionally stated that the surname Cummings originated in Comines, in Flanders. One Baudowin de Comines went to the Holy Land in 1202, and to this family belonged Phillipe de Comines, the historian, who died in 1509. His only child, Jeanne, was the wife of René de Brosse, Comte de Penthievre. Another family of the name was in Artois, but the name there seems to have disappeared entirely between 1696 and 1710.

(I) JAMES CUMMINGS, of Scotch ancestry, was born in 1748 and died December 21, 1818. He resided at Rising Sun, Maryland. He was an ensign in the 30th Battalion of Militia of Cecil County, Maryland, commanded by Captain James Maxwell.

James Cummings married Margaret, who was born in 1755 and died in February, 1806. They were the parents of David, of whom further.

(II) DAVID CUMMINGS, son of James and Margaret Cummings, had two commissions in the War of 1812, lieutenant and major. These commissions, on sheepskin and signed by James Madison, President of the United States, are in possession of the family. He was taken prisoner and along with others sent to England and for almost a year confined in the old prison of Dartmoor. He was placed on parole and finally exchanged. David Cummings lived in Connellsville, Fayette County, and Lewistown, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg for several terms.

David Cummings married Elizabeth Cather. Children:

1. Mary Ann, of whom further.
2. David Porter, engaged in the struggle for the liberty of Texas and lost his life in "The Siege of the Alamo," as a member of Colonel Fannin's Regiment. His name, along with others, carved on a bronze tablet at the Alamo, commemorates the spot.
3. John Andrew, fought in the War with Mexico, taking part in all of its battles; he was taken as a prisoner to the city of Mexico and finally exchanged after enduring many hardships.

(III) MARY ANN CUMMINGS, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Cather) Cummings, was born in May, 1819, and died in 1905. She married Dr. William Reese Bresee. (Bresee III.)

(Family data.)



## Howell

Patriots in the pre-Revolutionary era and an influential member of the Continental Government during the War for Independence of the American Colonies have a prominent place in the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Lardner Howell, well-known Philadelphia banker.

(I) THOMAS HOWELL, founder of the American family of this name, sailed August 31, 1682, with his sons and daughters, from Deal, England, in the ship "Welcome," having on board also the distinguished William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, who was assuming his position as chief officer of the government that had been set up in the province named for him. Thomas Howell, one of the pioneer settlers of West Jersey, took over right and title to a one eight-hundredth part of all that section. His wife Katharine bore him six children. He died in 1687, and she in 1695. Of their children was Mordecai, of whom further.

(II) MORDECAI HOWELL, son of Thomas and Katharine Howell, was born in England about 1662. He was one of the family to accompany his father to America in the ship "Welcome," and they made their home together on Cooper's Creek. He was a large landowner, sold real estate on a considerable scale and operated a brewery. He held the office of justice of the peace. He removed to Philadelphia prior to June 22, 1721.

He married (first) Elizabeth (surname unknown). He married (second) Frances Garrett, widow of John Garrett. He married (third), October 19, 1731, Elizabeth Morgan. His only child, Daniel, of whom further, was by his first wife.

(III) CAPTAIN DANIEL HOWELL, son of Mordecai and Elizabeth Howell, was born at "Livewell," the estate of his father on Cooper's Creek, Gloucester (now Camden) County, New Jersey, about 1688 and died in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1733. He was among the early settlers of Amwell and is believed to have removed from Pennsylvania about the date of his marriage, settling on lands conveyed to him by his father-in-law, Colonel John Reading, who was the founder of Amwell. He operated both a farm and a mill and until the time of his death was engaged in copper mining, this being the earliest mining industry in Hunterdon County. He was a leading man and served as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, having been commissioned February 10, 1727, and remaining on the bench until the time of his death.

He married, about 1710, Elsie Reading, daughter of Colonel John Reading, and they were the parents of six children, of whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) SAMUEL HOWELL, son of Captain Daniel and Elsie (Reading) Howell, was born at Marcus Hook, Chichester Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1723, and died at Tacony, Philadelphia, December 9, 1797. After his removal to Philadelphia he became a merchant and importer,



rated among the leaders of his time. During the Revolutionary period he was an active and influential patriot. When the British Government attempted to enforce the notorious Stamp Act, he went over to the side of the patriots and entered the struggle for independence. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Colony's committee of correspondence, which was a powerful agent in maintaining the American morale at a high degree and in keeping the Colonists continually in fighting mettle until independence was actually achieved. He was a signer of the historic "Non-Importation Agreement" and was one of a group of merchants to seek out others as signers and to see that the agreement became operative.

He had a part in the convention held in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, of which Thomas Willing was chairman. "The actual weight and influence of the province was here gathered and the convention acted as if conscious of its power, asserting colonial rights, condemning Parliament, favoring united action and a Colonial Congress, pledging Pennsylvania to coöperate with the other colonies, and requesting the Provincial Assembly (which was already called) to appoint deputies to the Congress." The delegates from Philadelphia, by vote of the convention, were constituted a committee of correspondence for the province, and Mr. Howell continued to be a member of that influential body until July 3, 1775, when it was succeeded by the Council of Safety, of which Benjamin Franklin was the presiding officer. This council was, to all intents and purposes, a board of war and directed the military affairs of the province.

In the following October (1775) the Assembly reappointed the old members of the council and added a number of others, Mr. Howell being one of the latter. He was most zealous in his participation in the work of the council, which consisted in raising, arming and equipping troops, creating a navy, building fortifications, procuring munitions of war, etc. He voted for such measures with all the enthusiasm at his command and also served on committees which acted to accomplish these ends. He remained a member of the council until July 22, 1776, and was reelected, but declined to serve longer.

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Assembly by the largest number of votes cast in that election. He was chosen one of the signers of the provincial currency in 1772 and in 1774 was elected a member of the Common Councils, in which capacity he continued to serve until its deliberations were adjourned *sine die* by the Revolutionary War taking precedence. In 1788 he was made one of the port wardens of Philadelphia, and, on March 19, 1791, was appointed by President Washington a commissioner of the United States Bank. He became a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1754 and was a member of its board of managers, 1784-1789, and president of the board, 1786-89. He was a member of the State in Schuylkill (now known as the Schuylkill Fish House), said to be the oldest social organization in the world. His landed and personal estate totaled a great value, the latter as shown by the accounting of his executors, amounting to more than \$284,000. He died December 9, 1807, at his place of residence in Tacony, near Frankford, at the age of eighty-five years.

Samuel Howell married (first), December 12, 1745, at Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, Sarah Stretch, daughter of Daniel Stretch, of that city. He married (sec-

ond) Jane G. (surname not of record). He had by his first wife a son, Samuel, Jr., of whom further.

(V) SAMUEL HOWELL, JR., son of Samuel and Sarah (Stretch) Howell, was born in Philadelphia about 1748 and died there October 31, 1802. He derived the title of "Captain" from the fact that in early manhood he followed the sea. In after life he became an iron merchant and was thus occupied until the time of his death. He was one of the organizers, in 1774, of the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry (now known as the City Troop), and served with it as first corporal in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown; also in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, at which time he was orderly sergeant. He remained an active member of the "Troop" until June 19, 1798, when he was placed on the honorary roll.

He was a contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1772, a member of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club in 1773, and of the State in Schuylkill in 1784. Of him, at his death, the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of November 3, 1802, said: "Died—at his seat in the county of Philadelphia on Friday morning last, Samuel Howell, junr, Esquire. This Gentleman participated early in the dangers and fatigues of the American Revolution, and on a variety of occasions showed himself ready and willing to render service to his country."

Samuel Howell, Jr., married, May 23, 1771, at Philadelphia, Margaret Emlen, daughter of George Emlen, a prominent merchant of that city, and his wife, Anne (Reckless) Emlen, who was born in Philadelphia in 1750 and died in that city May 4, 1822. They had a son, Samuel Emlen, of whom further.

(VI) SAMUEL EMLEN HOWELL, son of Samuel Howell, Jr., and Margaret (Emlen) Howell, was born in Philadelphia, June 25, 1775, and died there March 27, 1839. He was a leading merchant of Philadelphia.

He married, May 31, 1798, Mary Whitlock Dawes, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1778, died in Philadelphia, November 10, 1846, daughter of Rumford Dawes, Esq., and Mary (Whitlock) Dawes. They had a son, William Rumford, of whom further.

(VII) WILLIAM RUMFORD HOWELL, son of Samuel Emlen and Mary Whitlock (Dawes) Howell, was born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1822, and is buried in Trinity Church Cemetery, Oxford, Philadelphia. He was just as active during the Civil War for the preservation of the Union as his ancestor, Samuel Howell, had been in its foundation. He was secretary to Admiral James L. Lardner. On April 1, 1848, he was appointed a clerk in the office of the third auditor, United States Treasury, where he was stationed many years. On June 4, 1862, he was appointed clerk to Commodore (afterward Admiral) Lardner. After being in the service one year he was stricken with yellow fever and left the navy. He then engaged in the stock brokerage and banking business in Philadelphia.

William Rumford Howell married, June 15, 1865, Millicent Ann Gottier, born at Elk Neck, Cecil County, Maryland, June 16, 1833, daughter of Francis Booth and Rebecca (Wingate) Gottier. Children:

1. Rebecca Wingate, deceased.

2. Millicent Ann, married James Lehman Maull.
3. Lardner, of whom further.
4. Louise Gaw, now deceased; married Thomas H. B. Jacobs.

(VIII) LARDNER HOWELL, son of William Rumford and Millicent Ann (Gottier) Howell, was born in Philadelphia, December 15, 1871. After the completion of his education in private schools in his native city, he began, at the age of seventeen years, his career in the field of finance, joining the staff of the Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia, with which institution he has since been identified. He passed upward through various grades and served as assistant trust officer for a number of years. On August 1, 1915, he was appointed to the important position of real estate officer, and this executive post he has filled to the present writing.

Giving evidence of the military strain inherited from patriotic ancestors, Mr. Howell served for a number of years as a member of the 1st Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. In politics he is allied with the Republican party. He is actively interested in educational institutions and in other enterprises of various purposes. He is treasurer and a trustee of the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, St. Helena, South Carolina; a trustee and one of the founders of the Church Farm School, Glen Loch, Chester County, Pennsylvania; a manager of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm of Pennsylvania; and a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League Club, Rittenhouse Club, Tredyffrin Golf Club, West Chester Golf Club, University Barge Club, Penn Athletic Club and Whiteland Hunt, and a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. By the right of distinguished ancestors he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. He has his religious fellowship with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chester County.

Aside from his banking interest, Mr. Howell's chief enthusiasm is farming and the breeding of cattle. He owns a fully equipped, modern dairy farm at Whitford, near Philadelphia, where he makes much of his specialty, Guernsey cattle. He has taken first prizes for the quality of milk produced by his herd. He is a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and the Eastern Guernsey Breeders' Association.

Lardner Howell married, May 11, 1907, in St. Paul's Church, Glen Loch, Chester County, Anna Mary Thomas, daughter of J. Preston and Hannah (Gibbons) Thomas. She was born on the old Thomas homestead, Whitford, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1876. Her first American ancestor arrived in this country at almost the same time as did her husband's pioneer ancestors. She is a descendant in direct line of the famous Richard ap Thomas, son of Thomas ap Evan Piers, descended from a long line of Welsh gentlemen, who held land in Whitford, Wales. In 1681 he secured by deeds of lease and release from William Penn 5,000 acres of land and, with his son Richard, sailed on the "Morning Star" for Philadelphia in 1683. On his father's death, shortly after their arrival, Richard, whose guardians were Dr. Thomas Wynne and Dr. Lloyd, Lieutenant-Governor, became a student of medicine and, on attaining his majority, located, as part of his original grant, 1,548 acres in the Great Valley, near the Indian village of Catamonshink, in 1704. He settled, in 1711, on the land now held by his descendants at Whitford, Pennsylvania. Ever



since his arrival in the Great Valley, or for more than two and one-quarter centuries, the Thomas family has been identified with affairs in Chester County. Richard ap Thomas married Grace Atherton. He died in 1744. They had a son, Richard Thomas, 3d, born in 1713, died in 1754; his son, George Thomas, born in 1746, died in 1793; his son, John R. Thomas, born in 1781, died in 1856; his son, George Thomas, M. D., born in 1808, studied in Edinburgh and Paris, died in 1887; his son, J. Preston Thomas, born in 1842, died in 1905; his daughter, Anna Mary Thomas, married Lardner Howell, as hereinbefore mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Lardner Howell have two children:

1. Martha Thomas, born at Whitford, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1908.
2. Ann Gibbons, born at Whitford, September 26, 1909.

Throughout the business world of Philadelphia and a great part of Pennsylvania Mr. Howell is classified as one of the most finished experts in matters pertaining to real property. As a member of the Philadelphia Real Estate Board he brings to the proceedings of that body the fruit of a broad and rich experience in his profession. To the clients of the Girard Trust Company who seek his counsel he renders a service not surpassed in its sphere and thus incidentally adds to the volume of the company's good will. Socially and in a business way, also in the manifestation of civic spirit, he makes his citizenship of inestimable value to the city of his birth and the center of his achievements.





## Thorne

Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," assigns two origins to the surname Thorn or Thorne, the first that it was a surname derived in diverse counties in England from the residence of an individual in a certain locality. Parishes called Thorne were found early in counties York, Somerset and Northumberland, and also in other places. The second origin assigned is that the name Thorne is derived from an Anglo-Saxon personal name. "An individual called Simon, the son of Thorne, was lord of the manors of North Allerton and Todwick (Elreton and Todeswick) in Yorkshire, at the time of the Conquest. These manors William seized and gave them, together with Simon's daughters, in marriage to three of his followers—one of the young ladies being assigned to Humphrey, his man at arms; another to Raoul, called Tortes-mains; and the third to an esquire, Guillaume de St. Paul." (Thierry's "Norman Conquest.") However, the first mentioned local origin is undoubtedly the beginning of the most of the family names. "In Anglo-Saxon charters, thorn-trees frequently occur as boundary marks, which from the great longevity of the tree is quite natural; and the word enters into the composition of numerous place-names. In medieval writings the surname Thorn is Latinized De Spineto, *spinetum* being the equivalent to a 'bushy place' or a thicket of thorns and brambles, anglicé a *Spinney*, whence that surname. . . . The most important families of the name Thorn were the Norman Thorns of Thorn-Falcon and Thorn St. Margaret in Somersetshire, who held under Drogo, of the castle Dunster, and gave lands to Taunton Priory. From them seem to have branched off the Thorns of Devon, Yorkshire, Kent, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, etc. At Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, County Kent, one of the ancient abodes of the family, on a tomb over one of the female members, of about the date of Edward I, is this legend: 'ICI GIST EDILE DE THORNE, QUE FUST D'NA DEL ESPINA.' (Here lies Edile de Thorne, who was the Lady of the Thorne.) In a list of persons who gave lands and slaves to Meaux Abbey, County York, is this entry: 'Walter, son of Peter de Spineto (Thorn) gave us, with his own body to be buried in our house, one ox-gang of land at Hornsburnton, and Henry, the son of Simon, the tenant, and all his belongings.'"

Turning from early history in England to early history in America, it is to be noted that Butler County, Pennsylvania, was first settled mostly by inhabitants from the counties west of the mountains. Westmoreland and Allegheny counties contributed the greater portion; Washington and Fayette a part; and some came from east of the mountains. A few emigrated from other states. The first settlement commenced in 1792, but there was no considerable settlement made until 1796 and up to 1800-03, at which time the county of Butler, Pennsylvania, was formed. This county, in common with all counties northwest of the Allegheny River, was taken from Allegheny County in 1800.

THORNE.

*Arms*—Sable a lion rampant argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

# Chorne



Thorne





Salem Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, was organized between 1785 and 1788. John N. Boucher, in his "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," says: "Among the first settlers were many of Massachusetts ancestry, and the whole township, as far as its pioneer families are concerned, bears the impress of New England industry, prudence and thrift."

In the United States Census taken in 1790 in Pennsylvania, Joseph Thorn was the only head of a family named Thorn in Salem Township in that year. His family included, apparently, himself, one son over sixteen years, three sons under sixteen years, wife and two daughters. In Mount Pleasant Township, in the same county (Westmoreland), John Thorn, Sr., and John Thorn, Jr., were heads of families.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Sherman Day: "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania," pp. 172-73. John N. Boucher: "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 561. "Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1790: Pennsylvania," pp. 264, 266.)

(I) JOSEPH THORNE was buried in a hollowed-out log on the hilltop near Lick Hill, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He probably came to Butler County from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the two counties being separated at one point only by the Allegheny River. Butler County was formed in 1800 from Allegheny County, in which county there were no Thornes in 1790, according to the United States Census taken that year. The Joseph Thorn, who was, in 1790, head of a family in Salem Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, was probably the same Joseph Thorne who settled later in Butler County.

It is a matter of record that many of the early settlers of Salem Township were of Massachusetts ancestry, and it seems a reasonable supposition that the Thorn family recorded herein was of such a lineage. In the family of William Thorne, from Dorsetshire, England, who was in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638, the name Joseph occurs, not only among his children, but in each generation of his descendants up to recent years.

The ten-page genealogy of some of his descendants leaves the later history of some of these Josephs untraced, as follows:

Joseph<sup>2</sup> (son of William<sup>1</sup>) married Mary Bowne.

Joseph<sup>3</sup> (son of John<sup>2</sup> and grandson of William<sup>1</sup>) married, in 1695, Martha Johanna Bowne.

Joseph<sup>5</sup> (son of Joseph,<sup>4</sup> no further record, grandson of John,<sup>3</sup> great-grandson of John<sup>2</sup> and great-great-grandson of William<sup>1</sup>) was born in 1727 and died in 1759, aged thirty-two.

In absence of complete records, it cannot be stated definitely whether or how Joseph Thorne, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, was descended from this Massachusetts family.

Joseph Thorne, of Butler County, Pennsylvania, married Jane Walker, possibly a relative of Lewis Walker, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and removed to Butler County, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary War. Children:

1. Joseph.

2. John, of whom further.

3. Robert, born in 1779, died in 1872; came from Westmoreland County to Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; he married

(first) Prudence Mathews and (second) Rachel Duncan Baird; he had eleven children, ten by his first wife and one by his second wife: i. James, who had: a. William, who died in the Civil War. b. Sarah Jane, married Robert Henry; they were burned to death in their home. c. Edward, who had: John Campbell 2d, James and some daughters, one of whom was Minnie. ii. Joseph Walker, born in 1811, died in 1900 and was buried at Sunbury, Pennsylvania; he following farming all his life at Clay Township, Pennsylvania; married Nancy Guinn, and had one son, Oliver R., who married Sadie Glenn; they had no children of their own, but an adopted daughter lived in West Sunbury. iii. Alexander Smith, known as "Rev. Smith Thorne"; went to Dakota, where he was last heard of; he had: a. a son, who became a home missionary in Kansas and had a peculiar Indian name "Rufus Kingsbury Pakage Thorne." b. Edwin Powellson. c. Alexander Loomis. d. Joseph. iv. Robert, who had: a. John Calhoun, born in 1851, died in 1925; at the age of seven years he was tagged and sent alone to an uncle in Fairfield, Iowa; his son, Harry P., still operates (1931) a store in Fairfield established by his father. b. Anna Mary, married Benjamin Walters and had two sons. v. Jane, born blind, never married. vi. Prudence, married John Campbell; no issue. vii. Mary, married Samuel Jackson; settled in Youngstown, Ohio; later he became one of the pioneers in the California gold rush; none of family now living. viii. Sarah, married Walter Elry; lived in Sharon, Pennsylvania; no issue. ix. Martha, born in 1820, died in 1902; married George W. Zimmerman and had: a. Emily A., born in 1847, died in 1918; taught school near the old Thorne homestead; married Charles P. Wiseman and removed to East Brady, Pennsylvania; they had: (1). Frank, born in 1875, died in 1912, married Bertha Mantell; their son, Wilmot, married Marion Godey and located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (2). Margaret, born in 1874, died in 1909, unmarried. (3). Leo Alonzo, born in 1878; married Carrie Reiger and had two daughters: Marjorie, who married Glenn McCanna, living (1931) in East Brady, and whose children are Sara Lorraine and Glenn, Jr.; and Gertrude, unmarried. (4). Wesley L., born in 1882; married Martha Britten and had Wesley, Jr., and Newton E., both married and have issue: b. Augustus Theodore, born in 1850, died in 1919; married Sarah Fishel and had: (1). Charles, who married Margery Jones and lived near Butler, Pennsylvania. (2). Ella, who married William J. Patton and had Georgia May Patton. c. Sarah Elizabeth, married Andrew Fitzsimmons and lives at Ben Avon, Pennsylvania; had: (1). Ed, who married Matilda and had son Harry, who married Ellen Smith. (2). Martha, who married William Bauer and had son Russell, who resides in Chicago. (3). Ada, who married J. M. Cummings and had Betty and James, Jr. x. John, married Martha Campbell; their children were: a. Mary, married James Thompson. b. Prudence, married William Sefton. c. Alexander, married Mary Jane Wible or Wieble; they had: (1). Andrew Wible. (2). John Loyal Young. (3). Alexander Thompson. (4). William Byers, born in 1863, died in 1930; founder of the present Thorne Reunion; married Carrie Thompson, and had Woodburn and Howard. (5). Mary Jane. (6). Rob Roy Moorhead, who married Elizabeth Streit and had Ruth Wible; Olive Elizabeth, who married Sarah E. Yardum; Esther Isabel; Robert Roy Mercer; and Margaret Jane. (7). Martha Bell. (8). James Edwin. (9). Ella Josephine Dawson. (10). Gilbert Campbell. xi. Angelina, only child of Robert Thorne and his (second) wife, Rachel Duncan Baird; she married William H. Hutchinson and had: a. Lida, who married a Mr. Daubenspeck, and their son, the Rev. Mr. Daubenspeck is a minister at Chicora, Pennsylvania. b. Milo, of West Virginia. c. A daughter, who married a Mr. Plaisted.

(Marjorie W. McCanna: "History of Joseph Thorne" (Manuscript). John N. Boucher: "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 561. Joseph Middleton and Alan McLean: "Eight Generations from William Thorne of Dorsetshire, England and Lynn, Massachusetts," pp. 3-6. James A. McKee: "Twentieth Century History of Butler and Butler County, Pennsylvania," p. 772. "Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States, Taken in the Year, 1790; Pennsylvania," pp. 264, 266. Family data.)

(II) JOHN THORNE, son of Joseph and Jane (Walker) Thorne, was born in 1768 or 1770. He came from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, to Butler County, Pennsylvania, and settled on a tract of land near Greece City about 1805. He is said to have followed the trade of a tanner. His children were:

1. Sadie, married a Mr. Barnhart.
2. John.

3. Jacob.
4. Mary.
5. Levinia.
6. Peter, of whom further.

(Marjorie W. McCanna: "History of Joseph Thorne," (Manuscript). Family data.)

(III) PETER THORNE, son of John Thorne, was born in 1792 and died in 1855. In 1805, at the age of thirteen years, he came with his father and probably with both parents to Greece City, Butler County, Pennsylvania. Peter Thorne was a member of the German Lutheran Church and a Republican.

He married, about 1820, Elizabeth Byers, daughter of John Byers and granddaughter of Captain George Byers, who served in the Revolution and in the War of 1812 as a member of Colonel Cook's regiment. Peter and Elizabeth (Byers) Thorne were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Nancy.
3. Susannah, married Daniel Hepple.
4. Catharine, married Frederick Barnhart.
5. John, married Polly Barnhart.
6. Peter, married Jane Brown.
7. Daniel, died in North Carolina in January, 1893; married.
8. George, married twice; children of the first marriage: i. Solomon, born at Barnhart Mills, buried at Stone Church, Venango County; married Elvira Perry, and had: a. William Nelson, born in 1854 and died in 1911; married Olive A., had: (1). C. Rosco, who married Hulda Witherup and had: Georgia, Agnes G., Robert D., and Clarence R. (2). Lewis. (3). Cora E. (4). Thomas D. (5). Fannie M., married a Mr. Baker. (6). Harold W. (7). Charles K. b. Emma M., married a Mr. Frye; residing (1931) in Oil City, Pennsylvania. c. Harry B., married; living in Westly, Pennsylvania. d. Fred W., lives at Long Beach, California. ii. Samuel. iii. Andrew. iv. George. v. A daughter. vi. Mary M., married a Mr. Kepple. Child of the second marriage: vii. Elizabeth M., whose granddaughter, Olive Whitmer Snyder, lived at Butler, Pennsylvania.

(Marjorie W. McCanna: "History of Joseph Thorne," (Manuscript). "History of Butler County" (published by Waterman, Watkins and Co.).

(IV) WILLIAM THORNE, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Byers) Thorne, was born at Chicora, Butler County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1827, and died February 6, 1896. He was a cabinet maker by trade. In 1858 he went to the oil country of Pennsylvania and settled at Titusville, where he became an oil operator.

He married Matilda Badger, who died April 3, 1902; she was a native of Plattsburg, New York. They were the parents of:

1. Robert Harry, of whom further.
2. John Nelson.
3. William Winfield.
4. James Hudson.
5. Emma Valeria.
6. Ella Nora.

(Marjorie W. McCanna: "History of Joseph Thorne," (Manuscript).)

(V) ROBERT HARRY THORNE, son of William and Matilda (Badger) Thorne, was born at Oil City, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1863, and died October 27, 1930. He spent his boyhood at Fairview, Pennsylvania, and received his elementary education



at the public schools there. For several years Mr. Thorne was employed as a telegraph operator for the Standard Oil Company at Pine Station, Pennsylvania, where, with his innate integrity, zeal and tireless capacity for work, he laid the foundation for his future success in the field of business. In 1885 Mr. Thorne came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, as secretary to Mr. J. C. Russell, superintendent of the Williamsport branch of the Standard Oil Company. Three years later, in 1888, Mr. Thorne, with a knowledge and ability now based on actual business experience, coöperating with Mr. Hough, organized the Darling Pump and Manufacturing Company, Mr. Thorne acting as chairman and general manager. So successful was he in managing the affairs of the company that in 1917, upon the death of Mr. Hough, Mr. Thorne was elected president, a position which he filled in a most capable and efficient manner until his death. Mr. Thorne was also a director of the Lycoming Trust Company of Williamsport, a position which denoted the trust and confidence placed in his high integrity.

Faternally, he was affiliated with Ivy Lodge, No. 397, Free and Accepted Masons; Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Baldwin Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar; Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Supreme Council, thirty-third degree. The following clubs were honored by his membership: Ross, Howard, Rotary, Acacia and Williamsport Country. In religion Mr. Thorne was a Presbyterian.

Robert Harry Thorne married, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, Ada Jane Weymouth. (Weymouth IV.) They were the parents of a son, Ralph Weymouth Thorne, of whom further.

(Marjorie W. McCanna: "History of Joseph Thorne," (Manuscript). Family Records. Colonel Thomas W. Doyd: "History of Lycoming County," Vol. II, p. 664.)

(VI) RALPH WEYMOUTH THORNE, son of Robert Harry and Ada Jane (Weymouth) Thorne, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1898. He attended Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1917. He then entered Cornell University, where he pursued a course of Mechanical Engineering. Having built a well laid foundation for his future activities, Mr. Thorne decided to enter the field of active business. He went to work for the Darling Valve Company at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. His enthusiasm, coupled with natural ability, led to his success in the field of business and in 1930 he became vice-president of the Darling Valve Manufacturing Company, a testimony to his ability and worth. On November 14 of that year, after the death of his father, he succeeded him as president of this company. He also succeeded his father as director of the Lycoming Trust Company and the Brockway Clay Company. In November, 1927, Mr. Thorne organized the Radiant Steel Products Company, of which he was elected president, a position which he now fills most successfully.

During the World War, Mr. Thorne attended the officers' training camp at Ithaca, New York, and was a member of the Naval Reserve. While a student at Cornell, Mr. Thorne became a member of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and is actively associated with the following clubs: Ross, Kiwanis, Williams-



Ralph Weymouth Thorne



port Country at Williamsport, and with the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Thorne is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

A young man of splendid business ability, Ralph Weymouth Thorne has already made for himself a place in the foremost rank of men throughout the country whose interests lie in the field of steel products. He is a worthy representative of a name which commands respect throughout the United States.

Ralph Weymouth Thorne married at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1923, Joan (Hayes) Stearns. They are the parents of two sons:

1. Robert H., II.
2. Anthony Stearns.

(The Weymouth Line).

A surname of locality, Weymouth designated the vicinity "of Weymouth," a seaport and market town in County Dorset. In 1572 we find the name of Hugh Weymouth, St. Alban's Hall, in the "Register of the University of Oxford," and in 1749 the marriage of Alexander Chatte and Mary Weymouth is recorded. The name Weymouth has been identified with Maine and New Hampshire from very early times. Captain George Weymouth, of the English ship "Archangel," in 1605, "visited the gulf of Maine, planted a garden at Boothbay and on the island of Monhegan set up a cross in testimony that he, then and there, under the auspices and in the name of the English crown took possession of the territory now embraced within the limits of the State of Maine."

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Centennial Celebration and Dedication of Town Hall, Orono, Maine, March 3, 1874," p. 20.)

(I) SAMUEL WEYMOUTH, the first known ancestor of this family, was born April 13, 1761, and died June 20, 1812, aged fifty-one years, two months and seven days. An examination of the 1790 Census records of New Hampshire shows that at that time Samuel Weymouth was a resident of the town of Tamworth, then in Strafford County, but now in Carroll County, New Hampshire, his family consisting of one male of sixteen years and upward (himself), no males under sixteen, and two females (his wife, and daughter Elizabeth).

Samuel Weymouth married probably in New Hampshire, about 1788, Susan Wiggin. (Wiggin V.) They were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, born November 26, 1789, died in 1857.
2. Zeruah, born October 18, 1791, died September 28, 1873.
3. Samuel, born August 24, 1797, died July 8, 1865.
4. Andrew W., of whom further.
5. Joseph B., born January 25, 1803, died in 1864.
6. Susan, born October 11, 1806, died May 28, 1879; married a Mr. Powell.
7. Hannah L., born December 20, 1809, died January 23, 1836.

("United States Census of New Hampshire," 1790, p. 100. Photostats of Weymouth Family Bible. Family records.)

(II) ANDREW W. WEYMOUTH, son of Samuel and Susan (Wiggin) Weymouth, was born, probably in the town of Tamworth, New Hampshire, February 20, 1801, and died in Orono, Penobscot County, Maine, June 28, 1878, aged seventy-seven years, four months and eight days. "In the death of Mr. Weymouth, Orono



loses one of its oldest citizens, and the Universalist parish its oldest member and the last of the pioneers of our cause in this town. Born into an orthodox family, upon taking up his residence in Maine, something over forty years ago, he became a Universalist through the preaching of the fathers of that time and through books and papers relating to Universalism." Sometime between 1840 and 1846 he and several others, determined that Universalism should have a place to meet, went into the woods and felled the trees and hewed the timbers which made the present framework of the church. He became a member of the church about 1839 and was soon after appointed a deacon, which office he held until his death. On the last Easter of his life, although his steps were feeble, he made a great effort and came to Communion, and he faithfully performed, for the last time, the sacred duties of his office as deacon of the church. He was the last surviving charter member of his Masonic Lodge.

Andrew W. Weymouth married, December 25, 1825, Mary Lary, who was born in Wolfboro, Carroll County, New Hampshire, September 9, 1803, and died in Orono, Maine, November 24, 1882, aged seventy-nine years and two months. They were the parents of:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. William, born November 16, 1828, died July 9, 1853.
3. Charles M., born July 3, 1831, died in Orono, Maine, November 14, 1887; resided in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.
4. Amanda, born in Stetson, Maine, September 7, 1833, died October 27, 1887, married Benjamin Weeks.
5. Andrew, born October 9, 1836, resided in California.
6. George, born February 10, 1839, died June 4, 1904; resided in Pennsylvania and was a member of the firm of Hopkins, Best and Weymouth.
7. Franklin, born June 3, 1841, resided in Pennsylvania.
8. Hannah Elvira, born March 16, 1844; married, December 25, 1870, Robert M. Hutchison (or Hutchinson); resided on the Weymouth homestead in Orono.

(Family records. Photostats from Weymouth Family Bible.)

(III) SAMUEL WEYMOUTH, son of Andrew W. and Mary (Lary) Weymouth, was born November 29, 1826. He married Emily Handscomb, and they were the parents of:

1. Ada Jane, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ADA JANE WEYMOUTH, daughter of Samuel and Emily (Handscomb) Weymouth, married Robert Harry Thorne. (Thorne V.)

(Family records.)

(The Wiggin Line).

The family name Wiggins or Wiggin is derived from the Christian name Wigans, a Frankish name brought to England by the Normans and once a favorite name, meaning "Warring," that is, a warrior. Wygan le Bretun is in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex and William Wygeyn in those of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273. In later years the Wiggins family was a Cavalier stock. One member of the family was knighted for having hidden King Charles I and some of his followers, when that King was a fugitive. He owned a large landed estate.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) THOMAS (I) WIGGIN, of England, came to New Hampshire in 1631, as agent of the proprietors of the Upper Plantation. He returned to England in 1632, but came back to Dover, New Hampshire, in the ship "James," arriving in Salem, Massachusetts, October 10, 1633, and bringing with him a number of families from the West of England. He was Governor of Dover until dispossessed by Burdett. After the union with Massachusetts he was magistrate. In 1645 he was deputy from Dover and assistant from 1650 to 1664. He was one of the leading men of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Thomas (I) Wiggin married Catharine, and they were the parents of:

1. Andrew, born about 1635; married, about 1659, Hannah Bradstreet, daughter of Governor Simon and Ann (Dudley) Bradstreet.
2. Thomas (2), of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IX, p. 143. John Scales: "History of Dover, New Hampshire," Vol. I, p. 420. D. Hamilton Hurd: "History of Rockingham and Stafford Counties, New Hampshire," p. 548.)

(II) THOMAS (2) WIGGIN, son of Thomas (I) and Catharine Wiggin, was born at Dover Neck, New Hampshire, about 1640. In 1700 and 1701 he was at Sandy Point, Great Bay, New Hampshire. He resided the greater part of his life on Low Street, on Captain's Hill, Dover Neck, New Hampshire, but in later years resided at Sandy Point, Great Bay, where it is supposed his father also died. He and his wife's brother, Walter Barefoot, were for several years in partnership in the sawmill and lumber business. There is a tradition that Thomas (2) Wiggin's wife was a strict observer of Christmas and of other Church of England festivals and was a zealous friend of the church. At one time Thomas (2) Wiggin visited Governor Mason, of New Hampshire, to protest against his prosecuting his claims as Proprietor of New Hampshire. The Governor ordered him out of the house, and Mr. Wiggin, "a tall, big man," thrust the governor into the fireplace, until his feet and periwig were scorched, and then released him.

Thomas (2) Wiggin married Sarah Barefoot, who was a sister of Walter Barefoot. They were the parents of:

1. Catherine, married (first) Robert Tufton; (second) her cousin, Simon Wiggin.
2. Sarah, married Henry Sherburne.
3. Susannah, married a Mr. Johnson.
4. Thomas, died March 7, 1726-27.
5. Walter, born about 1701; married Mary Rawlins.
6. Henry.
7. Andrew, of whom further.
8. Samuel.
9. Captain Thomas, married, December 17, 1719, Sarah Piper.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IX, p. 143. John Scales: "History of Dover, New Hampshire," Vol. I, pp. 420, 430, 434.)

(III) ANDREW WIGGIN, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Barefoot) Wiggin, was born, probably at Dover Neck, New Hampshire, before 1700. He was a resident of Newmarket, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Rawlins. They were the parents of:

1. Winthrop, born December 26, 1744; married Mrs. Elizabeth (Thorndike) Jones.

2. Moses, married Comfort Foss; removed from Stratham to Wolfboro after 1768.
3. Chase, married Elizabeth Chapman; resided at Wolfboro, New Hampshire.
4. Andrew, Jr., of whom further.
5. David, married (first) Abigail Dutch, (second) Martha Rowe; lived at Newmarket, New Hampshire.
6. Gideon, died at Watertown, during the Revolution, in which war he served as a soldier.
7. Tufton, whose will was proved March 31, 1779; married (first) Mary Calley, (second) Sarah Darling.

(John Scales: "History of Dover, New Hampshire," Vol. I, pp. 432, 434.)

(IV) ANDREW WIGGIN, JR., son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Rawlins) Wiggin, was born probably at Newmarket, Rockingham County, New Hampshire.

He married, before 1767, Zeruiah Goodwin, of Newmarket, New Hampshire. They were the parents of:

1. James.
2. Anna.
3. Paul.
4. Susan, of whom further.
5. Moses.
6. Andrew.

(*Ibid.* Photostats from Weymouth Family Bible )

(V) SUSAN WIGGIN, daughter of Andrew Wiggin, Jr., and Zeruiah (Goodwin) Wiggin, was born probably in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, February 10, 1767, and died in Orono, Maine, July 25, 1847, aged eighty years, five months and fifteen days. She married Samuel Weymouth. (Weymouth I.)

(*Ibid.*)



## Cook

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Elizabeth M. (Fulton) Cook (Mrs. Ralph Weary Cook) and Mr. Cook, of Philadelphia, traces to forebears who served their country notably and honorably in the valiant struggle for independence.

(I) CHARLES SMITH, SR., the American ancestor of this family, was born in the village of Heirling, Lorraine, a province of France. Early in August, 1752, after crossing through Belgium by wagon road conveyance, he embarked with his family at the port of Rotterdam for the American Colonies in the historic old emigrant ship, "Phoenix." They anchored in the Delaware River, November 2, 1752, and Charles Smith, Sr., was obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown in the port of Philadelphia, then only a village. He settled in Bethel Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, where he cleared the land and built a home for his family. Mr. Smith was mysteriously robbed of his life savings, which amounted to several thousand dollars, during his journey across seas and was, therefore, seriously hampered by this loss in making his settlement in the New World. As a result he was obliged to do yeoman service in the cultivation of his land, building, maintaining his home, and equipping his farm, as the balance of his flock were at that time rather too young to afford him much assistance.

It has been traditionally stated that Charles Smith, Sr., was the father of a large family of children, all the names obtainable, however, being:

1. Adam, of whom further.
  2. Charles, Jr., who served in the Revolutionary War.
  3. Henry.
  4. Valentine.
  5. Phillip.
  6. John.
  7. A daughter, who married a Mr. Knowles.
- (Frank O. Weary: "Smith-Weary Chronology," pp. 10, 11.)

(II) ADAM SMITH, son of Charles Smith, Sr., was born in the village of Heirling, Lorraine, France, September 29, 1738, and died when past his eighty-sixth year. He came to America with his father and the rest of the family and was employed by a farmer in order to aid the meagre financing of their settlement. At the outbreak of the last French-Indian War, in 1755, young Adam Smith, then about sixteen years of age, volunteered under the British General Forbes, the army being organized west of Philadelphia. They joined General Braddock and George Washington near Fort Duquesne, where they participated in the disastrous battle known as "Braddock's Defeat." Adam Smith subsequently served the balance of his term of enlistment under Washington, who took command after the death of Braddock. Mr. Smith served two enlistments during the Revolutionary War, being among the first to enlist in 1777, serving as a private in Captain Jacob Shapel's company of Berks County Militia, and later being appointed ensign. Subsequently to



the expiration of his term of service through the French-Indian War, Adam Smith took up land near that of his father in Bethel Township.

Adam Smith married (first) Elizabeth Cassel and (second) Barbara Miller. Children, first seven of the first marriage, the others of the second marriage:

1. Elizabeth.
2. Wendell.
3. John Adam.
4. Barbara.
5. Salome.
6. Jacob.
7. Catherine.
8. Daniel.
9. Regina.
10. Christiana.
11. Henry.
12. Charles.
13. Mary Elizabeth.
14. Mary Magdalene, of whom further.
15. Benjamin.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 9, 11, 12.)

(III) MARY MAGDALENE SMITH, daughter of Adam and Barbara (Miller) Smith, married, following the close of the War of 1812, Samuel Weary, a returned veteran of that war. They took their wedding trip on horseback, through the trail, to Canfield, Portage County, Ohio, and soon after removed to Marlboro, Stark County, Ohio, where they settled on a farm and built a home. Children of Samuel and Mary Magdalene (Smith) Weary:

1. Margaret, born in 1816; married Peter Rue.
2. Catherine, born in 1817, died in 1887; married (first) Jacob Speelman, (second) Amos Johnson.
3. John, born in 1819, killed by a falling tree, aged nineteen.
4. Sarah, born in 1821, died in 1892; married John P. Smith.
5. Simon B., born in 1823, died in Akron, Ohio, in November, 1907; married Eliza Frank.
6. Daniel, born in 1825, died in Chicago in 1874; married, in 1849, Sarah Taylor.
7. Jacob, born in 1827, died in 1870; married (first) Mary Mercheson, (second) a lady whose name is not known.
8. Henry, born in 1829, died in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1918; married (first) Rosila Inman, (second) Barbara Firster.
9. Elizabeth, born in 1831, died during a scourge of typhus.
10. Mary, of whom further.
11. Benjamin Franklin, born in 1835, died on the battlefield of Appomattox Court House, the morning following Lee's surrender. He holds the distinguished honor of having been the first volunteer to enlist in Akron, Ohio, signing the roll the very day of President Lincoln's first call for three months' troops; he was assigned to Company G, 19th Ohio Regiment, with which he served in Western Virginia through several engagements; at the expiration of this first term of service he immediately reënlisted for three years more in Company A of the valiant old 2d Ohio Cavalry; at the expiration of his second term of service he reënlisted for another like term; during his furlough in the winter of 1865 he married Amanda Robinson.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 12-16.)

(IV) MARY WEARY, daughter of Samuel and Mary Magdalene (Smith) Weary, was born in 1833 and died May 17, 1920. She is buried in the Cook family lot in Westlawn Cemetery, Canton, Ohio.

Mary Weary married George Cook, one of the early pioneer manufacturers of reapers and mowers at Canton. Children of George and Mary (Weary) Cook:

1. Charles, born in 1858; married Justine A. Tandy.
2. George Edward, born in 1864; married Carrie A. Peters, now deceased.
3. Helen R., born in 1869; married Conrad Schweitzer.
4. Mary A., born in 1869; married William Kuhns.
5. Ralph Weary, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15, 19.)

(V) RALPH WEARY COOK, son of George and Mary (Weary) Cook, saw service in the World War and was commissioned a captain. He was a member of the first American contingents to go "overseas" in the engineering department, having charge of the great repair shop near Verdun, where autos, artillery, ambulances, tanks, and wagons, damaged by the war, were repaired. He was honorably discharged from military service in the United States Army at Washington, District of Columbia, February 21, 1919.

Although intensively occupied with his business duties, Mr. Cook does not neglect his social affiliations and is a member of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Union League, the Pine Valley Country Club and the Sea View Country Club. In politics he supports the candidates and principles of the Republican party.

He married, in the First Presbyterian Church, Chester, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1926, Elizabeth Monema Fulton. (Fulton III.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 19. Family data.)

(The Fulton Line).

Two Fulton brothers came over from Dublin, Ireland, about 1765, and went to Baltimore. One brother bought a farm in Cecil County; the other brother went to Arkansas and had a son, who became United States Senator.

(I) JAMES HENRY FULTON was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1830 and died in Upland, Pennsylvania. He married Monema Elizabeth Love, who was born in Baltimore or the Eastern Shore, Maryland. They were the parents of James Douglas, of whom further.

(II) JAMES DOUGLAS FULTON, son of James Henry and Monema Elizabeth (Love) Fulton, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, November 2, 1860. He was interested in shipbuilding. He married Josephine Carlin, born in Glens Falls, New York, February 29, 1860, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1925. They were the parents of Elizabeth Monema, of whom further.

(III) ELIZABETH MONEMA FULTON, daughter of James Douglas and Josephine (Carlin) Fulton, married Ralph Weary Cook. (q. v.).

(Family data.)

## Sener

In the fifth generation from the American progenitor of his family, Franklin Keller Sener, well-known leader in the business life of Lancaster, traces his descent from a forebear whose settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania furnishes a Colonial element to the ancestral line.

The family name was originally spelled Sehner, but in Germany, during the period from 1715 to 1750, it was changed to Söhner, and in this country is variantly written Sehner, Sener and Soehner, the last-named form having been used by Gottlieb, who came from Germany in 1749 and was the American ancestor. The name is derived from the old German "sinthar," meaning a man noted for war, and was chosen by the original ancestor, who received a "wappen" or coat-of-arms. The family originated in Austria, somewhere near Salzburg, in the thirteenth century. Members afterward located in Germany, whence they had fled to avoid religious persecution. The German branch of the family has its descent through Wolfgang, his son Hans, his son Matthew, his son Gottlieb, of whom further.

(I) GOTTLIEB SOEHNER (as he spelled his surname) was the thirteenth child of Matthew Sehner, the mother, Barbara Sybilla Shuster, having been his father's third wife. He was born in Schwaigern, Germany, April 7, 1721. At the age of twenty-eight he came to America, arriving at Philadelphia, October 17, 1749. He settled at Lancaster, where he purchased land. He died sometime between September, 1779, and May, 1780.

He married, September 18, 1750, Maria Barbara Klein. Of his children was Johannes, of whom further.

(II) JOHANNES SENER, second son of Gottlieb and Maria Barbara (Klein) Soehner, married Katherine Rung, and they were the parents of Godlieb, see further.

(III) GODLIEB SENER, second son of Johannes and Katherine (Rung) Sener, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1800, and died there January 11, 1877. He did not found the business which bears his name, but became its owner when his two younger brothers, the founders, retired therefrom. Godlieb Sener greatly enlarged the property and made it a very popular coal and lumber yard.

He married, August 12, 1826, Rebecca Zahm, a descendant of Godfried Zaham (Zoham), who came to Philadelphia from the Old World and landed at Philadelphia, September 25, 1748, thence going to Lancaster, where he made his home. Seven children were born to Godlieb and Rebecca (Zahm) Sener, of whom was J. Frederick, see further.

(IV) J. FREDERICK SENER, eldest son of Godlieb and Rebecca (Zahm) Sener, was born in Lancaster, April 2, 1833, and died there August 30, 1920. Having finished his schooling at the age of fifteen years, he associated himself with his father in the lumber business, which the latter had taken over from his brothers.







*Wm. Fredk. Lenev*

SÖHNER (SENER).

*Arms*—Per pale dexter gules a mailed arm holding a sword, all proper; sinister azure a lion rampant holding a sword or. Helmet crowned.

*Crest*—Per pale two horns, the dexter per fess argent and gules, the sinister per fess or and azure.

(Description in possession of the family as shown in H. M. J. Klein, Ed., "Lancaster County History," Vol. III, p. 65. Painting in possession of the family.)





Söhner  
(Sener)





In 1854 he was received as a member of the firm, which was styled G. Sener and Sons. J. Frederick Sener, in association with his younger brothers, William Z. Sener, Henry M. Sener and Edw. A. Sener, established a lumber and coal yard at Ephrata, Pennsylvania, but a year later J. Frederick retired and for six years was in business in New York, where he established and operated a coal yard for his brother-in-law, Joseph R. Goodell. He then returned to Lancaster and resumed activities in the firm of which he was a partner. William Z. Sener was admitted to a partnership, and G. Sener and Sons developed into a large and very important business. In later years Franklin K. Sener was admitted, he being in the third generation of Seners interested in this business.

J. Frederick Sener was heavily interested in other Lancaster business concerns, notably market houses, of his establishing, having a financial interest in all of them, with the exception of the Central, which was owned by the city of Lancaster. He was one of the founders of the Northern National Bank and Northern Trust and Savings Company and also owned an interest in the Hamilton Watch Company, and was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Drug Company of New York and the Non-Retailing Company, the Edison Electric Light Company, the Lancaster Gas Company, and other corporations of his time. He was public-spirited and prepared at all times to assist any worthy enterprise. He was extremely fond of the city, which was the birthplace of himself, his father and his grandfather, and of his own children and grandchildren. His religious fellowship was the Lutheran Church, and he served on the board of trustees of Grace Church of that denomination in Lancaster from the time of its installation. He gave to the church two of its bells and also the chimes and remained a loyal member throughout his life. He was identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Republican party.

J. Frederick Sener married (first) Kate J. Hamilton, by whom he had a son, Charles M., who died in 1869. He married (second) Elizabeth H. Keller, born December 10, 1842, who died November 22, 1915, daughter of John A. and Harriet (Trissler) Keller, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The family estate, "Hermosa Vista," on the Lititz Turnpike, was a beautiful property, on which Mr. Sener passed many happy years. By his second marriage there are two children:

1. Franklin Keller, of whom further.
2. Rose Alma, the wife of B. Grant Stauffer.

(V) FRANKLIN KELLER SENER, only son of J. Frederick and Elizabeth H. (Keller) Sener, was born at the family home in Manheim Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1869. From private schools he passed to Yeates Institute and at the age of eighteen left his studies to join his father in the firm of G. Sener and Sons, dealers in lumber and coal, the establishment having its headquarters at Prince and James Streets in Lancaster. His connection with this business has never been interrupted in all the forty-six years of his association with it. The present representative of the Sener family, herein considered, is the senior member and managing director of the business, which was founded by a Sener more than a century ago (1830) and in which the Sener interest has always been the dominant factor, in fact the sole factor. In addition to filling the managership of

G. Sener and Sons, Mr. Sener is a member of the directorates of the Northern Trust Company, Hamilton Watch Company, Pennsylvania Drug Company of New York, Conestoga Cotton Mills, Inc., Lancaster Gas Company, and Conestoga Traction Company, and he also has holdings in other interests.

Without owning to an ambition for public office, Mr. Sener is, nevertheless, an enthusiastic Republican and a man of influence in his party's local organization. He is a director of the Lancaster General Hospital, a trustee of Grace Lutheran Church, and affiliated with the important branches of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Rotary, Hamilton and Lancaster Country, and he is president of the last named. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Lancaster.

Mr. Sener commands a large following of friends, who have followed his career with more than a passing interest, for they, as do practically all the inhabitants of Lancaster, share in the pride that is taken in the history of the family and in the business bearing its name, which has come to be a sort of institution of the city.

Franklin Keller Sener married, October 21, 1891, at Lancaster, Louisa King Rathfon, daughter of Gilbert Brown and Catherine Pauline (King) Rathfon, granddaughter of Jacob and Mary Louisa (Brown) Rathfon, and maternal granddaughter of Solomon King, of Baltimore, Maryland. Jacob Rathfon was a son of Joseph and Anna (Shank) Rathfon and a grandson of Jacob Rathfon, born in Lancaster, the Rathfons being of an ancient family of the Keystone State and long seated in Lancaster County. Mr. and Mrs. Sener are the parents of a son:

1. J. Frederick, 2d, was born October 24, 1895; he was educated in the public schools, Tome Institute, and Franklin and Marshall College, and served as a volunteer in the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War, attaining the rank of sergeant in the 103d Train Headquarters, 28th Division, with which he was in France for one and a half years. John Frederick Sener, 2d, is an associate of his father in the family business. He married Katherine Kelly, daughter of Christopher Kelly, of Philadelphia, and they have a son, J. Frederick, 3d, born January 3, 1922.

The business of which Mr. Sener has been the controlling will and inspiring force for many years remains as a monument to his predecessor's executive and commercial genius, and under his able management the establishment has gone forward to perpetuate the traditions of integrity and honor which have been for a century or more associated inseparably with the name of Sener.







*F. K. Buer*





## Hart

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Thomas Hart, well known Philadelphian, is featured by patriotic service rendered by several representatives of the family, which is one of the oldest in Philadelphia.

(I) SAMUEL HART, the immigrant ancestor of the Hart family, was born about 1690 and came to America with his wife and family from Belfast, Province of Ulster, Ireland, about 1735. He settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where so many of Scotch-Irish origin had found their home in the New World, and on March 9, 1737, he obtained a warrant of survey for one hundred acres of land in Plumstead Township, where he established a homestead.

Samuel Hart's wife was Elizabeth, surname unknown. He died April 1, 1750, and is buried in Deep Run Cemetery, Bedminster Township. His wife died shortly afterward, in the same month. The "plantation" was left to the two eldest sons, James (I), of whom further, and William, who were of a family of nine.

(II) LIEUTENANT JAMES (I) HART, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hart, was born in April, 1717, and died May 4, 1766. After his marriage he purchased about four hundred acres of land, in 1751, adjoining the plantation of his father. He is recorded in the annals of Bucks County as the founder, in 1740, of the town of Pipersville, named for Colonel George Piper. Before becoming a landholder of Plumstead, he had served his country as an officer in the War of the Austrian Succession, "King George's War," holding the rank of lieutenant in the Associated Regiment of Bucks County. His brother William was ensign of the same company, captained by Charles Stewart.

James (I) Hart married Jean Means, born August 30, 1726, died January 31, 1799, daughter of William and Mary Means, of Plumstead Township, and sister of John Means, whose daughter Elizabeth later became the wife of Colonel William Hart (1748-1831), of Hartsville; thus Jean (Means) Hart became the mother-in-law of her niece in a day when family intermarriage was of common occurrence. James (I) Hart is buried beside his father at Deep Run, and his wife is buried at Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom was James (2), see further.

(III) JAMES (2) HART, son of Lieutenant James (I) and Jean (Means) Hart, was born March 17, 1759, and died April 22, 1826. Until his marriage he spent most of his time in Bucks County upon the estate of his father, who died some years after he was born, thus James (2) was one of five children mentioned by his mother in her petition to the court in 1768, when she states that she has "to bring up and support five children under the age of fourteen years." He served as a private in Captain Robert Gibson's company during the War of the Revolution. His Revolutionary rifle is now in the possession of his great-great-grandson,

Thomas Hart. After removing to Kingwood upon his marriage, he later went to Philadelphia, it is thought between 1790-1800. He and his brothers were interested in the proposal for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, half-way between Lumberville and New Hope, not far from Plumstead; this was the Centre Bridge, built in 1813. James (2) Hart founded in Philadelphia the prosperous wholesale shipping business, to which his sons, Thomas and William, succeeded upon his death in that city. Interesting among the family documents are the original deeds of conveyance of real estate from John Penn and others to James (2) Hart between 1805-1810.

James (2) Hart married, January 14, 1785, Ann (frequently referred to as "Nancy") Hankinson, born October 18, 1765, died November 20, 1820, daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Stout) Hankinson, of Amwell, New Jersey. She was a descendant of Richard Stout (1602-1705). Thomas Hankinson's will was proved October 17, 1785. The remains of James (2) Hart, together with those of his wife, rest at the head of the large Hart lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, to which they were removed from the cemetery of the old Second Presbyterian Church by their children. Children of James (2) and Ann (Hankinson) Hart:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

2. Captain William H., born November 16, 1789, died March 28, 1877. He was the tenth captain of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, from 1827 to 1842 and was the sixth Governor of the State in Schuylkill from 1838 to 1849, to which institution he had been elected on October 22, 1822. In 1838 he commanded the troop in the "Buckshot War." He was a director of many institutions, among them the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, 1856-77; the Girard National Bank (of which he was a founder), 1840-43; the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, 1856-68; the Philadelphia Contributionship and the National Bank of Northern Liberties. He was a member of Philadelphia City Councils in 1845. He married (first), February 19, 1818, Matilda Maybin, born December 9, 1796, died April 14, 1832, daughter of John Maybin, of Philadelphia, and of this marriage were seven children. He married (second), September 5, 1840, Mary Elizabeth Sperry, born August 23, 1801, died May 14, 1874, daughter of Jacob Sperry, of Philadelphia. Of this marriage there was no issue. He was the father of Harry Carlton Hart, M. D. (1827-81) and the grandfather of Mary Meigs Hart, William Howard Hart, Charles D. Hart, M. D., and Harry Maybin Hart, of Philadelphia.

(IV) THOMAS HART, elder son of James (2) and Ann (Hankinson) Hart, was born November 30, 1786, and died August 29, 1852. His name, as is that of his brother, Captain William H. Hart, is to be found as a director, manager or trustee of many old Philadelphia institutions, among them the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, of which he was a manager from 1821 to 1826; a director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company (from its founding), 1829-52; and a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, 1814-52. He was a citizen of the State in Schuylkill, holding the office of First Counsellor in that body at the time of his death, having been elected to that institution, November 6, 1834. He and his brother, who were associated with their father in business in Philadelphia, jointly purchased the large family lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Hon. Lewis T. Stevens, in his "History of Cape May County," recites that Thomas Hart erected the "first summer cottage" at that resort (Cape May) in the forties.

Thomas Hart married, May 4, 1810, Mary McCalla, born November 24, 1789, died September 1, 1823, daughter of John and Rebecca Darrah (Bryan) McCalla and granddaughter of Captain William McCalla (1732-1815), of Plumstead, who served during the War of the Revolution as captain of the 7th Company, 2d Battalion, Bucks County Associators, and as chief of the forage department commission of purchase, of that county. She was also the granddaughter of William Darrah, 1725-1808, who served in Benjamin Franklin's regiment on the Lehigh Frontier, 1756-57. Her mother was the widow of William Bryan. To Thomas and Mary (McCalla) Hart there were born seven children, of whom was William Bryan, see further.

(V) WILLIAM BRYAN HART, second son of Thomas and Mary (McCalla) Hart, was born January 3, 1813, and died March 1, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1831 and made his Master's degree there in 1834. He and his brother, James Hankinson Hart, succeeded their father and uncle as merchants. He was a member of the old Commercial Exchange, a member of the first board of directors of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, and one of the first hundred of the original members of the Union League of Philadelphia. He was an organizer of the old Central Passenger Railway Company and was, at the time of his death, actively engaged as an Apprentice of the State in Schuylkill, having been elected to an apprenticeship the year prior to his death.

William Bryan Hart married, July 10, 1838, Sara Byerly, born February 5, 1817, died March 10, 1886, daughter of John Byerly, born in 1785, died in 1837, and Anna Long, born in 1796, died in 1865. During the War of 1812, John Byerly served as corporal under Captain William Rawle in the 2d Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and he was a councilman in Philadelphia in the thirties. Sara (Byerly) Hart was the granddaughter of Christopher Byerly, born in 1737, died in 1823, and Elizabeth Clymer, born in 1749, died in 1827, who was the daughter of Baltis and Elizabeth Clymer, of Philadelphia. To William Bryan and Sara (Byerly) Hart there were born four children, of whom was Charles Byerly, of whom further.

(VI) CHARLES BYERLY HART, son of William Bryan and Sara (Byerly) Hart, was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1846, and died in that city November 15, 1918. He was educated at Friends' Central School and was engaged for many years with his brother in the manufacture of neckwear supplies as a member of the firm of William H. Hart, Jr. He was one of the charter members of the Philadelphia Barge Club, of which he was treasurer for many years and the oldest active member at the time of his death. He was a director of the American Life Insurance Company.

Charles Byerly Hart married, October 12, 1876, at Philadelphia, Ida Virginia Hill, born February 9, 1856, daughter of George Washington Hill, who was born December 27, 1831, died December 13, 1913, and married, September 21, 1852, Sarah Jane White, born April 14, 1835, died January 12, 1916, who was the granddaughter of John Hill, born in 1785, died in 1854, who came from England to



Hulmeville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1830, and Martha (Smith) Hill. Children of Charles Byerly and Ida Virginia (Hill) Hart:

1. Charles Byerly, born May 13, 1877, died July 13, 1877.
2. Ethel Hill, born January 21, 1879; married, December 18, 1899, Ledyard Heckscher, born February 25, 1872, son of J. G. Richard and Lucretia Ledyard (Stevens) Heckscher, of Philadelphia; children: i. Ledyard Hart, born February 14, 1901; member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. ii. Ida Virginia, born January 24, 1902; married (first), April 22, 1922, Barclay McFadden, born November 21, 1892, died at Chester, England, July 28, 1929, son of George H. and Emily B. (Kennedy) McFadden, of Philadelphia, and (second), June 8, 1932, Alfred Harrison Geary, born September 15, 1899, son of John White and Mary de Forest (Harrison) Geary, of Philadelphia. Barclay McFadden was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; children: a. Barclay, born July 21, 1924. b. Barbara Heckscher, born June 20, 1927. iii. Johanna Barbara, born June 20, 1904, died September 11, 1920. iv. Ethel Hart, born July 2, 1906; married, June 19, 1926, Charles Cooper Townsend, born November 1, 1902, son of Joseph Brevitt and Elizabeth Palmer (Bispham) Townsend, of Philadelphia; children: a. Charles Cooper, born October 27, 1927. b. Barbara, born January 30, 1931. v. Charles Hart, born December 9, 1909. vi. Gustave Adolph, born November 4, 1914.
3. William Bryan, born May 29, 1884, died June 5, 1925; a member of the Philadelphia, St. Anthony and Merion Cricket clubs, and the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; he married, April 25, 1906, Nina Lewis Justice, born February 9, 1884, daughter of George Randolph and Sallie Fisher (Lewis) Justice, of Philadelphia; children: i. William Bryan, born April 20, 1907; married, May 15, 1930, Beatrice, born July 12, 1907, daughter of Frederick and Katharine M. (Williams) Paxson, of Philadelphia. ii. Virginia Justice, born July 6, 1911. iii. Lewis Justice, born August 17, 1914.
4. Thomas, of whom further.

(VIII) THOMAS HART, youngest son of Charles Byerly and Ida Virginia (Hill) Hart, was born in Philadelphia, November 24, 1894. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1916, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was enrolled a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi. He returned to the University in 1926 and was graduated from the Law School in 1929. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on September 16, 1929, and is now a member of the firm of Hepburn and Norris. Mr. Hart is actively engaged in educational, charitable and religious affairs; was for several years the director of Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania; is now a trustee of the Episcopal Academy, Lankenau Hospital, American Oncologic Hospital, Magee Memorial Hospital for Convalescents, and Preston Retreat, Philadelphia; and was for some time a manager of the Philadelphia City Institute Library. He is a manager of the Young Men's Institute, Sons of the Revolution, and a director of the Philadelphia Charity Ball, Inc.

Mr. Hart enlisted in the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, April 30, 1917. He became a corporal of the 103d Trench Mortar Battery, 28th Division, at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, January 1, 1918. He was transferred to the Air Service, United States Army, April 25, 1918, as a private. On October 5, 1918, he was graduated as Cadet Major from the United States School of Military Aeronautics, Princeton, New Jersey. He was honorably discharged from the Air Service at Post Field, Oklahoma, December 17, 1918.

Interested in patriotic, learned and social organizations, he is Secretary-General of the General Society of Colonial Wars and Lieutenant Governor of the Pennsylvania Society of that body; a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revo-

lution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the State in Schuylkill, of which he was elected a Citizen, October 6, 1926. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Mask and Wig Club, all of Philadelphia; the St. Anthony Club of New York; and the Cape May Golf Club, of which latter organization he is a governor.

Thomas Hart married, May 15, 1918, Margaret Newbold Smith, of Philadelphia, born at Cape May, New Jersey, August 31, 1899, daughter of the late Harry Hudson Smith, born in 1869, died in 1911, and Margaret Mesier (Newbold) Smith (now Mrs. Harry Clifton Adams), and a granddaughter of Colonel C. Ross Smith (1829-97) and Josephine (Burr) Smith (1837-1902) and of Amos Taylor Newbold (1838-85) and Catherine S. (Reese) Newbold. She is a descendant of Michael Newbold, who came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1680. Children of Thomas Hart and Margaret Newbold (Smith) Hart:

1. Margaret Newbold Hart, born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1919.
2. Thomas Hart, Jr., born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1922.



## Livingood

Jacob Loewenguth, who came to this country in 1710, was born in Schalkendorf, in Alsace, and was the son of Friederich Liebengut, who left Aarwangen, near Langenthal, Canton Lucerne, Switzerland, in 1653, after the Peasants' War, in which he took part. He was one of a party of Germans sent by the British Board of Trade to Livingstone Manor in the Province of New York, to manufacture tar and naval stores, to cover the cost of their transportation. He was located in one of the towns in "West Camp," above the present city of Kingston, on the Hudson River. After three years of toil and hardship and the failure of Governor Hunter, of the Province of New York, to keep his contract with the settlers, in 1713 they left the camps and worked their way through the wilderness to the Schoharie lands, a beautiful country southwest of Albany, in the western foothills of the Catskills. This Schoharie land was promised them by Queen Anne, of England, who was interested in them as refugees from their distressed fatherland, this land having been given to the Queen by a group of Indian chiefs, who were in London when the refugees were camped outside the city.

After ten years of labor in conquering the forest and creating and cultivating the farm lands of Schoharie, the settlers were driven out and the settlement caused to be abandoned by a combination of land speculators, who had been favored by the New York provincial government. Jacob Loewenguth was one of the group of settlers, who in 1723 cut through the forests to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, down which they worked their way to the Province of Pennsylvania. They ended their journey at the mouth of the Swatara Creek and from there moved into and settled the Tulpehocken region.

Jacob Loewenguth's family consisted of his wife, Margaretha, and three children, Jacob, Anna Margaretha, and Anna Barbara. In the early part of April, 1758, a party of Indians attacked the settlement and Jacob Loewenguth and his wife were killed and scalped. Anna Barbara and Anna Margaretha, who was the wife of Jacob Fehler, with two of her children, were carried away captive by the Indians, and nothing was ever heard of them. Jacob Loewenguth, Jr., the son, escaped the attack.

We are interested in the five generations of the family in this country, which are as follows:

- (I) JACOB LOEWENGUTH, farmer, died 1758.
  - (II) JACOB LOEWENGUTH, JR., farmer, died 1788.
  - (III) JOHN LIVINGOOD, farmer, died 1845; married Elizabeth Bricker.
  - (IV) JOHN B. LIVINGOOD, doctor, died 1872; married Elizabeth Treon.
  - (V) JAMES C. LIVINGOOD, doctor, died 1891.
- JACOB S. LIVINGOOD, lawyer, died 1906.





*This picture taken 1852*

*John Livingood, M.D., and his six sons.*

*Jacob, L., L.L.B., Yale  
John, T., M.D.*

*James C., M.D.  
William H., L.L.B., Harvard*

*Michael, T., M.D.  
Louis, A., M.D.*





JOHN T. LIVINGOOD, doctor, died 1852.

MICHAEL T. LIVINGOOD, doctor, died 1900.

LOUIS A. LIVINGOOD, doctor, died 1899.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, lawyer, died 1906.

(VI) FRANK S. LIVINGOOD was born in Reading, February 24, 1855, grandson of Dr. John B. Livingood, and son of Jacob Seltzer and Lucy Jane (Shalter) Livingood. He attended private and public schools of the city and the high school for two years. He attended Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, for three years and was graduated with the class of 1872; he attended Harvard College for four years, graduating with the class of 1876. Mr. Livingood studied law in the office of his father, Jacob S. Livingood, at Reading, and was admitted to the bar of Berks County in August, 1879. He had been in continuous practice since his admission until his death on September 3, 1931. Mr. Livingood was noted as a corporation lawyer; was vice-president of the Berks County Bar Association for forty-six years, and president of the Reading Young Men's Christian Association trustees' board for forty-four years. Politically a Republican, he was at one time county chairman and was a delegate to national conventions in former years.



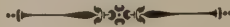
## Livingood

Louis Jacob Livingood, M. D., a practitioner of Womelsdorf since 1920, is a member of the fourth generation of Livingoods who have practiced in this vicinity for a period exceeding a century. This practice of medicine in Womelsdorf was begun by Dr. John B. Livingood in Womelsdorf in 1812, and was continued by his son, Dr. Louis A. Livingood. Dr. Horace F. Livingood, son of Dr. Louis A. and father of Dr. Louis J. Livingood, practiced here from 1887 to 1915, when the practice was continued by his son, Dr. John E. Livingood, from 1915 to 1917. The three-year period of the war was the only interruption in the century of this practice, when the sons of Dr. Horace F. Livingood were in the United States Army. The following items cover in brief the biography of Dr. Louis J. Livingood.

Louis Jacob Livingood, M. D., was born in Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1893, the second son of Horace Filbert Livingood, M. D., and Elsie (Mauser) Livingood. He attended Womelsdorf public schools until 1907 and was graduated from Mercersburg Academy in 1909. In 1913 he was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. In 1917 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He holds membership in Alpha Omega Alpha, an honorary medical fraternity. He served as an interne at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, from June, 1917, to June, 1918. During the World War, 1918-19, he was a first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps. Dr. Livingood has been practicing in Womelsdorf since 1920. He is a member of Williamson Lodge, No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons; of Reading Consistory (thirty-second degree), Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Berks County Medical Society, of which he is a past president, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society.

Dr. Livingood married Edna Elizabeth Loomis, daughter of John and Mary (Diduit) Loomis, of Findlay, Ohio. They are the parents of three children:

1. John, born January 17, 1921.
2. Mary Louise, born May 30, 1923.
3. Philip Filbert, born May 27, 1928.



## Musselman—Moon

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Mabel Maria (Moon) Musselman, member of a distinguished Philadelphia family, can be traced, according to family data, to a very early settler of the Province of New Jersey—now the State of New Jersey—and to a native of Staten Island, who fought in the Revolutionary War and also in the War of 1812. Mrs. Musselman is the wife of Clarence Alfred Musselman, well known Philadelphia lawyer. Her father, the late Reuben Osborne Moon, was a famous international lawyer, statesman and long-time member of Congress.

Records in possession, now or formerly, of the family have it that Mrs. Musselman's great-great-grandfather was one of three brothers, French Huguenots, who at an early period of American history made their domicile in what now is New Jersey. On the maternal side she claims descent from Tunis Bodine, great-grandfather, who is said to be the ancestor that left his birthplace on Staten Island to participants in the war for the independence of the Colonies. Later his patriotism led him to enlist in the second war with Great Britain (1812-14). She is also related to the well-known Pennsylvania families of Predmore and Soper.

(I) JAMES MOON came from Bristol, England, about 1682, and settled in Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

(II) ROGER MOON, son of James, and his family practiced the religious faith of his father (Quaker).

(III) JOHN MOON, eldest son of Roger, married outside the Quaker community and was dropped from membership in the society without making an effort to justify himself. He was one of the earliest judges of Pennsylvania.

(IV) WILLIAM MOON, son of John, was born in Falls Township, Bucks County.

(V) AARON LIPPINCOTT MOON, son of William, was born February 10, 1809, in Falls Township, Bucks County, and was the first of the family to settle outside that community. He spent the greater part of his life in Burlington, New Jersey, where he became one of the leading educators of his time. He married Maria Braddock, daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Snyder) Osborne, of Burlington County, New Jersey.

(VI) REUBEN OSBORNE MOON, second son of Aaron Lippincott and Maria Braddock (Osborne) Moon, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, July 22, 1847, and died October 25, 1919. He was given a most careful preliminary education by his father. In 1874 he became a teacher in schools of New Jersey and soon afterward became a professor in the College of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia. Not long after his removal to the Quaker City he was won to the study of law and, after completing his training, he was admitted to the bar in 1884. In 1886 he was certified for practice before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and in 1890 before the United States courts. He early associated himself with George W. Arundel, now deceased,



who was one of the ablest lawyers of Philadelphia. Energy, natural and acquired ability, careful training, and splendid mental equipment led to Mr. Moon's gradual rise to the position as one of the conspicuous leaders of the Philadelphia bar. He merited and retained the confidence of the public, his legal brethren and the bench.

Mr. Moon's distinction as a lawmaker of the Nation was even more marked than that as a practicing lawyer. In 1903 he was elected to represent the Fourth District of Pennsylvania in the Fifty-eighth Congress and he was reëlected to the Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses, his Republican majorities showing always a steady increase. He was sent by the government as a member to one of the peace conferences held at The Hague. He served as chairman of the committee on the revision of laws and for years was a leading member of a congressional commission for the codification of the Federal statutes. This work, styled as one "of vast magnitude and immense importance," gave him an international reputation. After finishing his term in the Sixty-first Congress, he retired to private life.

To Mr. Moon was accorded the distinction of having sponsored and witnessed the passage of more legislation than any other man in the last half century of the period in which he was active as a lawmaker. He was a member of the judiciary committee of the House. Enrolled in numerous organizations, these included the following: Union League, Lawyers' Club, Pennsylvania Club, and Columbia Club, of which last-named group he was at one time president. He was affiliated with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and was widely and favorably known as a lecturer. In addition to his great store of information, he had developed in unusual degree his gift of elocution and the dramatic art which are the basis of all true oratory. Noted also as a Shakespearian scholar, he was gifted with a rare personality, heightened by great magnetism, and with dominant, commanding abilities which assured him of supremacy both in the legal realm and in public affairs.

Reuben Osborne Moon married, February 22, 1876, Mary Predmore, daughter of Captain Wright and Mary Asenath (Bodine) Predmore, of Barnegat, New Jersey, the latter a daughter of Tunis Bodine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Moon's marriage were:

1. Harold Predmore Moon, born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1878, died in that city, October 22, 1918. He was one of the leaders of the younger generation of the Philadelphia bar. He married, in 1908, Attaresta De Silver and their children are: i. Harold Predmore Moon, Jr., born September 23, 1910. ii. Attaresta Bodine Moon, born October 30, 1914.
2. Mabel Maria, of whom see further.

At the time of his passing Mr. Moon was seventy-two years of age and in full possession of his mental faculties. His eminence at the bar was due to his early practice of criminal law and later of corporation law. The record of his notable achievements has become fixed in the archives of the bench and bar of Pennsylvania. He was well liked by those who knew him and had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was a man who had been cast in a large mould, was large of mind and large of heart—a most remarkable man who has left his impress upon the history of his State and Nation.

(VII) MABEL MARIA MOON, only daughter of Reuben Osborne and Mary (Predmore) Moon, was born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1879. She completed her

education at the select Friends' Central School, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. On November 11, 1902, she married, at Philadelphia, Clarence Alfred Musselman, son of E. Edwin I. and Clara (Collins) Musselman, his father of Paradise, Pennsylvania, and the mother of Philadelphia.

During the World War, Mrs. Musselman served with the Red Cross and as a member of the Emergency Aid. She is still identified with the Emergency Aid and is a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, Philadelphia Country Club, and Merion Cricket Club.

By her marriage to Mr. Musselman she is the mother of one daughter, Mary Moon, born December 18, 1906, who married, October 28, 1931, at Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Kenneth Davis Acton.

Mrs. Musselman is highly regarded in Philadelphia society and civic circles both for her family connections and for her contributions to the public good. She is keenly interested in the preservation of the antiquities of her family, with especial reference to the high tradition attaching to the memories and associations of the family of Moon to which her honored father brought such brilliant distinction.



## Knipe

Knipe, a surname of Scandinavian origin, was applied to a dweller at a peak or high place.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

(I) JOHANNES KNIPE, great-great-grandfather of Dr. Jay Clarence Knipe and Dr. Norman Leslie Knipe, whose biographies are recorded hereafter, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1710. Coming to this country in 1748, he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Upper Gwynedd Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death in 1792. He married, in 1749, Mary Anna Barbara Hofmann, and among their children was David, of whom further.

(E. P. Oberholtzer: "Philadelphia, A History of the City and Its People," p. 160.)

(II) DAVID KNIPE, son of Johannes and Mary Anna Barbara (Hofmann) Knipe, was born in 1761 and died in 1806. He married Mary Raker, and to them was born Jacob, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) DR. JACOB KNIPE, son of David and Mary (Raker) Knipe, was born in Gwynedd Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1804, and died in New Hanover, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1883. He practiced medicine. His marriage to Rachel Evans took place in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, October 28, 1828. She was born in Hatfield Township, Montgomery County, January 12, 1806, and died in New Hanover, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1895. Her father, David Evans, who was born in Montgomery Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County, February 21, 1769, and died in Hatfield Township, August 23, 1832; married Ann Griffith, who was born in Montgomery Township, January 29, 1780, and died in Hatfield Township, December 22, 1849. Dr. Peter Evans, father of David Evans, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1736 and died in Montgomery Township, September 28, 1822. Although a physician by profession, he served in the Revolutionary War as commissioner for the purchase of supplies for the Continental Army, February 21, 1778. His wife, Rachel, whom he married in Montgomery Township, April 22, 1761, was born in Montgomery Township, September 16, 1738, and died there December 1, 1810. The first of the Evans family in this country was John Evans, born in Radnorshire, Wales, in 1680, who came to this country prior to William Penn. He owned much land in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland State line.

(*Ibid.* "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. III, p. 725; Sixth Series, Vol. I, p. 601. S. E. Nivin: "Evans-Whitting-Davis Family," pp. 25, 37, 43, 57.)

(IV) DR. JACOB OLIVER KNIPE, son of Dr. Jacob and Rachel (Evans) Knipe, was born in New Hanover, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1837, and died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1919. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Montgomery County, he attended Freeland's Academy in Collegeville







*Jay C. Knipe*

and Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In this latter institution he completed his formal education, graduating in 1860 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional studies were pursued in Jefferson Medical College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1862. In November of that year, he began his life work in association with Dr. Francis Poley in Norristown, Pennsylvania, but after two years, Dr. Knife began to practice alone. For fifty years, he carried on his medical work in Norristown. Dr. Knife was a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the Montgomery County Medical Society for many years.

Dr. Jacob Oliver Knife married, in Norristown, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1865, Clara Poley, born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1844. Children:

1. Irvin Poley, now deceased.
2. Reinoehl, born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1867; graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College in 1898; member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State and Montgomery County Medical societies, serving as president of the latter in 1905, the Philadelphia and Schuylkill Valley Medical clubs, the Aesculapian Club of Philadelphia and the Schwenkfeldian Society; Past Master of Norristown Lodge, No. 620, Free and Accepted Masons; served as physician to the Montgomery County Prison and as county medical director, State Board of Health, and on the staff of State Clinic, No. 31, Norristown, later serving as chief of clinics; married, June 14, 1899, Josephine Wilson Anderson, daughter of Benjamin Smith and Julia Rodman (Schofield) Anderson, and a lineal descendant of Major Patrick Anderson and Lieutenant George Dunn, of the Revolutionary War.
3. Jay Clarence, of whom further.
4. Francis Warren, died in 1877.
5. George L.
6. Norman Leslie, of whom further.

(E. P. Oberholtzer: "Philadelphia, A History of the City and Its People," pp. 159-61. Family data.)

(V-A) DR. JAY CLARENCE KNIFE was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1869, a son of Dr. Jacob Oliver and Clara (Poley) Knife. Spending his youthful days in his parents' home, Dr. Jay Clarence Knife attended the public schools of Norristown until graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. After three years' private instruction he entered Jefferson Medical College, of which his father was also a graduate and there won his degree of Doctor in Medicine in 1890. Broad practical experience came to him as interne in the Polyclinic Hospital, where he remained for sixteen months. He then received appointment as chief resident physician of the Jewish Hospital at Philadelphia, with which he was connected for four years. On the expiration of that period he went to Vienna, where he pursued special courses on diseases of the eye for nine months, receiving instruction from some of the eminent oculists and ophthalmologists of the Old World. Upon his return to America he located in Philadelphia and has since been engaged in the practice of his specialty. For eight years he was an assistant at Wills Eye Hospital, and was also chief of clinic at the Howard Hospital Eye Clinic. For nine years he was assistant ophthalmologist at the Philadelphia Hospital. He served as chief of the eye clinic at Jefferson Hospital and as an instructor in Jefferson Medical College for a number of years. He is now associate professor of Ophthalmology at Jefferson College. He also holds the positions of ophthalmologist to the Jefferson, Jewish and Mary J. Drexel hospitals. For ten years he taught



anatomy at Jefferson Medical College, holding the position of demonstrator of osteology and syndesmology. He is a Fellow of the College and Physicians and a member of its ophthalmological section. He belongs also to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Legal Society, the Northwestern Medical Society, the Northern Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the Medical Club, the Aesculapian Club, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. He is the author of a number of papers pertaining to his specialty, and in 1904 contributed a chapter on "The Ocular Manifestations of Nervous Diseases" to Ball's "Modern Ophthalmology."

On April 21, 1905, Dr. Knipe married Ruth Blanche Krauss, a daughter of Moses Krauss, and they have three children:

1. Ruth Alberta, born February 21, 1908, who married John M. Otter, and has one child, John M. Otter, 3d.
2. Robert Krauss, born January 26, 1911.
3. Martha Lorna, born March 1, 1913, who married George Mehler.

The family residence is in Oak Lane, Philadelphia. Dr. Knipe is a member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, located at Twenty-first and Chestnut streets. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In politics he is a Republican.

(Family data.)

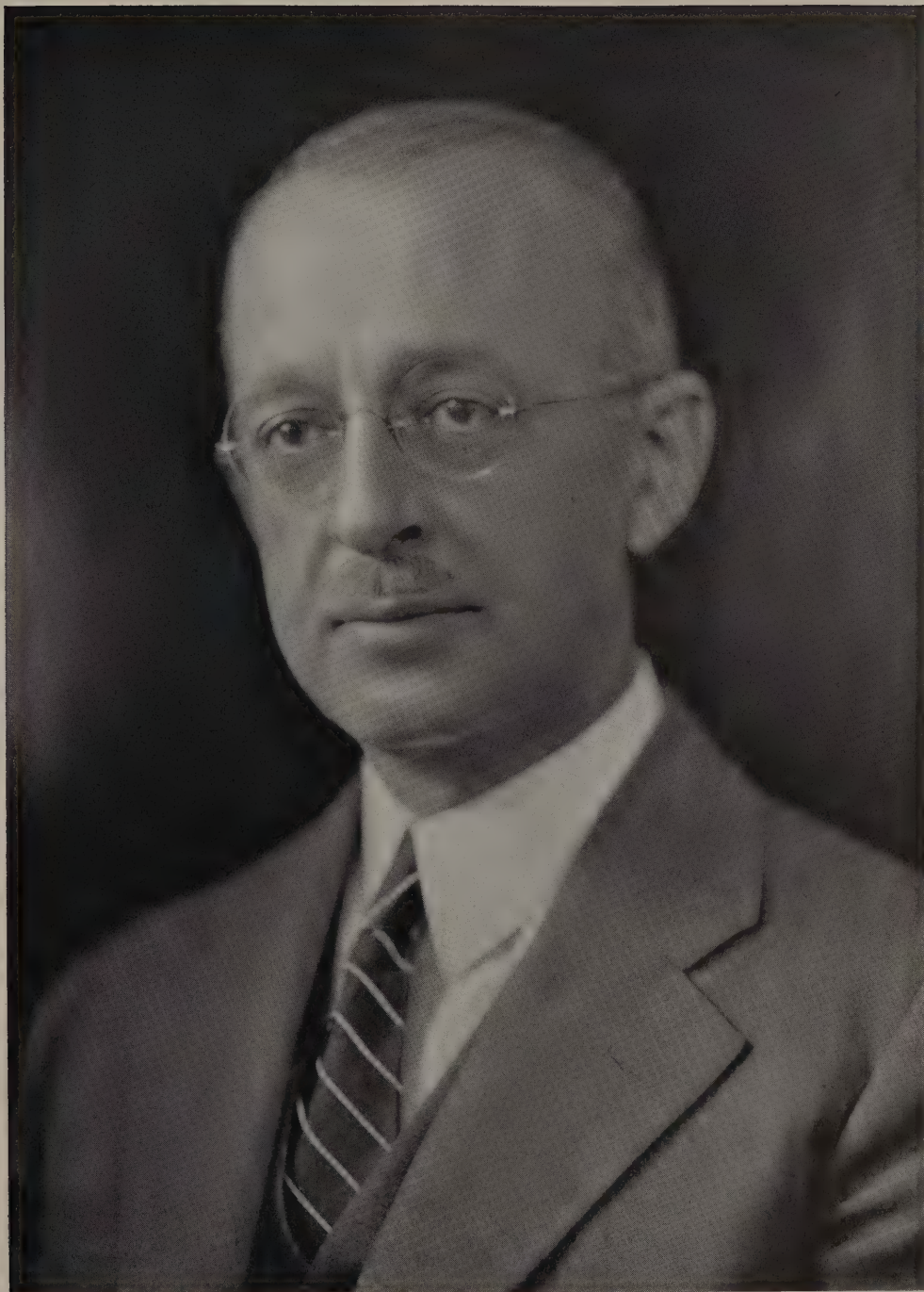
(V-B) DR. NORMAN LESLIE KNIPE, son of Dr. Jacob Oliver and Clara (Poley) Knipe, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania. He began his schooling in Norristown, there completing his high school studies. He next was graduated from Mercersburg Academy; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, where he took his Bachelor of Philosophy degree; and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine. He served his internship at Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, after which he served as assistant professor of obstetrics at the University of Kansas. For a time he was an instructor in obstetrics at the University of Pennsylvania. Then he became gynecologist at St. Mary's Hospital and assistant obstetrician at University Hospital, Philadelphia. He has been on the staff of the Methodist and American Stomach hospitals.

He is a member of numerous medical societies and clubs, both local and national, and is a member of the Cornell Club, the University Club, the Rotary International, the College of Physicians, the Varsity Club of the University of Pennsylvania, past president of the Medical Alumni of the University, the Aesculapian Club and the Obstetrical Society. He lends his political support to the Republican party, of whose policies and principles he is a staunch supporter.

Dr. Norman L. Knipe married, January 3, 1906, Katharine E. Miller, daughter of Isaac and Jemima (Mitchell) Miller. The following children were born of this marriage:

1. Clara Elizabeth (twin), born June 23, 1907; married, in February, 1930, Samuel H. High, Jr., and they now make their home in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, one of Philadelphia's beautiful suburbs.
2. Norman Leslie, Jr. (twin), born June 23, 1907.
3. James Richard, born October 9, 1909.

(Family data.)



Norman R. Lufke





## Geary

The interesting Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Mrs. Ida Virginia (Heckscher-McFadden) Geary is represented by the Hart family.

(I) SAMUEL HART, the immigrant ancestor of the Hart family, was born about 1690 and came to America with his wife and family from Belfast, Province of Ulster, Ireland, about 1735. He settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where so many of Scotch-Irish origin had found their home in the New World, and on March 9, 1737, he obtained a warrant of survey for one hundred acres of land in Plumstead Township, where he established a homestead. He died April 1, 1750, and is buried in Deep Run Cemetery, Bedminster Township. The "plantation" was left to his two eldest sons, James and William, who were of a family of nine.

Samuel Hart married Elizabeth, who died in April, 1750. They were the parents of James (1), of whom further.

(II) LIEUTENANT JAMES (1) HART, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hart, was born in April, 1717, and died May 4, 1766. He is buried beside his father in Deep Run Cemetery. After his marriage he purchased, in 1751, about four hundred acres of land adjoining the plantation of his father. He is recorded in the annals of Bucks County as the founder, in 1740, of the town of Pipersville, named for Colonel George Piper. Before becoming a landholder of Plumstead, he had served his country as an officer in the War of the Austrian Succession, "King George's War," holding the rank of lieutenant in the Associated Regiment of Bucks County. His brother William was ensign of the same company, captained by Charles Stewart.

Lieutenant James (1) Hart married Jean Means, born August 30, 1726, died January 31, 1799, and buried at Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was the daughter of William and Mary Means, of Plumstead Township, and sister of John Means, whose daughter, Elizabeth, later became the wife of Colonel William Hart (1748-1831), of Hartsville, son of Lieutenant James (1) and Jean (Means) Hart; thus, she became the mother-in-law of her niece in a day when family intermarriage was of common occurrence. James (1) and Jean (Means) Hart were the parents of eleven children, among them being James (2), of whom further.

(III) JAMES (2) HART, son of Lieutenant James (1) and Jean (Means) Hart, was born March 17, 1759, and died April 22, 1826. Until his marriage, he spent most of his time in Bucks County upon the estate of his father, who died some years after he was born. Thus, James (2) was one of five children mentioned by his mother in her petition to the court in 1768, when she states that she has "to bring up and support five children under the age of fourteen years." He served as a private in Captain Robert Gibson's Company during the War of the Revolution. His Revolutionary rifle is now in the possession of Thomas Hart. After removing to

Kingwood upon his marriage, he later went to Philadelphia, it is thought between 1790-1800. He and his brothers were interested in the proposal for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River, half way between Lumberville and New Hope, not far from Plumstead; this was the Centre Bridge, built in 1813. James (2) Hart founded in Philadelphia the prosperous wholesale shipping business, to which his sons, Thomas and William, succeeded upon his death in that city. Interesting among the family documents are the original deeds of conveyance of real estate from John Penn and others to James (2) Hart between 1805-10.

James (2) Hart married, January 14, 1785, Ann (frequently referred to as "Nancy") Hankinson, born October 18, 1765, died November 20, 1820, daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Stout) Hankinson, of Amwell, New Jersey. She was a descendant of Richard Stout (1602-1705). Thomas Hankinson's will was proved October 17, 1785. The remains of James (2) Hart, together with those of his wife, rest at the head of the large Hart lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery, to which they were removed from the cemetery of the Old Second Presbyterian Church by their children. Children of James (2) and Ann (Hankinson) Hart:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

2. Captain William H., born November 16, 1789, died March 28, 1877; was the tenth captain of the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, from 1827-42, and was the sixth governor of the State in Schuylkill from 1838 to 1849; married (first), February 10, 1818, Matilda Maybin, daughter of John Maybin; (second), September 5, 1840, Mary Elizabeth Sperry, daughter of Jacob Sperry.

(IV) THOMAS HART, elder son of James (2) and Ann (Hankinson) Hart, was born November 30, 1786, and died August 29, 1852. His name, as is that of his brother, Captain William H. Hart, is to be found as a director, manager or trustee of many old Philadelphia institutions, among them the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, of which he was a manager from 1821 to 1826; the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director from its founding in 1829 until 1852; and the National Bank of Northern Liberties, of which he was a director from 1814 to 1852. He was a citizen of the State of Schuylkill, holding the office of first counsellor in that body at the time of his death, having been elected to that institution November 6, 1834. He and his brother, who were associated with their father in business in Philadelphia, jointly purchased the large family lot in South Laurel Hill Cemetery. Hon. Lewis T. Stevens, in his "History of Cape May County," recites that Thomas Hart erected the "first summer cottage" at that resort (Cape May) in the 'forties.

Thomas Hart married, May 4, 1810, Mary McCalla, born November 24, 1789, died September 1, 1823, daughter of John and Rebecca (Darrach-Bryan) McCalla. Her great-grandfather, James McCalla, founder of the American branch of the family, purchased of the Logan family a tract of land near Frankford, about four miles from Philadelphia. One of his three sons, Captain William McCalla, grandfather of Mary (McCalla) Hart, was born in 1732 on the old Logan estate, about six miles from Philadelphia, and served in the Revolutionary Army as captain of the 7th Company, 2d Battalion, Bucks County Associators, also performing the duties of chief of the forage department, commission of purchase, of that county. He enjoyed the personal friendship of General Washington and General Lafayette.

For more than fifty years he was a ruling elder in the old Abington Presbyterian Church. He was the owner of the "Swift Sure" line of stages, famous for making the through trip to New York in three days. Captain William McCalla married Elizabeth Means, born July 15, 1733, daughter of William Means, whose family came from Ayreshire, Scotland. Captain William McCalla died in Philadelphia, January 26, 1815, surviving his wife, who passed away May 15, 1813. Mary (McCalla) Hart was also the granddaughter of William Darrah, 1725-1808, who served in Benjamin Franklin's regiment on the Lehigh frontier, 1756-57. Her mother was the widow of William Bryan. To Thomas and Mary (McCalla) Hart there were born seven children, among whom was William Bryan, of whom further.

(V) WILLIAM BRYAN HART, second son of Thomas and Mary (McCalla) Hart, was born January 3, 1813, and died March 1, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1831 and received his master's degree there in 1834. He and his brother, James Hankinson Hart, succeeded their father and uncle as merchants. He was a member of the old Commercial Exchange, a member of the first board of directors of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties, and one of the first hundred of the original members of the Union League of Philadelphia. He was an organizer of the old Central Passenger Railway Company and was, at the time of his death, actively engaged as an apprentice of the State in Schuylkill, having been elected to an apprenticeship the year prior to his death.

William Bryan Hart married, July 10, 1838, Sara Byerly, born February 5, 1817, died March 10, 1886, daughter of John Byerly, born in 1785, died in 1837, and Anna Long, born in 1796, died in 1865. During the War of 1812 John Byerly served as corporal under Captain William Rawle in the 2d Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and he was a councilman in Philadelphia in the 'thirties. Sara Byerly was the granddaughter of Christopher Byerly, born in 1737, died in 1823, and Elizabeth Clymer, born in 1749, died in 1827, who was the daughter of Baltis and Elizabeth Clymer, of Philadelphia. To William Bryan and Sara (Byerly) Hart there were born four children, among them Charles Byerly, of whom further.

(VI) CHARLES BYERLY HART, son of William Bryan and Sara (Byerly) Hart, was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1846, and died in that city November 15, 1918. He was educated at Friends' Central School and was engaged for many years with his brother in the manufacture of neckwear supplies as a member of the firm of William H. Hart, Jr. He was one of the charter members of the Philadelphia Barge Club, of which he was treasurer for many years, and was the oldest active member at the time of his death. He was a director of the American Life Insurance Company.

Charles Byerly Hart married, at Philadelphia, October 12, 1876, Ida Virginia Hill, who was born February 9, 1856, daughter of George Washington and Sarah Jane (White) Hill. Her father, George Washington Hill, was born December 27, 1831, died December 13, 1913, and married, September 21, 1852, Sarah Jane White, born April 14, 1835, died January 12, 1916. He was the son of John Hill, born in 1785, died in 1854, who came from England to Hulmeville, Bucks County, Penn-



sylvania, about 1830 and married Martha Smith. Children of Charles Byerly and Ida Virginia (Hill) Hart:

1. Charles Byerly, born May 13, 1877, died July 13, 1877.
2. Ethel Hill, of whom further.
3. William Bryan, born May 29, 1884, died June 5, 1925; a member of the Philadelphia, St. Anthony and Merion Cricket clubs, and the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; married, April 25, 1906, Nina Lewis Justice, daughter of George Randolph and Sallie Fisher (Lewis) Justice, and they had: i. William Bryan, born April 29, 1907. ii. Virginia Justice, born July 6, 1911. iii. Lewis Justice, born August 17, 1914.
4. Thomas, born November 24, 1894; member of the Philadelphia Bar, September 16, 1929; married, May 15, 1918, Margaret Newbold Smith, of Philadelphia, born at Cape May, New Jersey, August 31, 1899, daughter of Harry Hudson Smith; children: i. Margaret Newbold, born March 17, 1919. ii. Thomas, Jr., born May 4, 1922.

(VII) **ETHEL HILL HART**, daughter of Charles Byerly and Ida Virginia (Hill) Hart, was born January 21, 1879. She married, December 18, 1899, Ledyard Heckscher, born February 25, 1872, son of J. G. Richard and Lucretia Ledyard (Stevens) Heckscher, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Ledyard Hart, born February 14, 1901; member of the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.
2. Ida Virginia, of whom further.
3. Johanna Barbara, born June 20, 1904, died September 11, 1920.
4. Ethel Hart, born July 2, 1906; married, June 19, 1926, Charles Cooper Townsend, born November 1, 1902, son of Joseph Brevitt and Elizabeth Palmer (Bispham) Townsend, of Philadelphia; children: i. Charles Cooper, born October 27, 1927. ii. Barbara, born January 30, 1931.
5. Charles Hart, born December 9, 1909.
6. Gustave Adolph, born November 4, 1914.

(VIII) **IDA VIRGINIA HECKSCHER**, daughter of Ledyard and Ethel Hill (Hart) Heckscher, was born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1902. She was educated in schools in Philadelphia, at the Baldwin School in Bryn Mawr, and Madame J. A. Rieffel's École Française in New York City. She studied in Paris also and has traveled extensively. She is actively interested in charitable and welfare enterprises, holding the office of vice-president of Elliott House (Welfare Federation) in Philadelphia, a home for truant children, founded by the late Barclay McFadden; is chairman of the Abrahamson committee of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; and is a member of the board of the Old Men's Home in Philadelphia. Her political preference is Republican, and she is a member of the Acorn Club of Philadelphia.

Ida Virginia Heckscher married (first), April 22, 1922, Barclay McFadden, born November 21, 1892, died at Chester, England, July 29, 1929, son of George G. and Emily B. (Kennedy) McFadden and a member of the international cotton goods house of McFadden and Brother, of Philadelphia. By this marriage there are two children:

1. Barclay, Jr., born July 21, 1924.
2. Barbara Heckscher, born June 20, 1927.

Ida Virginia (Heckscher) McFadden married (second), at St. Martin's Church, Radnor, June 8, 1932, Alfred Harrison Geary, born in Philadelphia, September 15,

1899, son of John White and Mary DeForrest (Harrison) Geary. His father, John White Geary, was born February 22, 1869. His mother, Mary DeForrest (Harrison) Geary, was born July 21, 1874, daughter of Alfred Craven and Kate DeForrest (Sheldon) Harrison.

The family to which Alfred Craven Harrison belonged has long been prominent in Philadelphia life. His father, George Leib Harrison, was a former president of the Board of Public Charities and a former member of the Board of City Trusts, whose wife, Sarah Ann Waples, was also of an old Pennsylvania family. Alfred C. Harrison was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1846, and in his early educational career attended those institutions in which he subsequently became deeply interested. He was a pupil successively at St. Martin's School, Schoolhouse Lane, Germantown; St. Luke's Parish School; the Episcopal Academy; and St. Mark's School, Locust Street. Having taken the four-year course at the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in the class of 1864. He was still in the midst of his studies at the university, at the age of seventeen years, when General Robert E. Lee, at the head of the Confederate Army, invaded Pennsylvania, his advance being checked and his forces driven back following the decisive battle of Gettysburg. Responding to the call for additional troops to stop the Confederate raids, the young college student, Alfred C. Harrison, enrolled for service in the 1st City Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, and took the field in the dire emergency of State and Nation. Three months later, after the Confederate enterprise had been dissolved in that arena of the Civil War, he was mustered out with honor.

Upon receipt of scholastic honors at his graduation from the university, he became a member of Harrison, Havemeyer and Company and, while being initiated into the details of the sugar business, he maintained a lively interest in education and institutions of learning. Further pursuing his studies, he was awarded a Master of Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania. His active connection with the sugar business in association with his brothers continued until 1892, when the company withdrew from the field. In 1893 Mr. Harrison erected, in Philadelphia, the Harrison Building, its exterior design being in the style of the French Renaissance of the period of Francis I.

Though he had a highly honorable and extended business career, in which he attained prominence and an enviable reputation, Mr. Harrison was best known to the Philadelphia public by his sustained activity in the cause of education. He came to be known throughout the State as an enthusiast in his interest, donating large sums from his private fortune to aid the Girls' House of Refuge, Darlington, Delaware County, and the Boys' House of Refuge, at Glen Mills. Of both these institutions he was manager from 1892 to 1914, when he resigned. Among his munificent gifts in this connection are a gymnasium, with an endowment for construction and repairs; a steam and electric plant, and a Christmas fund to the boys' department. To the girls' department he gave the farm on which that institution is now situated, together with improvements, a powerhouse, a pumping station and roads.

Mr. Harrison was also an outstanding benefactor of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, whose finances he aided to a large extent. In 1908 he added a gift of

fifty thousand dollars to the fund of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, which had been built up by the Board of City Trusts from the original legacy of Benjamin Franklin. At that time plans for a new building for the institute were drawn, but the city's construction of the Parkway interfered with the project as then outlined.

Mr. Harrison's interests, other than educational, were numerous and important. He was a director of the Bound Brook Company, North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia-Girard National Bank, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and the Western Saving Fund Society; a trustee of the Franklin Institute, the Merchants' Fund, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades; manager of Christ Church Hospital, Philadelphia, for many years; a member of the Union League, Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia, and Rittenhouse clubs.

Alfred Craven Harrison passed away at his home, "Highsite," Laverock, Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1927, aged eighty-one years.

Mr. Harrison married, April 4, 1872, Kate DeForrest Sheldon, daughter of William and Mary (DeForrest) Sheldon. To them was born, as above stated, Mary DeForrest, who married John White Geary, and among their children was Alfred Harrison.

ALFRED HARRISON GEARY was educated at Groton School and Harvard University. He is prominent and active in business and financial affairs in Philadelphia and is president of the Capital Savings Plan. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, State in Schuylkill, Fish House, the Rabbit Club, and the Racquet Club. Mr. Geary married Ida Virginia (Heckscher) McFadden.

(Family data.)



## Trexler

The career of General Harry Clay Trexler was notable for the breadth of his interests and for the permanent value of his contributions to the industrial development and civic progress of his native State. He was for many years one of the foremost manufacturers of Pennsylvania and as executive head of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company controlled the destinies of the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. This, however, represented only one aspect of a varied career which brought him national prominence. He took an active part in the control of other important Pennsylvania corporations. He was deeply interested in agriculture and game conservation. He had a long record of distinguished military service, and for almost half a century set an example of enlightened public spirit by his leadership in civic and benevolent movements at Allentown, in particular, and throughout the Commonwealth at large.

General Trexler came of an old American family. The first of the line, of whom there is any definite record in this country, is:

(I) PETER TREXLER, who emigrated to America prior to 1720, settled in Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, where his name appears on a petition as early as September 5, 1720. He afterwards removed to Macungie Township, where he is said to have been the first white settler. On November 18, 1729, he purchased from Casper Wistar two hundred thirty-eight and three-quarter acres of land west of where Breinigsville is now located, and the date of his deed precedes any yet found in the vicinity. On November 1, 1741, he secured one hundred and three-quarter acres by warrant adjoining his other land on the west. He was naturalized in 1729.

Peter (I) Trexler died in 1758 and was buried in a private cemetery on his land. He was a member of the Lutheran congregation at Ziegel Church. His will, dated December 17, 1744, was probated at Philadelphia, October 21, 1758. The witnesses were Gideon Grim and George Schambach, and in it he provided for his widow, Catharine; his second son, Peter, received his land and was appointed executor. His children were:

1. Jeremiah.
2. Peter (2), of further mention.
3. John.
4. Anna.
5. Catharine, married November 9, 1730, John George Schumacher.
6. Margaret.

(II) PETER (2) TREXLER, second son of Peter (I) and Catharine Trexler, was born February 11, 1721, probably in Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Inheriting his father's land, he added to it until he owned four hundred acres near Breinigsville. He was elected one of the first three county commissioners of Northampton County on October 1, 1752, and served in the French and Indian War as



captain of a company of soldiers which garrisoned the frontier forts. In 1753 he was one of the trustees of the William Parsons School at Easton, established for the purpose of teaching the English language to the Germans. In 1755, with Justice of the Peace George Rex, he recommended to Governor Morris that a fort be built on the Blue Mountains. He was Colonial justice of the peace from 1753 to 1776 and on June 3, 1777, was appointed a justice of the peace under the new United States Government. On November 8, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the soldiers. He died August 25, 1798, and is buried in the Trexler private cemetery before referred to, on what is known as the John A. Gonser farm, near Breinigsville, Pennsylvania.

Peter (2) Trexler married Catharine Wink, daughter of Casper and Gertrude (Kemp) Wink, born August 7, 1728, died August 14, 1815. They had seven children:

1. Peter (3), of further mention.
2. John.
3. Maria Christina, born November 3, 1753, died September 13, 1829; married Peter Haas.
4. Rachel, married Philip Fogel.
5. Gertrude, married Henry Grim.
6. Jonathan.
7. Elizabeth, married Peter Christman.

(III) PETER (3) TREXLER, son of Peter (2) and Catharine (Wink) Trexler, was born in Macungie Township, Northampton County, August 15, 1748, and died at Mertztown, March 13, 1828. He served in the Revolutionary War with distinction. On May 21, 1775, he became captain of the Macungie Company; in 1781 he was promoted to major, and in 1783 was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Battalion of the county. He served as county commissioner in 1782 and was elected a member of the Assembly in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. He removed to Mertztown, Berks County, where he died.

On December 15, 1772, in Macungie Township, he married Catharine Grim, daughter of Henry Grim. She was born in Macungie Township, July 30, 1757, and died at Mertztown on July 7, 1828. Husband and wife are buried in a private cemetery near Mertztown. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Maria, born July 13, 1774; married John Folk.
2. John Peter, born January 2, 1777, died March 19, 1828; married Rachel Fogel, born September 11, 1784, died January 1, 1867, and had children: Mrs. Caroline Harlacher, Mrs. Sarah Seiberling, Mrs. Maria Fogel and Jonas.
3. Jacob, of further mention.
4. Reuben, born November 22, 1781.
5. Benjamin, born February 3, 1784.
6. Catharine, born January 26, 1787; married Jonathan Haas.
7. Jonas, born June 26, 1789; had children: Jonas Willoughby, Abyle, David, Peter, Mrs. Sarah Ludwig, Mrs. Angeline Ahlum and Mrs. Eliza Miller.
8. Anna, born October 16, 1791; married (first) Philip Drescher and had two children: Nathan and Mrs. Judith Reiter; married (second) John Albright. She died September 5, 1855.
9. Judith, born April 9, 1795, died in 1885; married the Rev. Isaac Roeller.
10. Nathan, born August 1, 1797, died December 20, 1864; had children: Edwin H., Mrs. Schall, Mrs. Emma Grim and Mrs. Sarah Easterly.
11. Daniel, born November 8, 1799, died unmarried.

(IV) JACOB TREXLER, second son of Peter (3) and Catharine (Grim) Trexler, was born in Macungie Township, September 7, 1779, and died July 27, 1829.

He married Lydia Egner, daughter of Henry and Susanna (Romig) Egner, born in Macungie Township, March 20, 1783, and died there December 13, 1863. They were the parents of seven children:

1. Reuben, of further mention.
2. David.
3. Peter.
4. Jacob.
5. Mrs. Jesse Breinig.
6. Catharine, married Jacob Breinig.
7. Mrs. Stephen Schmoyer.

(V) REUBEN TREXLER, eldest son of Jacob and Lydia (Egner) Trexler, was born at Longswamp, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1804, and died in Upper Milford Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1840.

He married, in Upper Milford Township, Sarah Mattern, daughter of George and Catharine (Reiss) Mattern, who was born in Macungie Township, July 15, 1807, and died in Allentown August 29, 1890. Their children follow:

1. Edwin W., of further mention.
2. Jonas, born September 29, 1828, died February 3, 1908; married, June 11, 1874, Christina R. Saeger.
3. Wiloughby.
4. Sallie T., married Henry Leh.

(VI) EDWIN W. TREXLER, eldest son of Reuben and Sarah (Mattern) Trexler, was born in Upper Milford Township, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1826, on the farm originally purchased by his grandfather and now owned by his son, Edwin G. Trexler. Until his fourteenth year he worked on the home farm during the summer months and in winter attended the neighboring schools. Despite his youth he had mastered the fundamentals of a sound education when, at the early age of fourteen, he left home to become a clerk in a general store at Emaus. Later he conducted a dry goods business at Easton, Pennsylvania, but the confining nature of this occupation impaired his health and in 1856 he relinquished mercantile pursuits and removed to Allentown, where he entered the lumber business. His first associates were his brothers, Jonas and Wiloughby Trexler. Later Thomas Weaver became a partner in what was then known as the firm of Trexler and Weaver. The last named subsequently retired. Mr. Trexler then admitted his sons, Harry Clay and Edwin G. Trexler to partnership with himself under the firm name of E. W. Trexler and Sons. In 1890 Mr. Trexler retired, but he left his business in capable hands and in subsequent years it was to become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. After his retirement from the lumber field, Edwin W. Trexler devoted himself entirely to his farm, one of the finest and most productive in the region. Here he carried out his own plans of farming, adapting it principally to the breeding of high grade Holstein and Jersey cattle. He took an ardent interest in his occupation and cared for his herds with more than humane regard, feeling for them something akin to real affection. His animals were the pride of his farm, and he was largely instrumental in introducing these fine breeds into general use in this

part of Pennsylvania, displacing inferior cattle which had hitherto been raised. In this way he contributed appreciably to an increase of wealth for the dairy farmers. His authority, in connection with the strains which he made his specialty, was recognized throughout the entire country. From 1894 until his death he was a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was a familiar figure at its meetings and held in high esteem by its membership.

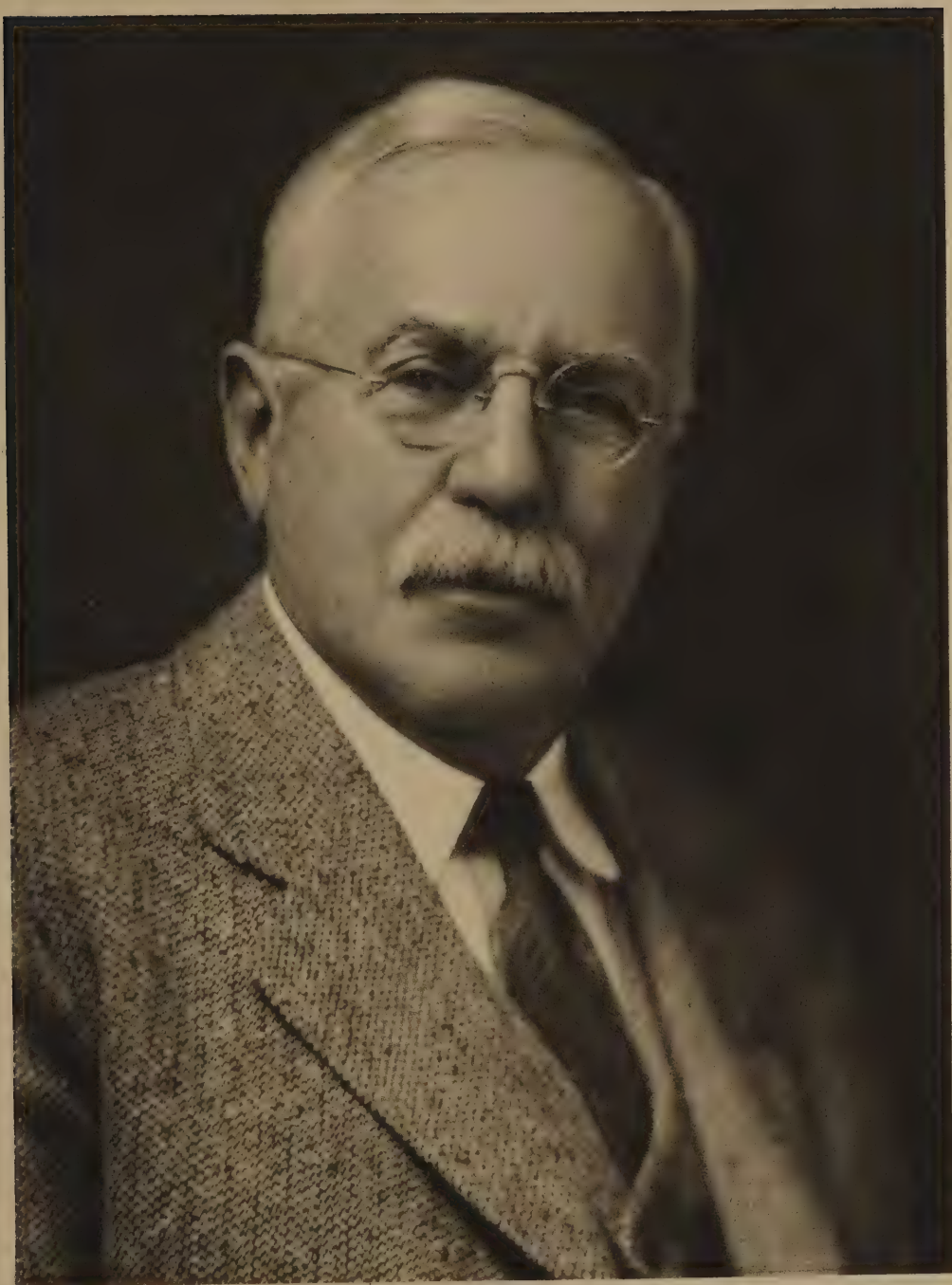
Mr. Trexler came to his death under most distressing circumstances on July 10, 1900. In crossing the track of the East Pennsylvania Railroad near Emaus, not far from his farm, his vehicle was struck by a fast running freight train and was utterly wrecked. Mr. Trexler was instantly killed. Word of his death came as a severe shock to the community, in which he had so long lived and to whose people he had so greatly endeared himself by his many engaging traits of character, his enterprising public spirit and abundant generosity. He was in all respects an ideal citizen, bearing himself modestly yet manfully, never seeking prominence, but content to discharge faithfully the duty of the hour. He was, however, alert to discover opportunities for the development of the interests which engaged his principal attention, holding himself in all his efforts as anxious to advance the fortunes of those about him as his own.

Edwin W. Trexler married, in 1852, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Matilda Sauerbeck, daughter of William and Jane (Magee) Sauerbeck, born at Easton September 2, 1827, died in Allentown November 7, 1914, aged eighty-seven years. They were the parents of four children:

1. William, who died in infancy.
2. General Harry Clay Trexler, of further mention.
3. Edwin G. Trexler.
4. Hon. Frank M. Trexler.

(VII) GENERAL HARRY CLAY TREXLER, son of Edwin W. and Matilda (Sauerbeck) Trexler, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, on April 17, 1854, and died on November 17, 1933, in the Easton Hospital, following an automobile accident on the outskirts of the city of Easton. By the terms of his will, the greater portion of his estate was devoted to public and charitable purposes. He was only two years old when his parents took up their residence in Allentown and his boyhood was passed in this city, where he attended the public schools. Later he studied at Tremont Seminary, Norristown, Pennsylvania. General Trexler returned to Allentown after completing his education and became associated with his father and brothers in the lumber business under the firm name of E. W. Trexler and Sons. He was ambitious from the beginning, sparing no effort to master all details connected with the business of the company. For some years before the retirement of his father he assumed greater and greater responsibilities in its management and, with the death of the elder man, he took over the complete control of the enterprise. General Trexler greatly expanded its activities, until they extended to most of the states of the Union, and it was under his alert and energetic guidance that the Trexler Lumber Company rose to national prominence in the lumber industry of America. Large tracts of timber were leased in South Carolina, Mississippi and other states. In addition to the planing mill and large yards in Allentown, other yards were





*Impectreyler*





established at tidewater, in Newark, New Jersey, and these at the time were considered the largest and finest in the world. Sawmills were maintained at Allen, South Carolina, and Prentiss, Mississippi. Headquarters of the company were continued in Allentown and came to be regarded as the model inland lumber plant of the country.

Three years before he became president of the Trexler Lumber Company, in 1897, General Trexler assisted in the organization of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of which he was subsequently president, holding that office until he was elected to the position as chairman of the board of directors. Here again he achieved a remarkable record, bringing to the company a leadership which was at once sound and brilliant. The Lehigh Portland Cement Company is now the largest enterprise of its kind in the world and one of the most successful industrial ventures in the country. It has nineteen mills throughout the country, with an annual production of more than 20,000,000 barrels, and offices in principal cities. In a very real sense this vast organization was created by General Trexler, standing as a fitting monument to his fame.

While lumber and cement were General Trexler's principal interests, he early saw the opportunity for the profitable development of public utilities and acquired large holdings in this field, including water, electricity, telephone and street transportation. He was a director of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company of Allentown. For years he was also a principal stockholder in the Allentown Electric Light and Power Company and was largely interested in the formation of the major development now known as the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company, of which company he served as a director until his death.

As president of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, General Trexler had an opportunity for a feat of business generalship, which close associates regard as one of the major achievements of his business career. Working indefatigably over a period of seven years to combine all telephone companies into a single corporation to serve this region, he was the real founder of the Lehigh Telephone Company, with its traffic relations with the American Bell Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. A hard and bitter fight before several legislatures was necessary to secure the requisite enabling legislation and with the formation of the company litigation was carried through every court of the Commonwealth. General Trexler not only planned the merger, but directed the court and legislative battles which were necessary for its realization. His success represented a tactical and business triumph of the first magnitude.

However large his industrial holdings and whatever their importance to the State, these represented only a part of the varied interests with which General Trexler occupied himself. He took up agriculture as a diversion, but with characteristic energy he so largely increased his holdings that it became one of his principal enterprises. During the course of years, he added farm after farm to his acreage until he accumulated several thousand acres of the most productive land. His peach and apple orchards, situated mostly in Lowhill and North Whitehall townships, Lehigh County, annually attract many visitors. As a result of his expressed advocacy of wild life conservation, he was led to establish extensive game preserves,

which, with their herds of buffalo, elk and deer, have become show places of Eastern Pennsylvania. Animals from the Trexler preserves are to be seen in many of the zoölogical parks of the Nation. General Trexler also took an active part in developing the game refuge at Hickory Run, which comprises over 15,000 acres of second growth woodland and several beautiful mountain trout streams. He engaged extensively in horticulture, trout culture and game propagation, and for years owned a ranch at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, the nationally known home of the greatest elk herds in America. General Trexler was also interested in the breeding and raising of sheep, mules and Percheron horses and in bee culture. His large poultry farms gained for him an enviable reputation throughout the East for producing high-class laying stock.

General Trexler had been connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania since 1895, when he was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor Daniel Hastings. Since that time he had rendered many important services to the State military forces and in war periods had been of considerable assistance to the Federal Government. He continued as a member of the military staff of Governors Stone and Pennypacker, and was appointed commissary-general of the National Guard by Governor Stuart. Governor Tener named him quartermaster-general. It was in the last position that he assisted in the transfer of the National Guard units from State to Federal service during the Mexican border disturbances in 1916 and following the entry of the United States into the World War. On both occasions he was commended by the Federal Government. He retired from military life with the rank of brigadier-general on April 22, 1918.

Apart from connections previously mentioned, General Trexler was a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and the National Power and Light Company. For many years he served as president of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Rittersville and as a trustee of the Sacred Heart Hospital at Allentown and the St. Luke's Hospital at Bethlehem. His interest in education was reflected in his service as a trustee of Lehigh University, Muhlenberg College and Franklin and Marshall College. General Trexler was chairman for many years of the Allentown City Planning Commission and took a principal part in the work of this commission, which has been of great benefit to the city. Several of his own benefactions touched the work of the commission, including, particularly, the beautification of West Park in Allentown and his erection of a monument to the "First Defenders," a fitting memorial to his many friends who responded to Lincoln's call in 1861. The many duties which General Trexler willingly assumed in civic life and in connection with various benevolent institutions, he performed with zeal and fidelity, bringing to bear upon the problems involved the superlative talents which underlay his business success. While these activities extended to other parts of the State, they centered particularly in the city of Allentown, where, quite apart from all other obligations, a large part of the burden resulting from the organized care of the poor and incapacitated devolved upon him. He was fully equal to the task, and in a very real sense the poor and friendless were his friends. He was always proud to serve his community and State, whenever convinced that he could genu-

inely be of service, but it was typical of him that he promptly discouraged every suggestion—and they were many—that he accept public office. As an influential Republican, he might well have had any position in public life to which he aspired, but he desired no such recognition, being content with the affection and gratitude which he won in full measure from his neighbors and many friends.

General Trexler was a member of the Pennsylvania German Society and served as its president for one year. He had been affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and was accorded the highest honor in the order, election to the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. He was also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and was a member of many societies and clubs, including the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Lehigh County Historical Society; the Livingston Club of Allentown; the Union League Club of Philadelphia; the Manufacturers' Club and the Art Club of that city; and the Union League and Railroad clubs of New York. He was a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

On January 22, 1885, General Harry Clay Trexler married Mary M. Mosser, of Allentown, daughter of William K. and Lucy (Fisher) Mosser. Her father, a pioneer tanner of the State, was a son of Jacob and Salome Mosser and a grandson of David Mosser.

General Trexler was injured in an automobile accident near Easton on the evening of November 16, 1933, and he died on the morning following in the Easton Hospital, Easton, Pennsylvania. By the terms of his last will, he provided that one-fourth of the net income of his estate is to be paid annually and perpetually into the treasury of the city of Allentown, to be used by the city for the improvements, extension and maintenance of all of its parks; the remaining one-half of the income to be used for such charitable organizations and objects as in the discretion of the trustees shall be of the most benefit to humanity, limiting them, however, as to locality, to the city of Allentown and the county of Lehigh, and to hospitals, churches, institutions for the care of cripples and orphans, Young Men and Young Women's Christian associations, Boy Scouts and any other worthy organizations which have for their object, and which truly serve for, the benefit of mankind.

Through all the changing conditions which he witnessed in his long and eventful life, George Trexler moved steadfastly toward his chosen goal. The self-mastery he learned in youth stood him in good stead in the power and influence with which he was intrusted, and for the welfare of those among whom his years were spent. Without false modesty, and without false pride, he could have looked back upon the past and said, "It was well done."





## Hill

To Valeria Elizabeth Clymer (Mrs. Samuel Smith) Hill belongs the heritage of interesting Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. The line into which she married is traced thus:

(I) WILLIAM HILL was born in the North of Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century. He had James, of whom further.

(II) JAMES HILL, son of William Hill, married Maria Jackson. They had John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN HILL, son of James and Maria (Jackson) Hill, married Margaret Galbreath and lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They had Rev. John Franklin, of whom further.

(IV) REV. JOHN FRANKLIN HILL, son of John and Margaret (Galbreath) Hill, was born February 20, 1835, and died in Markleton, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1916. He was educated for the ministry and for thirty years was the pastor of Chartiers Presbyterian Church.

Rev. John Franklin Hill married, December 29, 1859, Margaret Gilliland Guthrie, born October 23, 1837, died December 10, 1911. They had Samuel Smith, of whom further.

(V) DR. SAMUEL SMITH HILL, son of Rev. John Franklin and Margaret Gilliland (Guthrie) Hill, was born at Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1868. Having taken his college preparatory course at Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, he entered Western University of Pennsylvania (now University of Pittsburgh) in 1891 and was graduated from the medical department in the class of 1894. He played on the football team in 1893-94 and was made a member of the Nu Sigma Nu Fraternity at the university. For a short time he practiced medicine in Pittsburgh, and in 1894 he accepted the position of first assistant physician at the Asylum for the Insane at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, being installed in the office on August 15. In April, 1897, he was elected superintendent and physician-in-chief of the institution. He retired from medical practice in 1928.

A strong, substantial man of his community, Dr. Hill is president of the Wernersville National Bank. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Berks County Medical Society, and the University Club of Philadelphia. In his religious affiliation, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Hill resides at Wernersville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Samuel Smith Hill married, June 21, 1899, Valeria Elizabeth Clymer. (Clymer VII-B.) They are the parents of:

1. Samuel Smith, Jr., born July 6, 1900; married, September 8, 1928, Mary Lewis Lothrop, whose daughter, Frances Clymer Hill, was born November 20, 1930.

(Family data.)

(The Clymer Line).

The Clymer family have long been prominent in the annals of Philadelphia. From a family of merchants and seafaring men, they emigrated from the maritime city of Bristol, England, to America and here for many generations continued to follow the sea and mercantile pursuits. Many of their number became noted in public life, and among those of outstanding prominence were George Clymer, a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Hiester Clymer, member of Congress and the Democrat nominee for Governor in 1866; Daniel R. Clymer, one time mayor of Reading; and Dr. Meredith Clymer, a famous surgeon and author.

(I) CHRISTOPHER CLYMER, of Bristol, England, was a merchant, and possibly at one time a sea captain. He probably died before his sons emigrated to America. He married Catherine, and they had two sons, as follows:

1. Richard, of whom further.
2. William, died in Philadelphia, April 26, 1751; captain of a merchant vessel; married Margaret.

(M. L. Montgomery: "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 360. Family data.)

(II) RICHARD CLYMER, son of Christopher and Catherine Clymer, was born in England, probably at Bristol, and was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 17, 1734, his will being dated July 8, 1734. In it he left one hundred pounds to Christ Church, the interest of which was to be paid annually to twelve widow women of the parish. Richard Clymer and his brother William came to America about 1705, and the former first engaged in the business of blockmaking. He later became a shipbuilder and shipping merchant and carried on an extensive trade. He took an active part in the affairs of the city of Philadelphia, and May 27, 1717, was admitted a freeman. Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he became connected with Christ Church, and the earliest records existing show the baptisms and burials of certain members of his family, beginning with 1710.

Richard Clymer married, probably in England, Elizabeth, who was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 4, 1733. They became the parents of the following children:

1. John, born July 24, 1710, died in infancy.
2. Christopher, born August 11, 1711, buried at Christ Church, July 27, 1746; was captain of a vessel which sailed from Philadelphia to foreign ports; married Deborah Fitzwater, daughter of George and Mary (Hardiman) Fitzwater, and they had two children: i. Elizabeth, died in infancy. ii. George, born March 16, 1739, died January 23, 1813; was a great reader and student; became prominent in political life and served on many historical committees; member of the Continental Congress; a signer of Declaration of Independence; served in the Revolution; married Elizabeth Meredith.
3. Sarah, baptized September 20, 1713, died in infancy.
4. Richard, died young.
5. William, of whom further.
6. Margaret, died unmarried.

(*Ibid.* Robert Buchanan: "Genealogy of the Roberdeau Family, including a Biography of General Daniel Roberdeau," p. 103.)

(III) CAPTAIN WILLIAM CLYMER son of Richard and Elizabeth Clymer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1718, and died at sea on one of his voyages, the date of his death being unknown, except that it was after October 16, 1760, the date of his will. Like his ancestors, he also followed the sea and became a captain. Eventually he was a captain in the British Navy, being in command of the frigate "Penzance," during the reign of George II.

Captain William Clymer married, in Philadelphia, January 19, 1742, Ann Judith Roberdeau. (Roberdeau II-B.) They were the parents of two sons:

1. Richard, born November 20, 1743, died July 30, 1744.
2. Daniel Conyngham (Cunyngham), of whom further.

(M. L. Montgomery: "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 360. Family data.)

(IV) COLONEL DANIEL CONYNGHAM CLYMER, son of Captain William and Ann Judith (Roberdeau) Clymer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1748, and died at his home near Morgantown, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1810. At an early age he was deprived of a father's care, and was practically adopted by his mother's brother, General Daniel Roberdeau, who educated the boy and sent him to Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1766. Daniel C. Clymer then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, in Philadelphia, October 11, 1770. About this time his uncle speaks of him as "a young chancellor, lately set up in practice, and a most indefatigable creature, with a promise of five per cent. on all he should recover." At the outbreak of the Revolution, Daniel C. Clymer, foregoing his promising career, became a member of Captain John Little's company of the 2d Battalion of the Philadelphia Associators. The following year, April 8, 1776, he was commissioned, under authority of the Assembly, lieutenant-colonel of the 4th or Rifle Battalion, commanded by Colonel Timothy Matlack. June 22, 1775, and March 9, 1776, Daniel C. Clymer was deputed to sign the bills of credit issued by Congressional enactment by authority of Congress, and in 1776 he was secretary of a convention authorized to select two brigadier-generals for the Pennsylvania troops. The following year, 1777, he was commissioner of claims of the treasury. He was also among those present at the home of James Wilson, one of the "Signers," when it was attacked by a mob, October 4, 1779, this incident being recorded in history as the "Fort Wilson riot." Toward the end of the Revolution, Mr. Clymer removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, and resumed his law practice, soon becoming one of the leaders of the Berks County bar. As is so often the case with men of his sagacity and leadership, he was sought out by political leaders and urged to join their ranks. In 1782 he was chosen to represent Berks County in the Assembly and he was reelected in 1783. While in the Legislature, Mr. Clymer took a prominent part in public affairs, being a member of the committee on ways and means.

Colonel Daniel Conyngham Clymer married, in 1782, Mary Weidner, who died December 5, 1802, aged forty-six years, daughter of Peter and Susan Weidner, of Berks County. They had three children:

1. Ann, born in 1782, unmarried in 1852.
2. William, born March 28, 1788; graduated from Yale in 1807; admitted to the bar of



Berks County, in 1809; resided and practiced in Reading; married, April 18, 1808, Susan Rightmyer.

3. Edward Tilghman, of whom further.

(M. L. Montgomery: "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 360. Family data.)

(V) EDWARD TILGHMAN CLYMER, son of Colonel Daniel Conyngham and Mary (Weidner) Clymer, was born August 14, 1790, and died March 6, 1831. He resided in Conestoga Valley, near Morgantown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, owner of much property and large investments. In fact, the care that these many responsibilities required occupied his time so completely that he was unable to follow any regular profession, even if he had so desired.

Edward Tilghman Clymer married, June 11, 1818, Maria Catherine Hiester. (Hiester IV.) They became the parents of:

1. Daniel Roberdeau, born March 31, 1819, died May 5, 1889; married, in 1846, Delia Pierson. He was mayor of Reading, 1853-54.
2. William Hiester, of whom further.
3. Edward Myers, born July 16, 1822, died May 25, 1883; married, in 1864, Ella Maria Dietz; he became an executive of several important railroads.
4. Mary Hiester, born July 19, 1825, died November 25, 1878; married, in 1852, her third cousin, William Bingham Clymer.
5. Hiester, born November 3, 1827, died June 12, 1884; married (first) Elizabeth M. Brooke; (second) Mrs. Clemens, a widow from St. Louis. He was prominent in political circles and served as State Senator and several terms in Congress.
6. George Edward, born January 8, 1830, died July 7, 1895; married, in 1868, Alice Cary Swift; he engaged in mining operations.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) WILLIAM HIESTER CLYMER, son of Edward Tilghman and Maria Catherine (Hiester) Clymer, was born at the Clymer homestead in Caernarvon Township, near Morgantown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1820. When he was about eleven years of age, his father died. Since all of his brothers and sisters except one were still younger, the family's separation was made necessary, and William H. Clymer was placed in charge of his uncle, William Hiester, of New Holland, Lancaster County. This uncle was a storekeeper, and, young as he was, the boy worked in his uncle's store for a short time after entering the latter's home. However, this was but temporary, and he was then sent to Lititz to attend school. His schooling over, some time afterwards he went to Reading and used his early acquired knowledge and experience of storekeeping to advantage, when, with his brother, Daniel R. Clymer, he opened a dry goods store. The enterprise proved very successful, and subsequently they were able to purchase their own property, to which they shortly removed their store. Success continued to come to the partners, but some years later William H. Clymer determined to make a change of business and sold out his interest in this store to his brother, Daniel R., and decided to invest his capital in a new venture. Alert to see opportunity in new lines of business, this time he and another brother, Edward M. Clymer, purchased the charcoal furnace at Mount Laurel, Berks County, and from that time until 1882, with the exception of two years, William H. Clymer made Mount Laurel his home.



This venture also proved encouragingly successful and in 1860 the two brothers purchased the Old Oley charcoal furnace near Friedensburg, one of the oldest charcoal furnaces in the United States, built in 1772. The brothers commenced mining iron ore extensively, under the firm name of William H. Clymer and Company, laying here the foundation stone of future, successively more important steps toward their subsequent achievements. In 1867 this company built the Temple furnace, a large and perfectly equipped anthracite furnace adjoining the East Pennsylvania Railroad at Temple, five miles north of Reading, and it was run until 1870, when the Temple Iron Company was organized with William H. Clymer as its president. The Clymer brothers then decided to further improve their enterprise and in 1872 changed the Mount Laurel furnace from a charcoal to an anthracite furnace, and a railroad one and one-half miles in length was built from the East Pennsylvania Railroad at Temple to the furnace. After these extensive and progressive improvements had been made, the brothers organized the Clymer Iron Company, a corporation which included in its operations the Mount Laurel furnace, the Oley furnace, extensive limestone quarries at Bower's Station, iron ore mines near Pricetown, and a number of mines along the East Pennsylvania Railroad. This corporation, of which William H. Clymer was president, was entirely independent of the Temple Iron Company, of which he was also the president.

Aggressive, energetic, and a man of dynamic power, Mr. Clymer built up his mining companies from a small unpromising charcoal furnace to an industry of gigantic proportions. Every job he tackled responded to his quick decisions and well directed energy. But hard and industrious work took its toll, and a year before his death he was forced to resign the presidency of these companies on account of ill health and was succeeded by a younger brother, Hiester Clymer. However, Mr. Clymer did not give up all his business affiliations and retained the presidency of the First National Bank of Reading, which he held from 1876 until his death. In September, 1882, he removed with his family to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was a devout member of Christ Church.

William Hiester Clymer married, June 12, 1855, Valeria Smith, who was born March 14, 1828, and died August 17, 1901, daughter of Levi B. and Emily H. (Badger) Smith, who were married April 10, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Clymer were the parents of the following six children:

1. Emily Smith, born July 16, 1856, died September 18, 1904.
2. Edward Tilghman, of whom further.
3. William Hiester, Jr., born March 21, 1860, died June 5, 1914; was manager of the Empire Steel and Iron Company and of the Henry Clay furnaces of Reading.
4. Levi Smith, born April 2, 1863, died September 11, 1926; was prominent in Riegelsville and there an owner of a knitting mill and a stock farm; married, June 11, 1891, Clara Matilda Riegel. Children: i. John Riegel Clymer, born April 14, 1892, died November 22, 1914. ii. Valeria Smith Clymer, born January 10, 1896; married, January 8, 1931, Joseph D. Ceader.
5. Valeria Elizabeth, of whom further.
6. Frederick Hiester, born May 2, 1869; a practical chemist and identified with iron works in Pennsylvania; married, October 27, 1910, Elsie E. Bachman. Children: i. Mary Rose Clymer, born July 13, 1912. ii. Emily Ellsworth Clymer, born January 30, 1914. iii. Frederick Hiester Clymer, Jr., born August 31, 1916.

William Hiester Clymer died in Reading, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1883. A man of unusual qualities, he had many friends and acquaintances and was greatly respected for his sterling character. Popular in business and social circles, he won the admiration and respect of all who came in contact with him, and his advice was frequently sought upon many important matters because of his excellent judgment which rarely erred.

(M. L. Montgomery: "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 360-61. V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 49-51. Family data.)

(VII-A) EDWARD TILGHMAN CLYMER, son of William Hiester and Valeria (Smith) Clymer, was born at Mount Laurel, Berks County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1857. Passing his boyhood in his native village, he received his early education under governesses and next entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. The summer of 1876 he passed in the Windriver Mountains of Wyoming as a member of a party charged with making a geological survey for the United States Government. Here he made the lifetime friendship of Dr. Fred M. Endlich, noted geologist, of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Washington, District of Columbia, who was the director of the party.

In 1878 he joined his father in the manufacture of iron. His first situation was that of manager of the Temple (Berks County) furnace, where he came under the supervision of his father, this association lasting until his father's death in 1883. In 1884 he formed a business alliance with Nicholas H. Muhlenberg in Reading, in which city he resided. He went to Radford, Virginia, in 1886, entering the service of the Radford Crane Iron Company, for whom he built a large furnace for the reduction of iron ore, which was mined in large quantities in that region. Going to Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1889, he was appointed manager of the Allentown furnaces of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of that city. Thence he went, in 1898, to Mancelona, Michigan, to be manager of a large charcoal furnace and sawmills for manufacturing into lumber the timber grown in the vicinity. He remained there a year and returned to Allentown, where he continued to reside until called to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to accept the general superintendency of all the blast furnaces of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This position he filled until 1905, in which year he retired from all business associations to his chosen place of residence at Overbrook, Philadelphia. During his identification with the steel industry, he and Charles M. Schwab, founder and then head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, became warm and enduring friends.

One of the incorporators of the original Lehigh Telephone Company, he was also identified with the Allentown and South Allentown Bridge Company, Inc., formed for the purpose of building the Eighth Street Bridge, which work was afterward completed by another organization. When living in Allentown, he yielded to requests to accept civic office and to serve the city in other ways, being the first Republican from the Sixth Ward to be chosen for the city council. Regarded generally as one of the outstanding authorities on the manufacture of pig iron, he was also one of the oldest members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which he joined in 1883. He was a member of other scientific bodies and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. He died at his home,

No. 806 North Sixty-third Street, Overbrook, October 13, 1929, and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Edward Tilghman Clymer married, August 5, 1896, Ada Burno, of Allentown, who was born November 26, 1873, and died at Overbrook, June 15, 1907. Their children were:

1. Stanley Palm, born August 16, 1897; married, February 13, 1924, Nathalie Eugenie von Stettin, born October 14, 1908. Their daughter, Florence Nathalie, was born December 4, 1925.
2. Charlotte Bertha, born February 18, 1903; married, June 25, 1927, Charles McGhee Cowan. Their daughter, Charlotte Wallace Cowan, was born August 18, 1929.

(Family data.)

(VII-B) VALERIA ELIZABETH CLYMER, daughter of William Hiester and Valeria (Smith) Clymer, was born April 29, 1865. She has been a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution since 1896, and is also a member of the Huguenot Society and United States Daughters of 1812. She married Dr. Samuel Smith Hill. (Hill V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hiester Line).

According to the Hiester Genealogy, some authorities assume that the surname Hiester comes from the German word *Hüster*, which this genealogist states is the name of a species of lark. However, from the interchangeable use of the forms *Heister* and *Hiester* in American families, it is logical to assume that the name may have been likewise from the older form *Heister*, which traces its origin, according to the German authority Potts in his "Personennamen," to the word *Heister*, meaning a young beech tree.

H. M. M. Richards, of Reading, Pennsylvania, is in possession of records of the family giving its origin, which has necessarily been obscured by the passage of time. These state that the Hiester family originated with the Silesian knight, Premiscloros Husterniz, who flourished about 1329 and held the office of mayor or town captain of the city of Swineford. The family then became distributed throughout Austria, Saxony, Switzerland, Bavaria and other countries bordering on the River Rhine. Several of the members were distinguished statesmen and ministers of religion and among the Senators of Hamburg, Bremen and Ratisbon were found many of the same name, who afterward held the highest and most important offices in those cities.

(V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 7, 8, 9.)

(I) JOHANNES HIESTER was a native of the town of Elsoff, in the Grafschaft or county of Witgenstein, Province of Westphalia, Germany, as was his wife, Catharine. They were the parents of the following children:

1. John, born about 1707, died in 1757; married, in 1750, Mary Barbara Epler, and their son Joseph later became Governor of Pennsylvania.
2. Joseph, born about 1710, died about 1772; married Elizabeth Strunk. He came to America in 1738, and first went to live in Goshenhoppen, then Philadelphia, now Montgomery County. Several years afterward Joseph and his brothers, John and Daniel, united in purchasing from the Proprietary Government between two and three thousand acres of land in Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Here John and Joseph settled, while Daniel remained at the old homestead in Goshenhoppen. Joseph



Hiester left seven children, and his descendants are to be found in Bern Township, Berks County, Reading and in the western and southern states.

3. Daniel, of whom further.

(V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 20-22. Richards: "Governor Joseph Hiester," pp. 4-5.)

(II) DANIEL HIESTER, son of Johannes and Catharine Hiester, was born in Elsoff, Province of Westphalia, Germany, January 1, 1713, and died in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1795. Daniel Hiester, with his brother Joseph, sailed from Rotterdam on the ship "Saint Andrew" to America. When they arrived at Philadelphia on September 26, 1737, they took the oath of allegiance and then immediately joined their older brother John, in Goshenhoppen. Joseph Hiester at this time signed himself Jost Husterr. Daniel Hiester at once purchased a partly improved farm in Goshenhoppen, now in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and here he remained, taking an active part in the affairs of the community until 1774. A short time after their arrival in Pennsylvania, the three brothers united in purchasing a tract of land from the Proprietary Government, between two and three thousand acres in size, in Bern Township of the present Berks County, Pennsylvania, and here John and Joseph settled, while Daniel remained at the old homestead. In 1757 the latter built a substantial two-story brick mansion, which was a notable building in its day. He was a member of the Reformed Church, his name appearing on the original roll of male members entered in 1746 on the church register, and he became a foremost man in the community. In 1774 Daniel Hiester removed to Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and in 1777 he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county.

Daniel Hiester married, September 29, 1742, Catherine Schuler or Schulerin, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 10, 1717, died August 17, 1789, nearly seventy-three years of age, and was buried at the stone Bern Church with her husband. She was the daughter of Gabriel Schuler, a Low German or Netherlander, of Bern Township. They had the following children, all born in Goshenhoppen:

1. Margaretha, born June 26, 1743, died February 11, 1820; married, May 23, 1761, Philip Hahn.
2. John (Major-General), born April 9, 1745, died October 15, 1821; served in the Revolution; was a member of Congress, 1807-08; married Hanna Pawling.
3. Daniel (Major-General), born June 25, 1747, died March 7, 1804; served in the Revolution; was a member of Congress, 1789-97, 1801-04; married, in 1770, Rosanna Hager, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Krischner) Hager, her father the founder, in 1762, of Hagerstown, Maryland.
4. Gabriel (Major), born June 17, 1749, died September 1, 1824; served in the Revolution; member of the State Legislature; married, in 1773, Elizabeth Bausman.
5. Catharine, born September 30, 1751; married Jonathan Bischoff.
6. Samuel, born April 17, 1754, died as a child.
7. William, of whom further.

(V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 11, 12, 19-21, 26-27. Henry M. M. Richards: "Governor Joseph Hiester," pp. 6-7.)

(III) WILLIAM HIESTER, son of Daniel and Catherine (Schuler) Hiester, was born in old Goshenhoppen, in Upper Salford Township, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1757, and died probably in Bern Township, July 13, 1822. When he was seventeen years of age he removed with his parents to Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1774,



and ten years later, at the time of his marriage, he went to Bern Township. Although only nineteen years old at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted, but because of his extreme youth served in only one campaign, in the company of Captain George Wills, in the battalion commanded by his brother, Major Gabriel Hiester, in 1777.

William Hiester married, in Tulpehocken, now in Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1784, Anna Maria Meyer, who was born in Tulpehocken, December 28, 1758, and died October 4, 1822, daughter of Isaac Meyer, or Meier, founder of Myerstown, Pennsylvania, who was born January 4, 1730, and was shot July 5, 1770, and of his wife, Catharine Meyer. The children of William and Anna Maria (Meyer) Hiester were:

1. Isaac, born in Bern Township, June 22, 1785, died July 21, 1872; married, April 10, 1810, Hester Muhlenberg, daughter of General Peter Muhlenberg.
2. Catharine Eva, born November 22, 1786, died October 7, 1855.
3. Elizabeth, born February 3, 1789, died April 21, 1817; married Jonathan Miller.
4. William, born October 10, 1790, died October 15, 1853; member of Congress, 1831-37; married Lucy Ellmaker.
5. Maria Catherine, of whom further.
6. Daniel Jonathan, born October 13, 1795, died March 1, 1835.
7. Rebecca, born June 14, 1797, died September 22, 1857; married William Eckert of Reading.
8. John Philip, born June 9, 1803, died September 15, 1854; married (first), April 29, 1830, Rebecca Hahn, who died October 31, 1839; (second) Phoebe Rauch, who died June 20, 1846; (third), July 5, 1848, Caroline Amelia Musser.

(V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 15-18, 26, 28-31. Henry M. Richards: "Governor Joseph Hiester," pp. 34-35.)

(IV) MARIA CATHERINE HIESTER, daughter of William and Anna Maria (Meyer) Hiester, was born in Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1793, died March 24, 1845, in Reading, and was buried in the burial ground of St. Thomas' Church in Morgantown. An extract from the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Reading Benevolent Society," December 30, 1845, follows: "Mrs. Clymer was an active manager of the Reading Benevolent Society from the time of her removal to Reading until her death. For several years she presided as directress of the board, and was regarded with that affection and respect that her propriety of deportment ever commanded. To a judgment always to be relied upon was added a gentleness of manner and firmness of purpose that peculiarly fitted her for the office."

Maria Catherine Hiester married Edward Tilghman Clymer. (Clymer V.)

(V. E. C. Hill: "A Genealogy of the Hiester Family," pp. 29-30.)

(The Roberdeau Line).

The family of Roberdeau, in this country, is of French origin, the first member of whom certain record is found being Isaac Roberdeau, a Huguenot. His son was a prominent and conspicuous figure during the Revolutionary War. The branch of the family herein traced intermarried with the family of Cunyngham, which in Scotland first came into notice in 1057, when the old Saxon title of nobility, that of Thane of Cunyngham, was conferred upon the progenitor. Thereafter the Cunyngham

family continued to maintain a high social position, their marriage connections further strengthening their social position.

(Robert Buchanan: "Genealogy of the Roberdeau Family, including a Biography of General Daniel Roberdeau," pp. 9-10.)

(I) ISAAC ROBERDEAU, American progenitor, "a gentleman of family and fortune," was born in Rochelle, France. He was a Huguenot, who, with many others, fled from his native country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and took refuge on the Island of St. Christopher, one of the British West Indies, in 1685. Isaac Roberdeau probably was a young man when he came to America, for about thirty-eight years later he married Mary Cunyngham, born about 1699, died March 13, 1771, at the age of seventy-two, daughter of Robert and Judith Elizabeth Cunyngham. She was a descendant of an ancient and noble Scotch family.

After her husband's death and during the infancy of their son, Mrs. Roberdeau removed with her children to Philadelphia, where she became the progenitor of numerous descendants, of whom the two principal branches are Roberdeau and Clymer. While residing in Philadelphia, she, after 1743, at which time she is spoken of in her father's will as Mary Roberdeau, widow, was married a second time to a gentleman by the name of Keighley (variously spelled, as Keily, Keiley, Kighley). She had no children by this marriage and appears to have been again left a widow not long afterwards; for in a deed, recorded in Philadelphia, of July 1, 1749, she is described as a widow at that time. Upon the death of her father, Robert Cunyngham, Mrs. Keighley received a legacy of £2,000, a large sum in those days. By this will, also, she, with her sisters, constituted one of the joint remainders, as tenants in common, of his large estate. And in default thereof her heirs male and female succeeded as a further remainder. The interest of this legacy she received regularly from her brother, Daniel, who came into possession of the estate, but no part of the principal was ever paid. Mrs. Keighley seems to have been proficient with her needle and wore silk dresses made of the silk that she herself spun from the cocoons of her own silk-worms. She lived in Philadelphia, with her son, until within a year of her death. Her will, dated December 27, 1764, is on record in Philadelphia, and in it she leaves £500 to each of her two daughters, Elizabeth Roberdeau and Ann Clymer; to her son, Daniel Roberdeau, she leaves £1,000 and constitutes him residuary legatee and sole executor. Just before her death, she made a private reservation of £300 in favor of her grandson, Daniel C. Clymer, as appears by a letter of Daniel Roberdeau.

Children of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1724, died unmarried.
2. Ann Judith, of whom further.
3. Daniel, of whom further.

(II-A) GENERAL DANIEL ROBERDEAU son of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau, was born on the Island of St. Christopher, West Indies, in 1727 and died January 5, 1795, in Winchester, Virginia. He removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Philadelphia, after the death of his father. He was largely engaged in importing and had correspondents in London, Lisbon, Madeira, Ber-

muda, in Ireland, and in several of the West Indies, including Jamaica, Barbados, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis. His merchandise consisted chiefly of rum, wines, and West India produce. In 1749, at the age of twenty-two, his name appears, among others, on a list of subscribers for an assembly to be given in Philadelphia. A prominent and respected member of his community, Daniel Roberdeau was one of twelve managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1756-58 and from 1766-86, who during the first year mentioned elected Benjamin Franklin their president. He was also one of the wardens of the city of Philadelphia; a representative in 1756 from Philadelphia County; and one of a committee of eleven to prepare a bill granting £60,000 for the King's use, which committee included Dr. Franklin. General Roberdeau's letter books reveal correspondence with such prominent characters in history as Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Reed, John Witherspoon, Rev. John Rodgers and John Fothergill. In his religious affiliation he was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, November 14, 1765. Daniel Roberdeau was an active participant of the Revolutionary War; in June, 1775, he was elected colonel of the 2d Battalion; and he was elected president of the Officers of the Associators. In January, 1776, Congress passed an act: "Resolved that Colonel Roberdeau be requested to relieve guard at Trenton." Colonel Roberdeau served on many and varied committees and was repeatedly mentioned on various occasions to inspect ordnance, purchase cannon, procure shot. On July 4, 1776, he was elected 1st Brigade general and in the fall of 1776 he was seized with an infectious fever and narrowly escaped with his life. General Roberdeau was a member of the Continental Congress, February 5, 1777, along with Benjamin Franklin, Jonathan B. Smith, Robert Morris, George Clymer and James Wilson. On April 11, 1778, a leave of absence was granted him to superintend working of a lead mine to procure lead for the army. He had to build a fort for protection against the Indians and provide the funds for the erection.

General Daniel Roberdeau married (first), in October, 1761, Mary Bostwick, who died February 15, 1777, daughter of Rev. David Bostwick, D. D., a pious minister of the Presbyterian Church of New York. He married (second), December 2, 1778, Jane Meligan. He and his family removed to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1785 and in 1794 to Winchester, where he died the following year.

(Robert Buchanan: "Genealogy of the Roberdeau Family, including a Biography of General Daniel Roberdeau," pp. 40-43.)

(II-B) ANN JUDITH ROBERDEAU, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cunyngham) Roberdeau, was born on the Island of St. Christopher, British West Indies, in 1725-26. She removed with the rest of the family to Philadelphia, where she married Captain William Clymer. (Clymer III.)

(*Ibid.*)









Brock



BROCK.

*Arms*—Gules, on a chief argent a lion passant guardant of the field.

*Crest*—A demi lion rampant gules in the dexter paw a dart or, feathered of the first.  
(Burke: "General Armory.")

## Brock

Brock, a nickname for the badger, is an old English surname. The Brock family here recorded were apparently yeoman tenants of the Davenports of Bramhall. However, they must have been of importance in the village of the seventeenth century, for there was only one other inhabitant who owned as many hearths. In the registers of Bramhall this name is variously recorded Brock, Brocke, Brook, and Brooke, but in later years Brock seems to have been the form more generally used.

(Chancery Inquisition Post Mortem, C. 142/59, No. 4. Hearth Tax, Exchequer, K. R. E. 179, 244/34, membrane 32. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) WILLIAM BROOKE is the first member of this family mentioned in the parish registers of Bramhall. He evidently died before 1611, when Raphe is called "of Bramhall." William Brooke had a son William, born April 13, 1585, who died less than a year later, February 16, 1585-86, and probably Raphe, of whom further.

(Registers of St. Mary Stockport," pp. 5, 7, 83.)

(II) RAPHE BROOKE, probably son of William Brooke, was of Bramhall and died before 1642, when his son Richard was tenant of William Davenport. Children:

1. Richard, of whom further.
2. Dorothe, baptized January 7, 1613-14.
3. Anne, baptized July 5, 1616.
4. Marie, baptized March 21, 1618-19.
5. Robert, baptized in March, 1621.
6. William, buried April 13, 1623.
7. Elizabeth, baptized October 28, 1625.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 83, 93, 102, 114. "Cheshire Notes and Queries," Vol. IV, New Series, pp. 40, 131. Earwaker: "History of East Cheshire," Vol. I, pp. 429-30.)

(III) RICHARD BROCK, son of Raphe Brooke, was of Bramhall. He was baptized March 31, 1611, died May 22, 1682, and was buried at Morley, in May, 1682, aged about seventy-three. He became a Quaker and was a member of the Morley or Mobberley Monthly Meeting. In 1642 he was one of the tenants of William Davenport, of Bramhall, who signed a letter objecting to the said William's conduct and protesting their allegiance to Parliament.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1642.

... For howsoever we would not for the world harbour a disloyall thought against his Maiestie yett wee dare not lift upp our handes against that most honourable assembly off Parliament, whom we are confyidently assured labour both for the happyness of his Maiestie and all his kingdome.

The Davenport diary comments on this letter, that the following day all the signatories joined the Parliamentary army. In 1663 Richard Brock was assessed at two hearths for the Hearth Tax. Only one other subtenant in Bramhall owned more than one hearth.



Richard Brock married Mary. Children:

1. Ralph, born in May, 1654, died November 5, 1742, buried at Stockport, in November, 1742. Ralph Brock was fined, in 1685, for church rate "for a claim worth 6s. 8d., a cow worth £3 6s. 8d." He married, February 15, 1708, Brigett Pickering, of Stockport, Cheshire, who was buried at Newton, February 20, 1741, aged about sixty. They had a son Richard, born October 26, 1714.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Mary, born January 8, 1660-61, died January 6, 1661-62, buried at Morley.
4. Samuel, buried at Morley, December 26, 1661.

("Quaker Registers, Cheshire and Lancashire Quarterly Meeting." Besse: "Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," Vol. I, p. 112. Earwaker: "History of East Cheshire," Vol. I, pp. 429-30. Hearth Tax, Exchequer K. R. E. 179, 244/34, membrane 32.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN BROCK, son of Richard and Mary Brock, was born at Bramhall, Cheshire, England, October 12, 1657. Accompanied by three servants, William Morton, Job Houle and Ellis Eaton, John Brock, the first of this family to come to America, arrived in the Delaware River, September 28, 1682, in the "Friend's Adventure," Captain Thomas Wall, thus preceding William Penn to the Province. Of the 1,000 acres purchased by him from William Penn by deeds of lease and release, bearing date the second and third days of March, 1681, six hundred acres were laid out to him in Makefield Township, Bucks County, just below the present site of Yardley, on which he settled and lived until his death in 1700. The remaining four hundred acres of his purchase remained unlocated at his death and was included in the inventory of his estate filed by his administratrix and bearing date 10 mo. (December) 28, 1700, as "ye four hundred acres of Land, unpatented."

John Brock became a prominent man in the affairs of the little Quaker colony on the Delaware and was the close associate of his neighbors, William Yardley, Richard Hough, William Biles and Thomas Janney, all of whom were members of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania as well as important officials of the county. John Brock was commissioned sheriff of Bucks County in 1683 and filled that position for three years. He was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the courts of Bucks County, January 2, 1689, recommissioned July 13, 1693, and continued to fill that position until his death. He was a member of the Society of Friends, notation of the births of four of his children appearing on the records of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends.

John Brock married, at the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 5, 1684, Elizabeth Rowden. (Rowden II.) Among their many children was Richard, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1163-65. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 204. "Quaker Register, Cheshire and Lancashire Quarterly Meeting." "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 268-69.)

(II) RICHARD BROCK, son of John and Elizabeth (Rowden) Brock, was born in Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1695, and died in Solebury Township before 1753. He continued to reside in the vicinity of the place of his birth in lower Bucks County for some time after his marriage. In 1721 he appeared as a witness to the will of Isaac Atkinson, who lived in Bristol Township.

Richard Brock married, in 1718, Susanna (or Susannah) Scarborough. (Scarborough III.) Children, as named in the will of their grandfather, John Scarborough, Jr.:

1. John (2), of whom further.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Mary.
4. Susannah.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1163-65.)

(III) JOHN (2) BROCK, son of Richard and Susanna (Scarborough) Brock, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1720. He was left an orphan at an early age and was raised by his mother's relatives in Solebury. He was evidently a birthright member of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting of Friends, that meeting having been erected into a Monthly Meeting out of Falls Monthly Meeting about the time of his birth, and it was from them that he obtained a certificate of marriage. He declared his intentions "third month, 26, 1753," and was given his certificate "fourth month, 30, 1753," the marriage taking place "fifth month, 4, 1753." On May 26, 1755, John (2) Brock and his wife produced a certificate from Buckingham Meeting at Abington Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia County, and took up their residence there, continuing to reside within the bounds of that meeting until 1769, when they moved to Philadelphia, requesting a certificate to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, June 26, 1769, for themselves and their children. The certificate was, however, withheld for a time, as John (2) Brock was engaged in the vocation of keeping a tavern or an inn, to which the meeting objected. He was strongly remonstrated with, but on his statement that his health was such that he must seek other means of earning a livelihood than by manual labor, the Meeting finally granted him a certificate. The old Colonial inn he owned was located at Tenth and Mulberry streets, Philadelphia. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but he was deceased prior to May 15, 1789, when his father-in-law, Phineas Jenkins, devised to his daughter, Sarah Brock, six pounds per annum "whilst he remains a widow," a legacy materially increased by a codicil to the will.

John (2) Brock married at Abington Monthly Meeting, May 4, 1753, Sarah Jenkins. (Jenkins IV.) Among their children was John (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN (3) BROCK, son of John (2) and Sarah (Jenkins) Brock, was born in Abington Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1762, and moved with his parents to Philadelphia as a child. He probably returned to the country before attaining his manhood, as he was for some time a member of the family of Thomas Janney, of Newtown, Bucks County, and was the recipient of a legacy of ten pounds at Mr. Janney's death in 1788. About 1789 he located at Springtown, a hamlet in Springfield Township, near the upper line of Bucks County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits there until 1823, when he moved to the vicinity of Doylestown. After about five years on a small farm there he moved to Philadelphia, where he died January 20, 1844. During his residence in Upper Bucks County he owned, at different periods, in addition to his store property in Springtown, a small farm in Springfield and also a tract of land in Durham.

John (3) Brock married (first), in 1789, Sarah Kirk. (Kirk IV.) He married (second) Massey Warner, daughter of Arnold and Margery (Hall) Warner. Her father was the son of Isaac Warner, of Blockley, Philadelphia, and Veronica Cassell, a grandson of John and Ann (Campden) Warner, and a great-grandson of William Warner, the pioneer settler of Blockley. Her mother was a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Scarborough) Hall. (Scarborough II, Child 2.) Children of the first marriage:

1. Stephen, born at Springtown, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1790, died at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1860; served as sheriff of Bucks County in 1821-23 and 1827-28, inclusive; married Mary Jones, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Preston) Jones, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania.
2. John (4), of whom further.
3. Phoebe, born in 1794; married Charles Watson, son of John and Mary (Jackson) Watson.
4. Charles, died before 1846; married Eliza Zeigler and lived in Bucks County until 1820 and then moved to Philadelphia.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Mary Warner, married, October 11, 1827, Mark L. Wilson, of Milford Township, Bucks County.
6. Elizabeth, married Joseph Meredith, of Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1165-69.)

(V) JOHN (4) BROCK, son of John (3) and Sarah (Kirk) Brock, was born at Springtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1792, and died in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1864. He engaged in the mercantile business at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and in 1818 moved to Philadelphia and entered the employ of James Whitehead. A little later he went into the grocery business with Thomas M. Rush, under the firm name of Brock and Rush, and later with Peter Herzog and Jacob Culp Company. In 1842 John Brock, Sons and Company was one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the city. John (4) Brock was one of the early purchasers of coal lands in Schuylkill County, founded the town of Ashland in that county and was one of the promoters of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His sons, George E., William Penn and Charles, were associated in business with him for some years. During the later years of his life he and his wife lived at their country home near Ogontz, on the York Road, in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he died.

John (4) Brock married, in 1815, Catherine Eliza Egert. (Egert III.) Children:

1. George Egert, born in Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1816, died in Cornwells, Bensalem Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1894.
2. William Penn, born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1819, died unmarried November 22, 1909. He was educated by private tutors, lived for thirty years in Vienna, Austria, and was a member of the 1st Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and of the Washington Grays.
3. Mary A., born in Philadelphia, in 1821; married Colonel Gustav Schindler, of the Imperial Royal Engineers of Austria.
4. John Penn, of whom further.
5. Charles Carroll, born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1826, died there October 26, 1866; received his Master of Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania; married Margaret Smith, daughter of John K. Smith.







Robert B. W. Brock

6. Richard Stockton, born in Philadelphia, December 21, 1831; graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; became a member of the firm of W. H. Newbold's Son and Company, bankers and brokers; married, October 24, 1872, Emma Newbold, daughter of William H. and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1169-70.)

(VI) JOHN PENN BROCK, son of John (4) and Catherine Eliza (Egert) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1823, and died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1881. After attending the public schools of his native city, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, graduating with the degree of Master of Arts in 1843. He was a member of the Zelosophic Society while at the university. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar after studying law in the office of Horace Binney. During the War with Mexico he enlisted in the United States Army, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the 11th Regiment of United States Infantry, June 21, 1848, and was mustered out of service with his regiment after the close of the war, August 15, 1848.

John Penn Brock married, May 20, 1846, Julia Watts Hall. (Hall VII.) Children:

1. Ella, born in August, 1848 or 1849; married Dr. Wharton Sinkler, son of Charles Sinkler, of Eutaw, South Carolina, later of Philadelphia, and his wife, Emily Wharton, of Philadelphia.
2. Arthur, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1850, died December 23, 1909; married, May 29, 1879, Sarah Coleman, daughter of the Hon. George Dawson and Deborah Norris (Brown) Coleman.
3. Charles Hall, born May 12, 1852, died February 18, 1911; studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.
4. Horace, born April 15, 1854; married Deborah Norris Coleman, sister of Sarah Coleman, who married his brother Arthur.
5. John William, born November 23, 1855; admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1878; married, November 12, 1879, Mary Louisa Tyler, daughter of George Frederick and Louisa Richmond (Blake) Tyler, of Philadelphia.
6. Julia Watts, born May 20, 1858; married, October 1, 1879, Dr. Robert W. Johnson, of Baltimore, Maryland, president of the Clinical Society of Maryland, professor of surgery at the Maryland Medical College, Fellow of the American Surgical Association.
7. Colonel Robert Coleman Hall, of whom further.
8. Hubert, born March 28, 1863, died unmarried, in November, 1896; was a special student at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania; traveled extensively in foreign countries.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1170-77.)

(VII) COLONEL ROBERT COLEMAN HALL BROCK, son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1861, and died at Wynnewood, August 9, 1906. His preparatory education was obtained at Dr. Faires' School in Philadelphia and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, presided over by Dr. Henry A. Coit. His advanced studies were pursued at Worcester College, Oxford University, England, but before receiving a degree he was called to the deathbed of his father, never returning to Oxford. He became a student in the law office of the Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, in due time being admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He never entered active practice, using the knowledge and experience he had gained in the direction of the large financial enterprises in which he and his brothers were interested and in the care of their estates. From 1888 to 1894 he was a member of the banking firm of W. H. Newbold's Son and Company, retiring in

the latter year to travel in Europe because of impaired health. He gained his military title through his command of the 2d Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which he was the head from 1904 until his death. Colonel Brock, inheriting ample means from his father, never made the accumulation of further wealth one of his interests, but made a high duty of the custodianship of the estate that had come to him. The Franklin Institute, of whose board of managers he was a member, placed a beautiful memorial to him in the "Journal" of the institute, which concluded thus:

His courtesy and gentleness of manner were as remarkable as his extreme modesty and kindness of heart. He embodied the best type of a useful citizen—one whose brains and hands were always at the service of his fellows for worthy objects—and of the American gentleman, exemplifying in his own conduct how a large fortune could be worthily enjoyed and at the same time used for noble purposes.

Colonel Brock had been a member of the Franklin Institute since 1889, being elected to the board of managers in 1901, and during his connection therewith was able to accomplish much that will endure to his memory. From 1883 he was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from 1886 to 1889 was president of the Philotechnic Society, from 1898 a member of the American Philosophical Society, from 1901 a member of the Archæological Society of Pennsylvania, its president from 1903 to 1905, and its vice-president at the time of his death, a member of the Philobiblion Society from 1903, a stockholder of the Academy of Fine Arts from September 1, 1901, and a director from 1904, and a member of the Numismatic Society from February 2, 1882. Colonel Brock was a gentleman of warmly sympathetic impulses and was always quick to aid misfortune. As a director of the Epileptic Hospital, at Oakbourne, he was diligent in securing for that institution the best of talent for the care of those confined. It was characteristic of the man that, if he permitted his name to be placed upon the advisory board or directorate of an institution, he likewise insisted upon a share of the burden of the office, which he always bore with splendid fidelity.

He was fond of the out-of-doors and found his enjoyment in sports that kept him there. Automobile tours were a favorite form of recreation with him and he was also an enthusiastic and capable yachtsman, holding membership in the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia and the New York Yacht Club of New York and finding great pleasure in the sailing of his own craft. He was a member of the Art Club of New York, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; his social clubs in Philadelphia were the Rittenhouse, University, Philadelphia and Union League.

Colonel Brock married, April 23, 1884, Alice Gibson. (Gibson III.) Children:

1. Alice Gibson, born June 23, 1885.
2. Henry Gibson, of whom further.
3. Robert Coleman Hall, Jr., born June 25, 1890, died November 22, 1900.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) HENRY GIBSON BROCK, son of Colonel Robert Coleman Hall and Alice (Gibson) Brock, was born November 23, 1886. He was educated at the Delancy School, the Haverford School and the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the employ of the Trust Company of North America and later became a member of



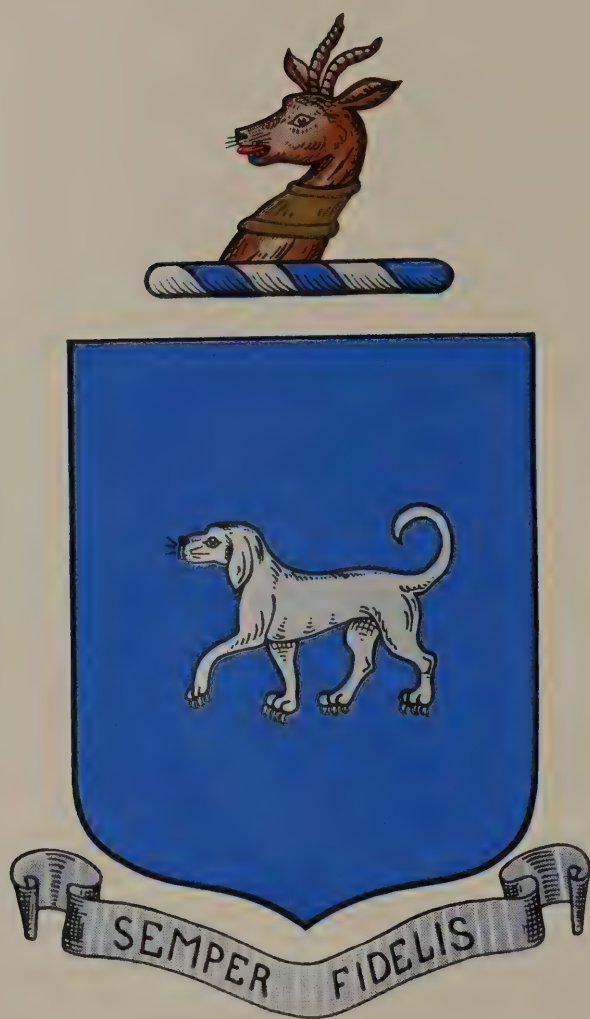


*Henry K. Brock*









Burgwin

...ers and brokers. He is a member of Phi Kappa ... Military Order of Foreign Wars; a life member of the ... Athletic ... Aviation Country Clubs, Inc.; International Sportsmen's ... and of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and the ... Academy of Natural Sciences; a member of the Rittenhouse Club, the Pennsylv- ... Academy of the Fine Arts, and of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia.

Henry Gibson Brock married, June 30, 1926, Margaret C. Burgwin. (Burgwin V.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Burgwin Line).

The Anglo-Norman surnames Burgoyne, Burgoin, Burgin, in the southern United States, Burgwin, are from the French "de Bourgoyne," meaning "of Burgundy," an old province of eastern France. John de Burgoyne is in the Hundred Rolls of Somersetshire; John Burgoyne in those of Gloucestershire. A. D. 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN BURGWIN, of Merionethshire, Wales, was born in 1682 and died in 1731. He married and settled in Herefordshire, England, adjoining Wales. He had a son, John, Jr. of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 223.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN BURGWIN, JR., son of John Burgwin, was born in Hereford, Eng- land, February 25, 1731, and died ... "Hermitage," near Wilmington, North Carolina, May 21, 1803. He attended Eton and Oxford and soon after his father's death, emigrated to South Carolina, settling in Charleston in 1757. He was admitted through friends of his father, a position (which he filled as a Householder, one of a Company of ... in the ... he met his first wife. In 1760 he moved to Wilmington and through his wife became the owner of the plantations later known as the "Hermitage" and "Castle Haynes." After the death of his wife in 1770, he moved to the estate near Wilmington, which he named the "Hermitage," because of his solitary life. The stately mansion which he built with its imposing grounds, was typical of the elegance and generous hospi- tality which it housed for many generations. The homestead was destroyed by fire in 1882. The plantation, containing about two thousand acres, is owned by Hill Burgwin and was granted by the Lords Proprietors early in the eighteenth century.

John Burgwin, Jr., was prominent in public life and for many years was a magistrate, clerk of the Superior Court of Justices, and road commissioner. In 1768 he was appointed to examine the accounts of the Colony. He served as quar- termaster in the militia and was recommended for promotion. In 1760 he was appointed clerk of the Upper House of the Assembly, which position he held for ten years. He was treasurer of the Province of North Carolina and was a merchant carrying on an extensive commerce between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Bris- tol, England. He was noted for his skill as an accountant and for the completeness of his business integrity. In 1775 his health forced him to return to England, and during his absence the ravages of the Revolution caused much damage to his prop-



BURGWIN.

*Arms*—Azure, a hound passant argent.

*Crest*—An antelope's head couped proper collared or.

*Motto*—*Semper fidelis.* (Always faithful.)

(Arms of the family as shown in "Jones-Burgwin Family History" by  
Walter Burgwin Jones.)

the firm of Sinkler and Brock, bankers and brokers. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Military Order of Foreign Wars; a life member of the Penn Athletic Club; Aviation Country Clubs, Inc.; International Sportsmen's Club, and of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and the Academy of Natural Sciences; a member of the Rittenhouse Club, the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and of the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia.

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(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(The Burgwin Line).

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("American Ancestry," Vol. VII, p. 223.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN BURGWIN, JR., son of John Burgwin, was born in Hereford, England, February 25, 1731, and died at the "Hermitage," near Wilmington, North Carolina, May 21, 1803. He attended Eton and Oxford and, soon after his father's death, emigrated to South Carolina, settling in Charleston in 1752. Here he secured, through friends of his father, a position with the firm of Hooper, Alexander, and Company. On being sent by his employers to Wilmington, North Carolina, he met his first wife. In 1760 he moved to Wilmington and through his wife became the owner of the plantations later known as the "Hermitage" and "Castle Haynes." After the death of his wife in 1770, he moved to the estate near Wilmington, which he named the "Hermitage," because of his solitary life. The stately mansion which he built with its imposing grounds, was typical of the elegance and generous hospitality which it housed for many generations. The homestead was destroyed by fire in 1882. The plantation, containing about two thousand acres, is owned by Hill Burgwin and was granted by the Lords Proprietors early in the eighteenth century.

John Burgwin, Jr., was prominent in public life and for many years was a magistrate, clerk of the Superior Court of Justices, and road commissioner. In 1768 he was appointed to examine the accounts of the Colony. He served as quartermaster in the militia and was recommended for promotion. In 1760 he was appointed clerk of the Upper House of the Assembly, which position he held for ten years. He was treasurer of the Province of North Carolina and was a merchant carrying on an extensive commerce between Wilmington, North Carolina, and Bristol, England. He was noted for his skill as an accountant and for the completeness of his business integrity. In 1775 his health forced him to return to England, and during his absence the ravages of the Revolution caused much damage to his prop-

erty. The colonials, thinking him a Tory, confiscated his estates, but they were returned to him, when he came back to the Colonies. He died May 21, 1803, and he and his wife are buried at the "Hermitage."

John Burgwin, Jr., married (first), February 15, 1753, Margaret Haynes, daughter of Roger Haynes, formerly of London and Lisbon. Her mother was the daughter and heiress of the Rev. Richard Marsden, former rector of St. James' Parish, North Carolina, and the original owner of the plantations "Hermitage" and "Castle Haynes." John Burgwin, Jr., married (second), in England, April 27, 1782, Eliza Bush, born in Bristol, England, February 15, 1753, and died at Wilmington, North Carolina, October 19, 1787, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Moore) Bush. Children of the second marriage:

1. John Fanning.
2. Caroline Elizabeth.
3. George William Bush, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* J. Sprunt: "Chronicles of the Cape Fear River," Second Edition, p. 72. George P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania, A History," Vol. XII, pp. 83, 84.)

(II) GEORGE WILLIAM BUSH BURGWIN, son of John Burgwin, Jr., and Eliza (Bush) Burgwin, was born at the "Hermitage," near Wilmington, North Carolina, September 2, 1787, and died there February 4, 1854. He was a planter on a large scale, engaged especially in the cultivation of rice.

George William Bush Burgwin married, April 7, 1807, Maria Nash, born October 27, 1786, daughter of Governor Abner Nash, of North Carolina. Children:

1. John Henry King, was a captain in the 1st United States Dragoons; killed in the Mexican War, February 4, 1847, in the battle of Pueblo de Taos.
2. Frances Eliza, died young.
3. Mary Nash, died young.
4. Margaret Ann.
5. Caroline Athelia.
6. George Clitherall, died young.
7. Frederick Nash, died young.
8. Hazel Witherspoon, of Charlotte County, Virginia; resided near the Roanoke River.
9. Nathaniel Hill, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) NATHANIEL HILL BURGWIN, son of George William Bush and Maria (Nash) Burgwin, was born at the "Hermitage," near Wilmington, North Carolina, February 21, 1825, and died August 13, 1898. Early in life he dropped the "Nathaniel," and he was always known as Hill Burgwin. In June, 1840, he entered the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina and received first honors in his class while in the university. Later he read law with his brother-in-law, Judge Thomas S. Ashe, and his uncle, the Hon. Frederick Nash. He was admitted to the North Carolina bar in Raleigh, in January, 1846. Removing to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1851, he engaged in the practice of law there, establishing a reputation for excellence and integrity, which his descendants have ably sustained.

Some of the most important cases which have ever been tried in the courts of Allegheny County were won by Mr. Burgwin and formed precedents for other cases of a similar nature. For many years he was attorney for the Mechanics'







George LeBurgin

National Bank of Pittsburgh and for the Marine National Bank of the same city. He was solicitor for the Dollar Savings Bank, was its oldest vice-president, and the oldest member of its board of trustees. He also served for many years as director of the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad Company. In his political views he was at all times independent. He was an earnest and devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was responsible for the creation of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. He was upright in his profession and generous in his private life. A close observer of men and events and a polished and brilliant orator, he not only convinced the reason of his hearers, but won their sympathy by the power of his personality.

Hill Burgwin married (first), November 22, 1849, Mary Phillips, daughter of Major Asher and Sarah (Ormsby) Phillips; she died January 1, 1882. He married (second), October 1, 1888, Susan Nash, daughter of the Hon. Henry K. Nash, of Hillsboro, North Carolina. Children of the first marriage, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

1. George Collinson, of whom further.
2. Henry Phillips, born April 23, 1854.
3. John Henry King, born June 19, 1856.
4. Sara Ormsby, born September 3, 1859.
5. Augustus Phillips, born November 1, 1860.
6. Mary, born October 21, 1862.

Child of second marriage:

7. Kenneth Ogden, born March 23, 1890.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) GEORGE COLLINSON BURGWIN, son of (Nathaniel) Hill and Mary (Phillips) Burgwin, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1851, and died there April 18, 1925. He was prepared for college at Bishop Bowman's Institute and Newell's Academy, Pittsburgh, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1872. He then entered Columbia Law School and in 1875 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The following autumn he was admitted to the bar of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and became associated with his father under the firm name of H. and G. C. Burgwin. This firm continued until the death of Hill Burgwin in 1898. Subsequently he became associated with the late George W. Guthrie, who gave up his practice in 1903 to become mayor of Pittsburgh. Mr. Burgwin then practiced alone for some years, but when his son, Hill Burgwin, became ready to practice, he took him into partnership under the old firm name of H. and G. C. Burgwin. Later he formed the firm of Burgwin, Scully and Burgwin, consisting of himself, Arthur M. Scully, his son Hill Burgwin, and Harmar D. Denny, Jr. During his long career in the practice of law, Mr. Burgwin's energy, sagacity and good judgment enabled him to win and hold a preëminent place in the legal profession of Pennsylvania. His success rested on the firm ground of thorough and accurate knowledge of the law, complete mastery of the details of each case which he handled, and the surest foundation of all—sterling integrity. Mr. Burgwin was also an important figure in banking circles, his understanding of the problems of finance being equal to his legal knowledge. He was president of

the Marine National Bank of Pittsburgh and vice-president and a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank.

Like his father, Mr. Burgwin was devoted to the Protestant Episcopal Church and labored long and faithfully in its behalf. He attended the Church of the Good Shepherd in Pittsburgh and was a deputy from that diocese to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church consecutively from 1898 to 1925. He was one of the incorporators of the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital of Pittsburgh and he served as a member of its board of trustees until his death. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Church Home, Pittsburgh, and held various other offices connected with the work of the church. He was at one time a captain in the 18th Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, then called the "Duquesne Greys," and served with this regiment at the time of the Pennsylvania Railroad riots of 1877. Mr. Burgwin was an organization member of the Pittsburgh Club, a member of the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Church Club of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, the Cape Fear Club of Wilmington, North Carolina, and of the Society of Colonial Wars of Pennsylvania. He was prominent in lodge circles, being a Past Master of Franklin Lodge, No. 221, Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania; a member of the Pennsylvania Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and a member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

George Collinson Burgwin exemplified in his life and work an ideal of industry, fortitude, loyalty, temperance and service as unusual as it was inspiring. To the causes in which he was interested he gave not only money, but the strong support of his own intelligence, ability and prestige. As a lawyer he was above reproach; as a community benefactor he was untiring; as a husband, father and friend he brought only happiness into the lives of others.

George Collinson Burgwin married, in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, November 15, 1882, Mary Blair, born in Pittsburgh, September 26, 1856, died April 23, 1925, daughter of John Cust and Anne (Robinson) Blair. Children:

1. Anne, born October 25, 1883, died in May, 1917; married Arthur M. Scully.
2. Hill, born July 25, 1885; educated at Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh; St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, Bachelor of Arts, 1906; Pittsburgh Law School (University of Pittsburgh), Bachelor of Laws, 1909.
3. Gwendolen, born October 23, 1887; married Joseph H. Holmes; children: i. Mary Blair. ii. John Grier. iii. Joseph H., Jr. iv. Gwendolen. v. George Burgwin.
4. Mary Blair, born August 26, 1889; married Harmar D. Denny, Jr.; children: i. Harman D., 3d. ii. Elizabeth Marshall. iii. James O'Hara. iv. Anne Burgwin.
5. George Collinson, Jr., born January 19, 1892; married Rebecca A. White, of Baltimore, Maryland; children: i. George Collinson, 3d.
6. John Ormsby, born January 5, 1894; married Adelaide Dalzell Jones; Children: i. Susan. ii. Virginia Dalzell.
7. Margaret, of whom further.

(George P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania, A History," Vol. XII, pp. 84-86.)

(V) MARGARET C. BURGWIN, daughter of George Collinson and Mary (Blair) Burgwin, was born October 17, 1895. She married Henry Gibson Brock. (Brock—American Line—VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)



(The Gibson Line).

In the list of the Foreign Refugees who settled in Great Britain and Ireland during the reign of Louis XIV of France is the name Gibson. The name was originally taken from the baptismal name Gilbert. The family, whose record follows, is Irish, though it is not known where they came from prior to settling in Ireland.

(O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees," p. 462.)

(I) JOHN GIBSON was born in the North of Ireland, near Belfast, in November, 1793, and came to the United States as a young man to seek his fortune. After several varied positions he became the founder of the Gibsonton Mills Distillery, on the Monongahela River, considered the finest of its kind in the United States. He died in 1865.

John Gibson married Rebecca Jones, daughter of Ephraim and Phoebe Jones, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Among their children was Henry C., of whom further.

(George P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania, A History," Vol. XII, p. 166. John W. Jordan: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIII, p. 231.)

(II) HENRY C. GIBSON, son of John and Rebecca (Jones) Gibson, was born in St. Augustine, Florida, September 7, 1830, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1891. He graduated from the Lawrenceville High School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then made a tour of Europe. Upon attaining his majority in 1851, he was admitted to the firm founded by his father under the name of Gibson and Kirkpatrick. After two years he purchased the interest of Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the firm became John Gibson, Son and Company. Henry C. Gibson was the head of the firm when his father died and remained at the head until 1884, when he retired. At that time he became interested as a capitalist in various enterprises. He was a shrewd investor and an active promoter of financial and other business organizations and had extensive connections with the financial institutions of Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company in 1866 and remained an active director until his death. For eighteen years he was an active director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia and for twenty-one years was interested as a director in the Academy of Fine Arts, being vice-president at the time of his death. He was one of the board of managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company; was a director of the Real Estate Trust Company, the Investment Company, the Teutonia Fire Insurance Company, all of Philadelphia. A dominant trait in his character was a love of fine arts, and he took a keen interest in the welfare of the many groups devoted to that field. His benefactions were many, including the endowment of the Gibson wing for incurables at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. His home had a famous art gallery, for he was a fine connoisseur, and his collections made his name outstanding in art circles. His paintings included representative examples of all the leading artists of the French school of his time, as well as other rare pieces cherished by the world. At his death the papers of Philadelphia were unanimous in offering tributes to him. He was marked as a shrewd and upright business man and as a man who had made his place in the educational, scientific, benevolent and art circles of his city.



Henry C. Gibson married, May 27, 1856, Mary Brown Klett, daughter of Frederick and Maria (Reakirt) Kleet, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Frederick, died in infancy.
2. John Howard, born March 13, 1858, died April 6, 1893; married, November 3, 1881, Susan Worrell Pepper, and had three children, Adeline Pepper, Mary Klett, Henry C.
3. Alice, of whom further.
4. Mary K.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ALICE GIBSON, daughter of Henry C. and Mary Brown (Klett) Gibson, married Colonel Robert Coleman Hall Brock. (Brock—American Line—VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hall Line).

In medieval documents, Atte Halle, Del Hall, and De Aula are the names found assumed to designate the hall or mansion in which they resided. The principal apartment in all old mansions was the hall, and in feudal times it was a petty court of justice as well as the scene of entertainment. The chief servitor, when the lord was resident, or the tenant, when he was non-resident, would naturally acquire such a surname, and hence its frequency.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CHARLES (1) HALL, of Somerset, Maryland, is first mentioned in that State as overseer in a will in 1665. His own will was dated June 9, 1695, and proved August 13, 1695.

He married Alice, who died in 1724. Children:

1. Charles (2), of whom further.
2. Sarah, married James Curtis.
3. Alice, married John Roach.
4. Rachel, married a Mr. Revell.
5. Mary, married a Mr. Banister.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, pp. 39, 101; Vol. II, p. 98; Vol. V, pp. 142, 164, 170, 176.)

(II) CHARLES (2) HALL, son of Charles (1) and Alice Hall, was born in 1665 and died in 1709. His will, dated December 8, 1708, was proved in Somerset County, Maryland, July 22, 1709, and in it he called himself a planter. Apparently he had considerable estate. He planned that his sons William and John, when fifteen years of age, should be sent to school.

Charles (2) Hall married Martha Davis. Children:

1. Richard, born in 1694, died about 1777; married Mary.
2. Charles (3), of whom further.
3. William.
4. John.
5. Alyes (Alice).

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(III) CHARLES (3) HALL, son of Charles (2) and Martha (Davis) Hall, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, about 1696. His will, dated January 4, 1739-1740, was proved March 25 of the same year. In it he named his wife and chil-

dren. He left his entire estate to his wife and, at her death, to his son Ezekiel, at whose death it was to pass to the other son, Charles. The witnesses were William and Richard Hall and Joshua Tull.

Charles (3) Hall married Esther Tull. Children:

1. Ezekiel.
2. Sinah.
3. Sarah.
4. Leah.
5. Charles (4), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 166; Vol. VIII, p. 72.)

(IV) CHARLES (4) HALL, son of Charles (3) and Esther (Tull) Hall, was born about 1730. As his father left all his estate to his wife, and Charles (4) Hall was only to get it after both his mother and elder brother died, it is probable that he left home to seek his fortune. It is, therefore, also probable that he went to Pennsylvania, where another of the name is found, and of the right age to have been his son. Charles (4) Hall may have had a son, Charles (5), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 72.)

(V) CHARLES (5) HALL, probably a son of Charles (4) Hall and grandson of Charles (3) and Esther (Tull) Hall, was born in 1767-68. As early as 1791, perhaps earlier, the Friends held meetings at the house of Samuel Wallis, who owned what were known at that time as the Muncy Farms, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, comprising about seven thousand acres and constituting the center of the Quaker settlement. This farm was later bought by Mr. Robert Coleman and given as a gift to his daughter, Mrs. Charles (5) Hall. Charles (5) Hall studied law under his uncle, General Thomas Hartley, at York, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in Sunbury, and there began his law practice. Possessed of some means and with a good law business in view, he was able to build a large residence, to which he brought his bride. From this house the couple dispensed splendid hospitality. In 1806 they were given the Muncy Farms as a gift. Charles (5) Hall died January 14, 1821, while on a business trip to Philadelphia. His body was sent for burial to the family plot at Muncy Farms. After this his wife lived most of the time at the Farms, where she died.

Charles (5) Hall married Elizabeth Coleman, who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died August 5, 1858, daughter of Robert and Anne (Old) Coleman. Children (twelve in all, only two named):

1. Robert Coleman, of whom further.
2. James, died in 1882 in Philadelphia; resided at Hall's Farms until 1868.

(J. F. Meginness: "Biographical Annals of West Branch, Susquehanna Valley," pp. 158-159, 335. J. F. Meginness: "Lycoming County," p. 69. Ellis and Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," p. 304.)

(VI) ROBERT COLEMAN HALL, son of Charles (5) and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall, was born at Muncy Farms, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

He married Sarah Watts, daughter of David and Juliana (Miller) Watts. Her father was of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was a distinguished

member of the bar in both Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Her mother was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Miller, 2d Pennsylvania Continental Line, member of the Order of the Cincinnati. Robert Coleman and Sarah (Watts) Hall were the parents of Julia Watts, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) JULIA WATTS HALL, daughter of Robert Coleman and Sarah (Watts) Hall, married John Penn Brock. (Brock—American Line—VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Egert Line).

Before the Revolutionary War in America, there were three men of the name of Egert who came to this country from Germany. Adam Egert came on the ship "George Spencer" from Rotterdam, qualified September 26, 1749. George Michael Egert came on the "Snow Kettey," also from Rotterdam, October 16, 1752, and Johan Georg Egert came on the ship "Caroline." One of these men had a son who was the American ancestor of our Egert family.

(Rupp: "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants.")

(I) GEORGE (1) EGERT, probably the son of one of the immigrants from Germany, was a tavernkeeper in Whitemarch Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1785. By the act of the Assembly of September 13, 1785, the freemen of the neighboring towns were directed to hold their elections at his hostelry. Beginning in 1787 he began to buy property on North Third Street near Callowhill Street in the Northern Liberties, two of which contained brick kitchens, and in 1791 he moved to No. 222 North Third Street and continued his business as innkeeper in a three-story brick house. He dealt actively in real estate, purchasing lots in the Manor of Springettsbury from the Penn proprietors on the west side of Third Street. By 1800 he had removed to Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, where he became a storekeeper in the village of Bustleton. He had retired from business by 1813 and returned to Philadelphia, living at No. 112 South Tenth street and styled "gentleman" in the "Philadelphia Directory" for that year. He died between March 15 and May 23, 1814.

George (1) Egert married, probably in Montgomery or Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Margaret. His will mentions a stepson, Matthias Upman. Children:

1. George (2), of whom further.
2. Philip.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. V, p. 411. "Philadelphia County, Deed Book," D-18, p. 645; D-23, p. 443; D-27, pp. 363, 366; D-28, p. 286; D-36, p. 99. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County," p. 1144. "Philadelphia Directory." "Will Book V," p. 265.)

(II) GEORGE (2) EGERT, son of George (1) and Margaret Egert, was born probably in Montgomery or Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1777 and died in Philadelphia, July 26, 1824. He lived on North Second Street, Philadelphia, and was a baker by trade. At the death of his father he came into possession of three houses and lots on South Tenth Street. In the year of his death he was an innkeeper.

George (2) Egert married, about 1798, Mary Kunckel, daughter of Christian and Catharina Kunckel and granddaughter of John and Mary Kunckel. Children, born in Philadelphia:

1. Catherine Eliza, of whom further.
2. Margaret Ann, married, October 19, 1828, Jacob K. Emerick.
3. Christian Kunckel, born August 15, 1809, probably died young.
4. Mary Christine, born June 11, 1812.
5. Sarah, born February 22, 1815.

("Philadelphia Directory," 1807, 1813, 1824. "Board of Health Records." "Will Book V," p. 265. "St. John's German Lutheran Church Records.")

(III) CATHERINE ELIZA EGERT, daughter of George (2) and Mary (Kunckel) Egert, was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1799. Her wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Philip F. Meyer. She married John (4) Brock. (Brock—American Line—V.)

("Pennsylvania Intelligencer," Bucks County.)

(The Kirk Line).

The North English and Lowland Scottish surname Kirk, Kirke, originated to designate a resident by a kirk, in the same way as did the surname Church in South England. William atte Kirke is in the Close Rolls of the nineteenth year of Richard II (1395). Robertus del Kirke and Johannes de Kirke are in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) JOHN KIRK, son of Godfrey Kirk, was born at Alfretin in Derbyshire, England, August 14, 1660. He came to America in 1687 and settled in Upper Darby, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania. He died in October, 1705.

He married at the Darby Meeting, in April, 1688, Joan Elliot, daughter of Peter Elliot. She married (second) John Thomas, living in 1735. Children of John and Joan (Elliot) Kirk, born in Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania:

1. Anne, born in 1688-89; married Benjamin Peters.
2. Godfrey, born November 27, 1690; married Rachel Ellis.
3. John, born March 29, 1692; married Sarah Tyson.
4. Samuel, born November 11, 1693; died unmarried.
5. Mary, born February 17, 1694; married John Warner.
6. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1696; married John Twining.
7. Joseph, born September 1, 1697; married Ann Hood.
8. Sarah, born February 23, 1698; married Nathaniel Twining.
9. William, born October 31, 1700; married Elizabeth Rhoads.
10. Isaac, of whom further.
11. Thomas, born February 26, 1704; married Mary Shaw.

(W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Second Edition, Vol. III, p. 551. M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk of Derbyshire," p. 24.)

(II) ISAAC KIRK, son of John and Joan (Elliot) Kirk, was born in Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1703, and died in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1780. On arriving at manhood, he settled in Buckingham Township, where he made his first purchase of one hundred acres of land in 1729. He afterwards purchased considerable more land in that township.



Isaac Kirk married (first), December 9, 1730, Elizabeth Twining, born in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1712, and died in 1744, daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Mitchell) Twining. He married (second), November 9, 1746, Rachel Fell, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell and widow of John Kinsey, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania. Children of the first marriage, born in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

1. Mary, born October 31, 1731, died October 21, 1735.
2. Isaac, born October 15, 1733, died January 25, 1756.
3. Stephen, of whom further.
4. Margaret, born March 23, 1739, died before 1781; married John Scarborough.
5. William, born January 2, 1741, died October 15, 1821; married, in 1765, Mary Malone.
6. Joseph, born April 10, 1743, died March 3, 1823; married, in 1795, Patience Doan.

Child of the second marriage:

7. Thomas, born in 1748, died April 15, 1815; married (first), in 1781, Ocea Kinsey, who died in July, 1793; (second), March 24, 1794, Mary Rice, daughter of John and Rachel (Worthington) Rice.

(M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk of Derbyshire," pp. 24, 31, 46-47.)

(III) STEPHEN KIRK, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Twining) Kirk, was born at Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1736, and died at Springfield, Bucks County, in 1782.

Stephen Kirk married, February 13, 1760, Phebe Fell, born in Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1736, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Scarborough) Fell. (Scarborough II, Child 6.) Children:

1. Isaac, born January 17, 1762, certificate from Richland, Pennsylvania to Bush River, South Carolina.
2. Sarah, of whom further.
3. Jonas, born October 20, 1766; resided at Richland, Pennsylvania.
4. Hannah, born January 18, 1769, died October 19, 1841; married, as his second wife, May 10, 1797, John Betts, son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Betts.
5. Benjamin, born June 26, 1771, died October 22, 1812; married Sarah Pryor, born July 20, 1773, died April 2, 1846, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas Pryor.
6. Elizabeth, born October 19, 1773, died January 11, 1849; married, January 21, 1798, John Price, born May 15, 1779, died November 2, 1828, son of Smith and Martha (Carver) Price.
7. Rachel, born February 6, 1776, died in Richland, Pennsylvania, unmarried.

(M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk of Derbyshire," pp. 68, 69.)

(IV) SARAH KIRK, daughter of Stephen and Phebe (Fell) Kirk, was born in Springfield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1764, and died there, in Springtown Village, October 6, 1802. She married John (3) Brock. (Brock—American Line—IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Jenkins Line).

The prevalence of Jenkins as a surname throughout most parts of Wales is due mainly to the great Flemish immigration into Pembrokeshire, Jan being the common Flemish and Dutch form of John. Jenkins means the son of Jenkin or Jankin. Walter Jankins is on the Hundred Rolls of 1273. The line recorded here is an old Welsh family from Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Although the connection with the Jen-

kin Jenkins family has not been ascertained, this family was doubtless of the original stock.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679.)

(I) WILLIAM JENKINS died in Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1712. His will was dated 11th-12th mo. 1711, and proved August 16, 1712. He came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 1686, and settled in Haverford, Pennsylvania, 25-12th mo. 1697-98. He is recorded in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, seeking funds for a meetinghouse for the Cheltenham Society of Friends, and 5-10th mo. 1687, his name appears among Friends of Schuylkill Meeting. He is appointed to attend a meeting 1688 and called "from Harford." On June 16, 1698, William Jenkins purchased four hundred and thirty-seven acres of John Barnes and probably he built thereon his dwelling house. The plantation, bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, was called "Spring Head."

William Jenkins married Elizabeth. Children:

1. Stephen, of whom further.
2. Margaret, married a Mr. Paschall.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, pp. 126, 135; Vol. VI, pp. 227, 291. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679.)

(II) STEPHEN JENKINS, was the son of William and Elizabeth Jenkins. Among the inhabitants of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1734, living at Abington, were Stephen Jenkins and his son, Phineas. Stephen had two hundred and fifty acres; his son, Phineas, one hundred acres. Mortgage records, February 12, 1723-24, give two hundred acres of Stephen Jenkins, yeoman of Abington Township, as bounded by Susquehanna Road and lands of Malachi Jones and Rice Peters. Stephen Jenkins' property was on the York Road about one-half mile north of Jenkintown. His buildings were burned in 1717 and the family had to be supplied with corn from other Quakers that year.

Stephen Jenkins married, 14-2d mo. 1704, Abigail Pemberton, born in 1685, died 22-9th mo. 1750, daughter of Phineas Pemberton, of Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was a minister of the Friends. Children:

1. Phineas, of whom further.
2. Charles, will dated January 14, 1767, called "innkeeper"; married, about 1739, Mary Gray.
3. (Probably) William.
4. (Probably) Jesse.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 166; Vol. IX, p. 50. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," pp. 678, 679.)

(III) PHINEAS JENKINS, son of Stephen and Abigail (Pemberton) Jenkins, had a tract at Abington, Pennsylvania, of one hundred acres in 1734. He is mentioned in the assessors' lists as late as 1780. In the lists were also Jesse Jenkins, Lydia, a widow, and William Jenkins, "gentleman," holding one hundred and seventy-three acres of land. They may have been children of Phineas or his brothers and sister-in-law.

Phineas Jenkins married Mary Roberts. They were the parents of Sarah, of whom further.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 166. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679. Family data.)

(IV) SARAH JENKINS, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Roberts) Jenkins, was born at Jenkintown, Abington Township, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1731 (old style, 7 mo. 6, 1731). She married John (2) Brock. (Brock—American Line—III.)

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 62.)

(The Scarborough Line).

This is a name long known in Yorkshire, England, doubtlessly taken from a locality. An old Norman fortress, Scarborough Castle, is built on a rocky promontory of the rugged Yorkshire coast, and at its base is the modern town of Scarborough, where families bearing that name still reside. Just how John Scarbrough, American ancestor, was connected with the old Yorkshire line, is not known, as representatives had spread into various parts of England. A Charles Scarborough or Scarburgh was physician to King Charles I.

In New England and in Virginia the name, Scarborough, and its variants, Scarboro, Scarborow, Scarbrough, and Scarburgh, is found among early settlers. The Virginia line, from a County Norfolk family, was evidently of great importance in Colonial affairs about 1632, when one Captain Edmund Scarborough was a Burgess and justice. His eldest son, it is conjectured, was Sir Charles Scarburgh, above-mentioned physician to the King, and another son, Colonel Edmund Scarburgh, known as "Conjurer" Scarburgh, was a commanding figure of his time in Accomac County, Virginia. He drove the Quakers out of that county in order to enlarge his Virginia boundaries, when commissioned by Philip Calvert to assist in surveying the boundaries between Virginia and Maryland. There is a possibility that he was connected with the New England line, as he was a ship owner and salt trader carrying on business with New England as well as other parts. Whether his family in London was at all connected with the Pennsylvania Quaker, John Scarbrough, of London, is not known, but both families lived in London and doubtlessly came from the original Yorkshire stock.

(W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 175-76. J. C. Wise: "Colonel John Wise of England," pp. 34-40.)

(I) JOHN SCARBROUGH or SCARBOROUGH, of St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, England, was born in England about 1646. He died in England 5 mo. 21, 1706, aged sixty, after living a short time in America. John Scarborough, by trade a blacksmith and coachmaker, was a member of the Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends who worshipped in Peel Court near No. 65 John Street, London. His name appeared on records there 10 mo. 26, 1677. Until about 1800 the name was written Scarbrough by this family. On 7 mo. 4, 1682, John Scarbrough bought land of William Penn, two hundred and fifty acres in Pennsylvania, and came soon after with his son John to settle there, leaving his wife in England. His tract was laid out in Middletown Township, near the present Langhorne, Pennsylvania. Leaving

### GIBSON.

*Arms*—Barry of six ermine and sable over all a lion rampant or; on a canton gules a castle of the third.

*Crest*—A stork's head sable crowned or.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

### HALL.

*Arms*—Sable, three poleaxes argent.

*Crest*—An arm embowed in armour proper, garnished or, holding a poleaxe proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### EGERT (EGGERT).

*Arms*—Sable three cramps argent.

*Crest*—A wing with the arms of the shield.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

### KIRKE (KIRK).

*Arms*—Per fess or and gules a lozenge counterchanged.

*Crest*—A wild boar passant sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### JENKINS.

*Arms*—Per pale azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or.

*Crest*—A battle axe, handled or, headed proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### SCARBOROUGH.

*Arms*—Or, a chevron between three towers triple-towered gules.

*Crest*—Out of a mural coronet gules, a demi-lion or, holding upon the point of a lance of the first a Saracen's head proper wreathed azure.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### ROWDON (ROWDEN).

*Arms*—Argent, a fess between three pheons sable.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")







Gibson



Egert  
(Eggert)



Hall



Kirke  
(Kirk)



Jenkins



Scarborough



Rowdon  
(Rowden)



his son John there in care of the Friends, he returned to England in 1684 for his wife, but she refused to come to America, not being of the Friends' faith, so John Scarborough remained in England, executing to his son John, in 1696, power of attorney to convey his lands in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Child:

1. John, Jr., of whom further.

(W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 176.)

(II) JOHN SCARBOROUGH, JR., son of John Scarborough, was born in England, about 1667 and died in Solebury, Pennsylvania, 1 mo. 27, 1727. It is probable that John Scarborough, Jr., lived in more than one place from 1684 to 1689. Tradition says that he was interested in the Indians and possibly lived among them, learning their language and serving them as interpreter at treaties. From 1684, when his father returned to England, until 1689 records of him do not appear, thus substantiating this tradition. In 1689 he appears as an active member of the Friends Middletown Meeting. About 1700 John Scarborough, Jr., sold his father's tract in Middletown and bought five hundred and ten acres in Solebury, exchanging it later for the adjoining eight hundred and twenty acres. He was said to have been the first white man to settle in the Buckingham-Solebury Valley. On his recommendation, 6 mo. 5, 1702, together with that of John Bye, a meeting at Buckingham was set apart apparently by the Falls Monthly Meeting. The Friends record John Scarborough, Jr., as a minister and an elder. He was one of the commissioners, appointed in 1711 by the Pennsylvania Assembly, "to lay out the York Road from Reading's Ferry to Philadelphia."

John Scarborough, Jr., married, about 1690, Mary, at the Middletown Friends Meeting. Children, born in Middletown, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

1. William, born 10 mo. 30, 1691; died 4 mo. 1727.
2. Sarah, born 2 mo. 4, 1694, died 3 mo. 4, 1748; married (first), 9 mo. 28, 1710, George Haworth, who died in 1730; their granddaughter, Massey Warner, daughter of Arnold and Margery (Hall) Warner, married, as his second wife, John (3) Brock. (Brock—American Line—IV); she married (second), in 1731, Matthew Hall.
3. Mary, born 8 mo. 8, 1695; married 10 mo., 1712, Samuel Pickering.
4. Susannah, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, married, 10 mo. 29, 1719, John Fisher.
6. Hannah, born 8 mo. 31, 1704, died 2 mo. 21, 1743; married Benjamin Fell; their daughter, Phebe, married Stephen Kirk. (Kirk III.)
7. John, died 5 mo. 5, 1769; was a Friends' minister in New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina; married, in 1731, Jane Margerum.
8. Robert, married Elizabeth and removed to Virginia.

(W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 176-78. "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 296. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 238.)

(III) SUSANNAH SCARBOROUGH, daughter of John Scarborough, Jr., and Mary Scarborough, was born in Middletown, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 19, 1697, and died before 1727. She married Richard Brock. (Brock—American Line—II.)

(W. W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 177.)



(The Rowden Line).

Rowden, Rawden or Roden are place names, there being parishes of the latter name in counties Leicester and Hereford. Rawden is taken from the Old English, meaning a roe-hill. There is an estate by this name in the parish of Guiseley, County York, and it is said to have been the original seat of this ancient family, which is traced to Thor de Rawdon, whose son Serlo lived in the reign of Stephen. As the surname Rowden is so seldom found, it is not known just where the family settled originally. It is known, however, that they lived for some time in Lancashire, England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ELIZABETH ROWDEN was the wife of a Mr. Rowden, of whom nothing is known. She married (second) Dr. Thomas Wynne, who was born in the parish of Yskeiviog, near Cairwys in Flintshire, North Wales, in 1627. His first wife died in 1670, and Elizabeth (Rowden) Wynne died in 1676. He married (third) Elizabeth Maud, of Rainhill, Lancashire, England, July 20, 1676, at the Hardshaw Monthly Meeting, Lancashire. In 1682 Dr. Thomas Wynne, with his wife and his stepdaughter, came to the Province of Pennsylvania with William Penn in the good ship "Welcome." He was the Speaker of the First Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Rowden and her husband had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(T. A. Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," pp. 263-64, 268-69. Richard Y. Cook: "The Wynne Family.")

(II) ELIZABETH ROWDEN, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Wynne by her first marriage to a Mr. Rowden, married (first) John Brock. (Brock—American Line—I.) She married (second) Richard Eyre, of the County of Burlington, West Jersey.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1163-65. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 204.)



## Ford-Hopkins

For the greater part of two centuries descendants of the Ford and Hardcastle families, of whom is Mrs. Mabel Florence (Ford) Hopkins, of Baltimore, have figured prominently in the life and progress of Maryland, and a number of them have attained national eminence. On the paternal side Mrs. Hopkins traces her line to Scottish ancestors, one of whom came to America and fought on the side of the Colonists in the Revolution. Her paternal grandfather was John T. Ford, founder of the Ford theatres and for forty years the leader of theatrical managers in the United States. On the maternal side she is descended lineally from Robert Hardcastle, who came from England in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in that section of Maryland which is now a part of Caroline County.

(I) JAMES R. FORD, founder of the Ford family in America, was born in Scotland, and came to Baltimore, Maryland, prior to the Colonists' struggle to achieve their independence. He served as a sergeant in the Baltimore Militia during the Revolutionary War. He had a son, Elias, of whom further.

(II) ELIAS FORD, son of James R. Ford, was a highly esteemed citizen of Baltimore. His son was John T., of whom further.

(III) JOHN T. FORD, son of Elias Ford, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, April 16, 1829, and died in that city March 14, 1894. After following various occupations during his youth and young manhood, he entered the theatrical business, first as business manager of a minstrel troupe on the road and later as partner in or manager of theatres in Richmond, Virginia, and Baltimore. On October 1, 1871, his own theatre in Baltimore opened its doors to the public. He eventually caused three theatres to be built in Washington, District of Columbia. The first of these burned, and on its site he erected the one in which President Lincoln was assassinated. At the time of this tragedy, Mr. Ford and his brother were imprisoned for thirty-nine days, but at the end of that period were released, having been fully exonerated. The Ford Theatre was seized by the United States Government, and an order issued prohibiting forever its use as a playhouse. Mr. Ford subsequently received from the National Treasury assurances of the sum of \$100,000 in payment for the building, which family records show was never received. He was also interested in the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and for a time was manager of a theatre in Charleston, South Carolina.

John T. Ford married Edith Andrews, of Hanover County, Virginia, her mother a member of the well-known Talley family of the Old Dominion. One of the children of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ford was a son, Charles Elias, of whom further.

(IV) CHARLES ELIAS FORD, eldest son and child of John T. and Edith (Andrews) Ford, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1856 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Virginia. He early

became associated with his father in the management of Ford's Oprea House at Baltimore and, upon the senior Ford's death, in March, 1894, assumed full control of the theatre. He eventually became the sole owner of "Ford's," as the playhouse was commonly called. This building, erected in 1871, was entirely rebuilt in 1893, becoming one of the most beautiful theatres in the country. Mr. Ford was prominent in social life and president of the Maryland Country Club.

Charles Elias Ford married, in 1874, at Baltimore, Anna Alexander Hardcastle, who died August 14, 1920. Her lineal ancestor, Robert Hardcastle, came from England, and in 1748 obtained a patent for lands and settled in that portion of Queen Anne County, Maryland, subsequently taken to form a part of Caroline County. His eldest son, Thomas, founded the family seat, "Castle Hall," in the upper part of Caroline County. He married and left eight sons, from whom have descended all of the name now in Maryland. One of the sons, William Mollister Hardcastle, served in eleven sessions of the Maryland Legislature. Aaron Hardcastle, the eldest son, married Arabella Burke and lived at Denton, Caroline County. Their son, Edward Burke Hardcastle, was also of Denton and married Mary Anne Lockwood. (Lockwood VII.) They were the parents of a son, Addison Lockwood Hardcastle, who went to St. Louis, Missouri, and there married Octavia Alexander. Their daughter, Anna Alexander Hardcastle, was born in 1860 in St. Louis and was educated in schools and convents of her native city. She became the wife of Charles Elias Ford, as above mentioned. The eldest brother of Addison Lockwood Hardcastle was Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, who served with distinction in the Mexican War and "for gallant and meritorious conduct" was made a captain. He was a graduate of West Point and in later life rose to the rank of general. He purchased the estate called "Plaindealing," in Talbot County, Maryland, and in 1856 erected the present mansion. He married (first) Sarah Dixon Hughlett; and (second) Margaret Fitzhugh Yellott, of Baltimore County. The third son of Edward Burke and Mary Anne (Lockwood) Hardcastle was George Thomas Hardcastle, who married Adelaide Case, of Boonville, Missouri; he died at the age of seventy and is buried in St. Louis, Missouri. Another son, William Hardcastle, was unmarried; another, Aaron Bascom Hardcastle, married Alice Hatch, of Aberdeen, Mississippi; three small children, Richard, Mary Anne, and Caleb, were drowned when the carriage was overturned, as it was fording a stream.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elias Ford were the parents of three children:

1. Mabel Florence, of whom further.
2. Charles Elias, 2nd.
3. Edith Octavia.

The father of this family died in Baltimore, Maryland, January 10, 1928. In the fourth generation from Richard Lockwood, who fought in the War for the Independence of the Colonies, Mrs. Ford is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(V) MABEL FLORENCE FORD, eldest child and daughter of Charles Elias and Anna Alexander (Hardcastle) Ford, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 29, 1876. Her education was received at the Sarah Randolph School, Baltimore. In the right of Richard Lockwood, Revolutionary patriot, from whom she is descended



in the fifth generation, she is affiliated with the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married, at Baltimore, January 29, 1921, Walter Hopkins (q. v.).

(The Lockwood Line).

(I) ROBERT LOCKWOOD, first of the line in America, came from England about 1630 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. About 1641 he removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he lived until his death in 1658. He married Susannah, and they were the parents of Joseph, of whom further.

(II) JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood, was born August 6, 1636, the third of ten children. He married a Miss Beecham, the only child of Robert Beecham, and they had seven children, the sixth of whom was Richard, of whom further.

(III) RICHARD LOCKWOOD, son of Joseph Lockwood, was born about 1678. About 1700 he removed to Worcester County, Maryland. He married Mary Aydlott (or Aydlock). Of their four children the eldest was Armwell, of whom further.

(IV) ARMWELL LOCKWOOD, son of Richard and Mary (Aydlott or Aydlock) Lockwood, was born December 17, 1709, and died February 26, 1789. He removed to Kent County, Delaware. He married Mary Holland, of Somerset County, Maryland, and they were the parents of three children, the eldest being Richard, of whom further.

(V) RICHARD LOCKWOOD, son of Armwell and Mary (Holland) Lockwood, was born November 29, 1735, and died March 21, 1786. He was a justice of the peace in 1771 and 1777, being among the last appointed by the Duke of York. He was a member of the convention which assembled at New Castle, Delaware, in August, 1776, for the purpose of reorganizing the State of Delaware, and he was also of that small number present at the Council held October 29, 1777. He married Margaret Johnson, born in 1737, died in 1814. Of their fourteen children, the twelfth was Caleb, of whom further.

(VI) CALEB LOCKWOOD, son of Richard and Margaret (Johnson) Lockwood, was born January 27, 1777, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, October 25, 1855. He removed to St. Louis in the fall of 1850. Caleb Lockwood married, in Kent County, Delaware, February 9, 1802, Araminta Day, who died in 1839. They were the parents of four children, the eldest of whom was Mary Anne.

(VII) MARY ANNE LOCKWOOD, daughter of Caleb and Araminta (Day) Lockwood, was born February 2, 1803, and died August 19, 1849. She married Edward Burke Hardcastle. Their granddaughter, Anna Alexander Hardcastle, married Charles Elias Ford. (Ford IV.)

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Into the industrial and financial world of Baltimore and Maryland, Walter Hopkins, and his father before him, injected much of energy and a progressive spirit, which, among other things, contributed to the significant success for which they have become known. Mr. Hopkins, a retired manufacturing executive of forty



years' service, now confines his attention to his personal investments and is a director in four banks. He is prominent, also, as a clubman in Maryland and Florida.

Mr. Hopkins' paternal grandfather, John L. Hopkins, married Mary I. Dixon. They were the parents of Robert Dixon, of whom further.

ROBERT DIXON HOPKINS, son of John L. and Mary I. (Dixon) Hopkins, was president of the Brigham-Hopkins Company, manufacturer of men's straw hats, up to within five years of his death. The last five years of his life he was president of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, now the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore. He married Franciana E. Powder. Their son is Walter, of whom further.

WALTER HOPKINS, son of Robert Dixon and Franciana E. (Powder) Hopkins, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 30, 1876, and, having received his education in the schools of his native city, he entered early into business life. Becoming associated with his father in the Brigham-Hopkins Company, he familiarized himself with the processes of straw hat manufacture and occupied various positions, as he advanced in the company's service. Upon the retirement of his father he succeeded to the presidency and was a major factor in the operation and administration of the business for the entire period ending in May, 1929, when he retired from office and severed his connection with active business pursuit. He has not, however, given over his financial associations, which consider themselves fortunate to be enabled to retain his membership on their respective boards, because of the value of his judgment and counsel. He is a director of the First National Bank, the Eutaw Savings Bank, and the Maryland Casualty Company, all of Baltimore, and the Sparrows Point (Maryland) Bank.

He is known as a citizen of pronounced civic spirit and serves as a director of the Children's Hospital School, Baltimore. In politics he is aligned with the Republican party, but, while a strong and earnest party man, he has never held public office. His social and recreational connections include the Maryland Club, the Chesapeake Club, the Merchants' Club, and the Baltimore Country Club, as well as the Everglades and Embassy clubs of Palm Beach, Florida. His religious preference is Protestant Episcopal, and his immediate fellowship is with the Church of St. Mark's on the Hill at Pikesville, Maryland. Religious enterprises, as well as those of a secular nature having the comfort and well-being of deserving persons as their objectives, have in him a warm and generous friend.

Walter Hopkins married, at Baltimore, January 29, 1921, Mabel Florence Ford, eldest daughter of Charles Elias and Anna Alexander (Hardcastle) Ford, granddaughter of John T. Ford, late famous theatrical owner and manager of playhouses that bore his name in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington. Mrs. Hopkins' mother, Anna Alexander Hardcastle, was the daughter of Addison Lockwood and Octavia (Alexander) Hardcastle; Addison Lockwood Hardcastle was the son of Edward Burke Hardcastle and his wife, Mary Anne (Lockwood) Hardcastle. (See Lockwood VII in preceding record.)





Snowden





SNOWDEN.

*Arms*—Argent on a fess azure between three escallops gules as many mullets or.

*Crest*—A peacock in pride proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

*Motto*—*Dum spiro spero.*

(Used by family.)

## Snowden

Derived possibly from proximity to the great Welsh mountain, Snowden, but more probably from some smaller spot in Wales or England, the patronymic Snowden is a common local name, meaning "of Snowden." The spelling has changed from Snowdone, found in Somersetshire, to Snowdon, found in London in 1558, and finally to Snowden, the form found in both England and America at the present time.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

There are few records of the name in the British Isles. In July, 1529, Richard Snowden, merchant, was taken prisoner by rebels in Ireland, and in 1591 there is a report that a John Snowden returned to England "who would not inform against a Catholic for religion but only for treason." In the next century Dr. Robert Snowden was Bishop of Carlisle and died May 15, 1621. Contemporaries with him were George Snowden of Ashe, County Kent, in 1622, and Thomas Snowden, of Westminster, in 1631. John Snowden, of Westmeath, is listed as a soldier of the Commonwealth serving in Ireland.

(L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," pp. 507-08. O'Hart: "Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry," p. 421.)

The name Snowden is also found in America at an early date. Luke Snowden, aged twenty-one, embarked on the "Primrose" for Virginia, July 27, 1635. Richard Snowden, of Wales, is said to have held a major's commission in Cromwell's army and later came to Maryland. His son, Richard Snowden, was residing on South River in that Colony in 1679 and a third Richard, called Richard, Jr., operated one of the first iron works there. This branch of the family, centering in Maryland, received a patent of 10,000 acres of land in 1719 and resided in what was called the Birmingham Manor House.

Another American family descend from John Snowden, who located in Pennsylvania as early as 1678. His son, Isaac Snowden, was treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia and had a country seat in Princeton. Six of the seven sons of Isaac Snowden were graduated from Princeton, five of them entering the ministry, and many of their descendants entered that profession as well as that of law.

(E. E. Salisbury: "Family Memorials," pp. 520-21.)

(I) HENRY SNOWDEN, the ancestor of the prominent Pittsburgh family of this name, was born in the parish of Gershey, Four Towns of Knockgorm, County Down, Ireland, May 11, 1797. The date of his death is not known. Sailing from Belfast, Ireland, April 2, 1819, he landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. At the end of that time he moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and settling there, engaged in the real estate business. A good measure of success was the reward of his honesty and good business sense.

Henry Snowden married, October 23, 1823, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Catherine McKean. Catherine McKean sailed from Belfast, May 28, 1818, and on July 28, of the same year, landed in Baltimore, Maryland, where she settled. At the end of four years, she went to Pittsburgh, where she met and married Henry Snowden. The date of her death is not known. Loughbrickland, the town from which she came, takes its name from a small lake of the same name, covering about ninety acres, on a spot south of the town. Loughbrickland means "the Lake of Speckled Trouts," and originally the lake abounded with these fish, although in 1744 chiefly pike and eels were found in it. The town is a very old one. It has one broad street, at the south end of which there is a parish church said to have been rebuilt by Dr. Taylor, Bishop of Dromore, soon after the Restoration. The town was established during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and became the stronghold of a little Protestant colony. The main road from Dublin to Belfast passes through a red bog near it.

("The Ancient and Present State of the County Down," pp. 7, 83, 84 and 151. Family data.)

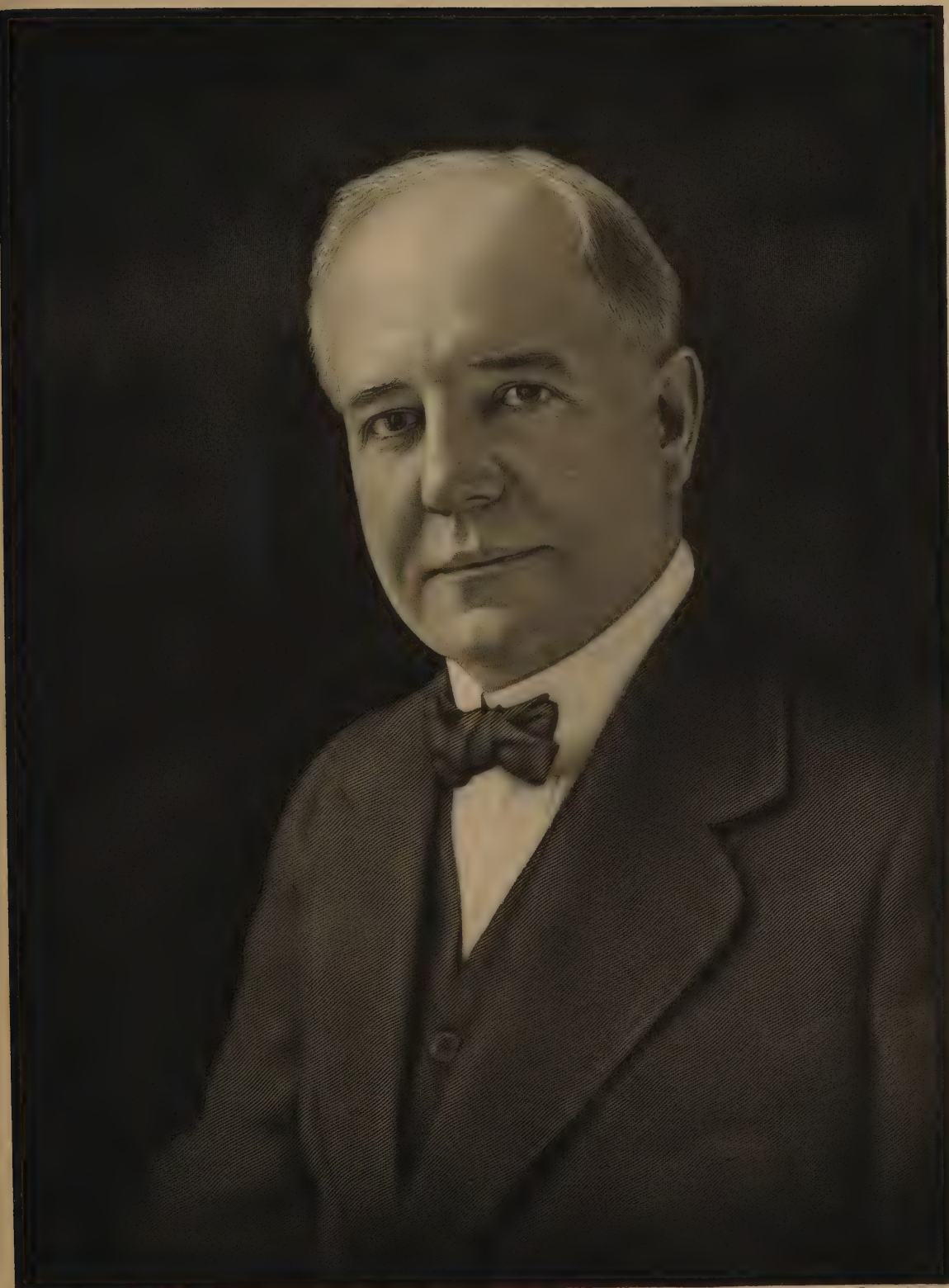
(II) JAMES MCKEAN SNOWDEN, son of Henry and Catherine (McKean) Snowden, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1831, the date of his death in Indianapolis, Indiana, being September 7, 1909. His business career began in the field of real estate, in which he made several fortunes, only to lose them each time. When oil was discovered, he moved to Oil City, Pennsylvania, and entered the oil industry. During the Civil War he served in the Union Army. The Pennsylvania Militia, Company D, has record of one and one-half months' service. He was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic on May 9, 1884.

James McKean Snowden married, in 1862, Mary Ann or Anna Mary Burns (Burns IV.) They had five children, including George Grant, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) GEORGE GRANT SNOWDEN, son of James McKean and Mary Ann or Anna Mary (Burns) Snowden, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1865, and died in Philadelphia, January 17, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh. In association with his brother, James H. Snowden, he established an oil firm under the name of Snowden Brothers, of Oil City. The venture was most successful and is still functioning, now under the name of Snowden-McSweeney. George G. Snowden was a brilliant business man, keenly alive to the problems before him and possessed of a mentality well-fitted to make the most of his opportunities. His honesty was above question, and the very large material fortune he left to his heirs is far overshadowed by the value of that intangible heritage, a stainless reputation for integrity. Combined with this remarkable business ability were a magnetic personality and a rare sense of humor. Endowed with an intellectual mind, Mr. Snowden delighted in the companionship of his books and his friends. His favorite sport was the game of golf, and he spent many happy hours on the links. He was a charming host and was at his best when surrounded by his family and friends at the beautiful Snowden estate, "Highland Hall," where his hospitality was a most gracious art. His friends and family lost a boon companion when Mr. Snowden died.





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The principles of the Republican party held Mr. Snowden's allegiance, but in spite of his vital interest in public welfare, he never allowed himself to be made a candidate for office. He indulged his splendid generosity by supporting philanthropic enterprises. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and he held membership in a number of organizations which included the Myopia and the Essex North Shore clubs of Boston, and the Racquet and Merion Cricket clubs of Philadelphia. He and his family were members of the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church. While living in Indianapolis, Indiana, from 1910 to 1917, they were active in the Tabernacle Church in that city.

George Grant Snowden married, at Bowling Green, Ohio, September 15, 1903, Pearl Pinkerton McClelland. (McClelland—American Line—VII.) Children:

1. George Grant, Jr., born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1905; was graduated from Hill School in 1923 and from Princeton University in 1927; member of Merion Cricket Club, Racquet Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, of Philadelphia; Princeton Cap and Gown Club; Princeton Club of New York; and Racquet and Tennis Club of New York; married, October 3, 1932, Adelaide Farr, daughter of Daniel Haddock and Adelaide L. (Jordan) Farr.
2. James McClelland, born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1907, was graduated from Hill School in 1925 and from Princeton University in 1929; member of Merion Cricket Club, Racquet Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Ivy Club of Princeton, Princeton Club of New York, Racquet and Tennis Club of New York, Deepdale Club of Long Island, and Pine Valley Golf Club of New Jersey.
3. Mary Jane, born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1908; educated at Westover School; member of Junior League, Merion Cricket Club, Gulph Mills Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mayflower Society; married, June 9, 1928, Andrew W. (A. Webster) Dougherty. Children: i. Andrew Webster, Jr., born October 10, 1930. ii. Snowden, born April 19, 1932.
4. Elizabeth Ann, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 9, 1910; educated at Westover School; member of Junior League, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mayflower Society.
5. Robert Burns, born in Rosemont, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1918.

(The McClelland Line).

The sub-clan name, MacClellan, is derived from MacGillelan, Gaelic, M'Ghill-faolain, old Gaelic, servant of St. Filian. The patronymic MacClellan is found in other forms, MacLellan, McLellan, McClellan and McClelland, the last being the spelling most commonly found in America. The background of the family is rich in historical significance and full of romantic color.

(Johnston: "The Scottish Clans and Their Tartans," p. 67. Frank Adam: "The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," p. 171.)

For the Descents of the Lords of Kirkcudbright and for the following history of the family we are indebted to M. A. McClelland, who made his first printing of the extensive history of the MacLellan family in 1882:

The families in the United States bearing the names of Maclellan, McLellan, McClellan and McClelland, doubtless all sprang from one original stock in the southwestern part of Scotland. The terminal "d" has been added by some branches of the family, both in the United States and in Scotland, and has now become so widely diffused that it will scarcely be ever dropped, even if it were advisable.

During the religious wars, about 1646, many families of the name removed from Scotland to Ireland. The name is neither English or Irish, and the time in which the migration was accomplished was probably the time known in Ireland as the "Ulster Plantation." These settlements were made near Belfast and Dungannon in the North of Ireland.

Both from Scotland and Ireland numerous families removed to America, about 1760-70, settling in Nova Scotia, Canada, the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, South and North Carolina, thence the name has been widely dispersed over the South and West.

A considerable amount of family history has been collected, but the data are not sufficiently complete to justify publication. Theologically the family is biased toward Calvinism; politically for the most part Federalist, Whig, Republican.

In Scotland they were loyal to the King; in Ireland they were never "Erin go Bragh" men. The orange, law, order, thrift, decency, rather than the green, riot, poteen and pauperism.

Kirkcudbright (pro. Kir-koo'-bree), the ancestral seat of the family, is a southwestern county of Scotland and, with the county of Wigton on the west and a part of Ayr and Lanark, forms the district of Galloway. Solway Firth bounds Kirkcudbright on the south and separates it from the English county of Cumberland. The district of Galloway is quite hilly, the northwestern part being mountainous. The principal peaks are Blacklarg, 2,890 feet high, in the north; Cairnsmoore in the southwest, 2,329 feet; and Criffle in the southeast, 1,831 feet. The principal rivers are the Dee, Fleet, Ken and Nurr.

(First Descent of the Lords of Kirkcudbright).

Duncan Maclellan is mentioned in a charter of Alexander II, 1217, and Gilbert Maclellan obtained a charter of his lands from King David II. There were, according to Crawford, no fewer than twelve Knights of that name, concerning some of whom we saw writings very considerable in the regency of Murdac, Duke of Albany.

(I) SIR PATRICK MACLELLAN, of Bombie, nephew of Lord Grey, in the reign of King James II, was a person of such rectitude that he refused to enter into an engagement with the Earl of Douglas to stand by him against all men, even the King. Douglas, irritated at his refusal, besieged Maclellan in his castle of Racherry, forced him to surrender, took him to Douglas, and threw him into strict durance, in 1452. Upon hearing of this, Sir Patrick Grey obtained a letter from the King, requesting Douglas to deliver up his prisoner. Douglas was sitting at dinner when Sir Patrick arrived, invited him to dine with him, and privately gave an order to behead Maclellan, so that when Sir Patrick presented his letter, he found his kinsman a headless corpse; but his death was revenged by the murder of Douglas, the same year. Sir Patrick Maclellan was interred in the Abbey Church of Dundrennah, where is a monument, thus inscribed: "Hic jacet vir Honorabilis Dominus de Wigton, et vicecomes Gallov diae qui obiit MCCCCLII, cujus anima requiescat in pace."

His death was so deeply resented, that the Maclellans committed great depredations on the Earl of Douglas' lands, for which lands of the Laird of Bombie and most of his friends were forfeited by James II. The Barony of Bombie was, according to Sir George MacKinzie, again recovered by the Maclellans after this manner: "In the same reign, it happened that a company of Saracens, or gipsies, from Ireland, infested Galloway. Whereupon the King issued a proclamation, bearing, that whoever should disperse them, and bring in their captain, dead or alive, should have the barony of Bombie for his reward. A brave young gentleman, son of the Laird of Bombie, fortun'd to kill the person for whom the reward was promised. He brought his head on the point of his sword to the King, and thereupon was immediately seized in the barony of Bombie, and to perpetuate the memory of that brave action, he took for his crest a Moor's head on the point of a sword, and 'Think On,' for his motto."

(II) WILLIAM MACLELLAN, of Bombie, had a charter of Lochfergus and other lands, 14th of May, 1471. His son and successor,

(III) THOMAS MACLELLAN, of Bombie, had charters of a tenement in Kirkcudbright, 22d March, 1490, with the liberty of the water called the Kirkburn, with the power of building mills, February 20, 1491-92; of part of Lochfergus, of Bardrochwood, Corsby, Chapeltown, and Barfalgyk, 5th February, 1492-93; of Carerogo, 18th August, 1495. He died about 1504. He married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Mochrun, by whom he had three sons:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Gilbert. (See Second Descent of the Lords of Kirkcudbright IV.)
3. John Maclellan, of Auchlane, whose estates, his male line becoming extinct, returned to the family.

(IV) SIR WILLIAM MACLELLAN, of Bombie, the eldest son, had a charter of lands of Polmady, 12th December, 1505. He fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September, 1512, leaving, by Elizabeth Mure, his wife, a son and successor.

(V) THOMAS MACLELLAN, of Bombie, who had a charter of the lands of Blackmarsh and others, 11th November, 1521. He was killed on the High Street of Edinburgh, 11th July, 1526, by the Barons of Drumlaurig and Lochinvar, his potent neighbors, with whom he had a feud, leaving a son,

(VI) SIR THOMAS MACLELLAN, of Bombie, then in his minority, who, in 1542, had a charter from Queen Mary of all the lands which had belonged to Thomas Maclellan, of Bombie, his father, of which Sir William, his grandfather, had died possessed. He had a charter of the ground on which the buildings and church of the friars of Kirkcudbright had been constructed, 6th December, 1569, and married Helen, daughter of Sir James Gordon, of Lochinvar, by whom he had a son,

(VII) SIR THOMAS MACLELLAN, of Bombie, who succeeded him and had charters of lands of Bombye, Skelrie, etc., 11th February, 1591-92; of Kirkchrist, 26th December, 1593; of Belgraddane, to him and Robert, his son and heir apparent, 7th June, 1595; and of Auchinflour, of the same date. He died in July, 1597, and was buried in the church of Kirkcudbright, where is a monument thus inscribed:

Hic situs est D. T. Maclellanus et uxor D. Grisel Maxwell, mannor utrumque tegit.  
 Hic genitus R. L. Kircubrius, ecce sepulchrum.  
 Posuit hoc, charipatris honore sui.

By Grisel Maxwell, his wife, daughter of John, Lord Herries, he had three sons:

1. Sir Robert, of whom further.
2. William, of Glenchannoch, father of Thomas of Generation IX.
3. John of Bourg, father of William Maclellan of Auchlean, and John, third Lord Kirkcudbright William Maclellan died before 1669; he was the father of John Maclellan, of Auchlean, who was entitled to succeed as fifth Lord Kirkcudbright, in 1669, but did not assume the title as he died under age and without issue; and James.

(VIII) SIR ROBERT MACLELLAN, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Maclellan, had a charter, Roberts, *flio et heredi apperenti*, Thomas Maclellan de Bombie, of the barony of Bombie, 5th June, 1597; was served heir of his father, 5th July, 1608;



had charters of the lands of Culcraigies, etc., 4th August, 1610; of Twyname, 28th June, 1614; and of Corsa, 11th September, 1616. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King James VI and was continued in the same office by King Charles I, who created him a peer, by the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, 25th May, 1633, to him and his heirs male, bearing his name and arms. He died in 1641, having married (first) Margaret Campbell, sixth daughter of Sir Mathew Campbell, of Loudoun, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, who married Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardtown. He married (second) Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, Viscount Airds, of the Kingdom of Ireland, who died without issue. In terms of the patent, the title developed on the heir male, son of William Maclellan, of Glenchannoch, second son of Sir Thomas, of Bombie, who was father of:

(IX) THOMAS, second Lord Kirkcudbright, who succeeded his uncle in 1641, was a steady royalist, and died in May, 1647, without issue by his wife, Lady Jane Douglas, who died in 1651, second daughter of William, first Earl of Queensberry.

(IX) JOHN, third Lord Kirkcudbright, was served heir of his cousin, Thomas, Lord Kirkcudbright, 13th December, 1643; raised a regiment of foot for the service of King Charles II, which brought a great burden of debt on him and ruined the estate. He died in 1664, leaving, by Ann, his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardtown, a son:

(X) WILLIAM, fourth Lord Kirkcudbright, who died under age and without issue, in 1669. In his minority the whole estate was carried off by legal diligence, at the instance of his father's creditors; so that, upon his death, when the succession opened to his cousin-german, John Maclellan, there being nothing left to support the dignity. This John, then under age, never, for aught now appears, took the dignity upon him, and he likewise dying in minority, and without issue, the guardians of his only brother, James, for the same reason, thought it equally improper for him to assume it, whereby the Lords Kirkcudbright do not appear as sitting in Parliament from the time of John the third Lord. But the right of the collateral heir male was so universally known and acknowledged, that, at the union, this peerage was considered as an existing one and as such preserved in the roll.

(X) JAMES MACLELLAN, of Auchlean, the youngest son of William, son of John of Bourg, was born in 1661. He did not assume the title of Lord Kirkcudbright till the keenly contested struggle for a representative of the Scottish peerage betwixt the Earls of Eglington and Aberdeen, in 1721. His vote was protested against, because past memory of man, neither he nor any of his ancestors had claimed a seat in Parliament; because it did by no means appear that the person claiming to vote is the heir of the patent; and because the late Lord Kirkcudbright disposed and resigned his honours in favor of Sir Samuel Maclellan, so that any person claiming under him might be barred. The disposition, it was stated, would, in proper time, be produced. An objection was also taken to the certificate, his qualifying being taken not in a sheriff court, but in the steward court of Kirkcudbright. His Lordship voted at all elections subsequent to 1721, *viz.*: in 1722, 1723 and 1727; and was, 15th February, 1729, served nearest and lawful heir male to

his uncle, John, Lord Kirkcudbright. His Lordship died in 1730, leaving three daughters:

1. Hon. Margaret Maclellan, who died in 1741. She married Samuel Brown, of Mollance, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, who died in 1740. They had an only daughter, Henrietta, who married Sir Thomas Maxwell, of Orchardtown, Baronet; both died in 1761, without issue.
2. Hon. Mary Maclellan, died unmarried.
3. Hon. Janet Maclellan, who married William Maxwell, of Milton. They had a son, Robert Maxwell, born in 1735, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in Auchlean, Samuel Kirkpatrick. Lord Kirkcudbright having no male issue, the title, honors, and dignity devolved on William Maclellan, the heir male of the body by lineal descent from the eldest son to eldest son of Gilbert Maclellan, traced in Second Descent.

(Second Descent of the Lords of Kirkcudbright).

First three generations same as First Descent herein given.

(IV) GILBERT MACLELLAN, second son of Sir Thomas Maclellan, of Bombie. (See list of children of Generation II—First Descent.) In a lease in the General Register, 1503, he is designated second son of the said Sir Thomas; and in a charter of John Dunbar, of Mochrum, he is designated brother-german to Sir William Maclellan, of Bombie, 1506. He lived down to 1544 and married, before 1517, Margaret, daughter of Lord Herries. She died about 1534. They had a son.

(V) WILLIAM MACLELLAN, designated son and apparent heir of Gilbert, in a lease of the lands of Grange Sennick, to him and his father, 1534. He got the lease renewed 1565; acquired the lands of Grange Sennick, *alias* Balmangan, of which he got a charter, 30th March, 1588, and lived down to 1612. He married Margaret Gordon, and had a son and two daughters:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Agnes, who married, before 1571, John Levenax, of Callie.
3. Helen, who married, about 1593, Alexander Muir, of Cassencarie.

(VI) THOMAS MACLELLAN, of Balmangan, the only son, is witness to a charter, 1573, being then designated son and apparent heir of William of Balmangan. Thomas Maclellan, apparent heir of Balmangan, had a charter of the lands of Balma Blafron and part of Dunrod, 24th December, 1591. There is a charter of the said William Maclellan, with consent of Margaret Gordon, his wife, to Thomas, his son and apparent heir, of the lands of Balmangan, 1605. He was served heir of William Maclellan, of Balmangan, his father, 31st July, 1606; and died between March, 1629, and June, 1635. By his first wife, whose name does not appear, he had three sons:

1. James, of whom further.
2. William, mentioned in a charter, 1606.
3. Thomas, mentioned in the same charter.

Thomas Maclellan married (second) Florence Macghie, widow of James Charteris, son and heir apparent of Robert Charteris, of Kelwood, and of Roger Gordon, of Whitepark, who was her husband, 1598. She survived her third husband and was alive in 1635.

(VII) JAMES MACLELLAN, of Balmangan, the eldest son, is mentioned in a record in 1603 and is designated "younger of Balmangan," in a sasine, 1622. He died after 1637, having married, between 1600 and 1610, Jean Charteris, daughter of his stepmother, Florence Macghie, by whom he had a son:

(VIII) ROBERT MACLELLAN, of Balmangan, described as son and apparent heir of James, in a lease, 1637. He became cautioner for some of his cousin's (Lord Kirkcudbright's) debts. He had in consequence the estate appraised from him, by decree of the Lords of Sessions, 1666. He afterwards acquired Borness, was designated by that title, and died in December, 1690. He had a son:

(IX) WILLIAM MACLELLAN, of Borness, mentioned in 1633. He married, contract dated 1672, Agnes, eldest daughter of William Maclellan, of Nether Ardwell. He died between January and July, 1694. She died in 1695. Their only son:

(X) WILLIAM MACLELLAN, of Borness, was served heir to his father, 31st July, 1696, and was still under age in July, 1709. On the death of James, fifth Lord Kirkcudbright, in 1730, he assumed the title and was served nearest and lawful heir male to him, 9th April, 1734. He voted as Lord Kirkcudbright at elections of representative peers, 1737, 1738, 1739. At the general election, in 1741, a protest was entered by James Maclellan, eldest son of the deceased Sir Samuel Maclellan, provost of Edinburgh, against his vote. Both William and James were present at this election, and both voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. At the election, 30th April, 1742, the following protest was entered:

I, William, Lord Kirkcudbright, formerly William Maclellan of Bourness, heir served and returned to the deceased James, last Lord Kirkcudbright; and as having right to the honors and peerage of which he the said James died possessed, hereby protest against James Maclellan, eldest son of the deceased Samuel Maclellan, merchant and sometime provost of Edinburgh, that he the said James Maclellan cannot be allowed to vote at this or any succeeding election of a peer or peers, by the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, because he the said James Maclellan having presented to His Majesty a petition, setting forth that he could make it appear, by authentic documents, that he was the nearest male existing to Sir Robert Maclellan of Bombie, first Lord Kirkcudbright, and that thereby he had undoubted right to the honour and dignity of the said peerage, and therefore humbly praying that His Majesty might be to direct an inquiry to be made into his, the said petitioner's right, to the said dignity of peerage in such manner as to his Majesty should seem proper; in compliance with which petition, His Majesty, by a reference dated at Whitehall, 28th April, 1736, directed the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland to consider of the said petition and report their opinion what might be fitting for His Majesty to do therein. That the said James Maclellan, having presented the above petition and reference thereon, to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, together with certain documents in writing for instructing his being the nearest heir male to the first Lord Kirkcudbright that they might determine thereon and report their opinion to His Majesty, they the said Lord Advocate and Solicitor General by report bearing, that upon due consideration had of the said writings laid before them by the same James Maclellan, certified to His Majesty, that the said James Maclellan had not made good the allegation in his said petition, to-wit, That he was nearest heir male existing to Robert, first Lord Kirkcudbright, and in consequence his claim to the peerage fell to the ground and therefore the said James Maclellan's claim to the peerage has received a final determination; therefore I protest that the said James Maclellan be debarred from voting at this or any ensuing election.

Immediately afterwards, an unsigned note was presented in these words:

I, James, Lord Kirkcudbright, do vote at this election for the Marquis of Tweeddale, and protest, that William Maclellan pretending to the title of Lord Kirkcudbright has no right thereto.



## McCLELLAND.

*Arms*—Argent, two chevrons sable.

*Crest*—A naked hand, supporting on the point of a sword a Moor's head.

*Supporters*—Dexter, a man armed at all points, holding a baton in his hand; sinister, a horse furnished.

*Motto*—Think on.

(M. A. McClelland: "Genealogy of the Family of Maclellan.")

## McKEAN.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1st, argent, a lion rampant gules, armed or; 2d, or, a dexter hand couped fessways, holding a cross crosslet fitché gules; 3d, or, a lymphad, oars in saltire sable, and in the base undy vert, a salmon naiant argent; 4th, argent, an oak tree vert, surmounted by an eagle or.

*Crest*—A castle triple-towered argent, masoned sable, and issuing from the center tower a dexter arm in armor embowed, grasping a sword, all proper.

*Supporters*—Two bears, each having an arrow pierced through the body.

*Mottoes*—Over the crest: My hope is constant in Thee. Below the shield: *Dh' Andeon co Heiragha.* (In spite of who would gainsay.)

(Arms in possession of family.)

## CRAIG.

*Arms*—Ermine, on a fesse sable three crescents argent.

*Crest*—A chevalier on horseback, his broken spear in bend, all proper.

*Motto*—*Vive Deo et vives.* (Live for God so you may live.)

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## PINKERTON.

*Arms*—Or, a chevron azure.

*Crest*—A rose gules, stalked and leaved vert.

*Motto*—*Post nubila sol.* (After clouds sunshine.)

(Burke: "General Armory.")

## BURNS.

*Arms*—Ermine, on a bend azure an escutcheon or, charged with a crook and bugle-horn saltirewise in chief and a hollybush in base proper; on a chief gules the White Horse of Hanover proper between two eastern crowns or.

*Crest*—Out of a mural crown per pale vert and gules, a demi-eagle displayed or, transfixing by a javeline in bend sinister proper.

*Motto*—*Ob patriam vulnerax passi.* (Having suffered wounds for our country.)

(Arms in possession of the family.)

## STEWART.

*Arms*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules, surrounded with a bordure gobony argent and azure (as a descendant of the Royal House of Stuart). 2d, or, a fesse chequy azure and argent, for Stewart of Doune. 3d, or, three cushions, two and one, of a lozenge form, within a double tressure flory counterflory gules, for Randolph, Earl of Moray.

*Crest*—A pelican in her nest feeding her young, proper.

*Supporters*—Two greyhounds argent, collared gules.

*Motto*—*Salus per Christum Redemptorem.* (Salvation through Christ the

Redeemer.)

(Burke: "General Armory.")







McClelland



McKeen



Pinkerton



Craig



Burns



Stewart





Both William and James were present, and both voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. James never appeared again. William was present at all subsequent elections, including the general election in 1761, except that of 12th October, 1744, and voted as Lord Kirkcudbright. But 14th December, 1761, the House of Lords ordered him "not to presume to take upon himself the title, honour and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright until his claim shall have been allowed in due course of law." He died soon afterwards. By his wife, Margaret Murray, he had the following children:

1. Master of Kirkcudbright, who died at Edinburgh, in March, 1741.
2. John, seventh Lord Kirkcudbright, of whom further.
3. Hon. Dunbar Maclellan, who was appointed a captain in the royal navy, 30th April, 1782, being then in the East Indies. He was captain of the "Superb," the flagship of Sir Edward Hughes, and was killed 6th July, 1782, in the second engagement with the *Baillie de suffrein*. Sir Edward, in his public dispatches, observes: "The death of Captain Maclellan of the 'Superb,' who was shot through the heart with a grape-shot, early in the engagement, is universally regretted by all who knew him. I had experienced in him an excellent officer in every department of the service."

(XI) JOHN, seventh Lord Kirkcudbright, the eldest surviving son, was an officer of the 30th Regiment of Foot, in which he had the commission of ensign in 1756 and of lieutenant in 1758. At his father's death he was abroad on public service. On his return home, he presented to the King's most excellent Majesty the humble petition of John Maclellan, claiming the title, honors and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright, praying His Majesty to declare and establish his right and title to the said honour and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright. The petition being referred to the House of Lords, it was 3d May, 1773, resolved that "the petitioner, John Maclellan, hath right to the title, honour and dignity of Lord Kirkcudbright, claimed by his petition." His Lordship was, 14th May, 1773, presented to the King at St. James and most graciously received. He had a company in the 30th Regiment of Foot, 1774, and exchanged it for a lieutenantancy of the 3d Regiment of Footguards, 1776. He had a company in that regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1784, and retired from the service, 1789. His Lordship died in Hereford Street, London, 24th December, 1801, in the seventy-third year of his age, having married Miss Bannister, of Hampshire; and by her, who died in Manchester Square, London, 15th June, 1807, had the following children:

1. Sholto Henry, eighth Lord Kirkcudbright, of whom further.
2. Hon. Camden Gray Maclellan, born 20th April, 1774, an officer in the 2d or Coldstream Regiment of Footguards, in which he had the commission of ensign, 1792; lieutenant, 1794; and quitted the service, 1803.
3. Hon. Elizabeth Maclellan, born 18th April, 1769; married, 25th May, 1795, Finly Ferguson, Esq., of Hinde Street.

(XII) SHOLTO HENRY, eighth Lord Kirkcudbright, born 15th August, 1771, succeeded his father in 1801.

(M. A McClelland: "Genealogy of the Family of Maclellan.")

As before stated, it is believed that while no connection can be made with this old family, whose pedigree is given, the various families of McClelland doubtless all sprang from one original stock.



(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN McCLELLAND, SR., was a Scotch-Irish immigrant, who came to Pennsylvania before 1734.

John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Proprietors and Governors in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, To ALL WHOM these presents come, greetings. Whereas, in pursuance and by virtue of a warrant under the seal of our Land Office, bearing date of the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1743, there was surveyed and laid out for John McClelland, of the county of Lancaster, a certain tract of land situated therein, To HAVE AND To HOLD.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. VIII, 3d Series, p. 618.)

Noting the date of the above patent, it must be noted that it was dated quite twenty years prior to a survey made for the three sons whose records follow. Therefore, it is certain that John McClelland, as before stated, came to America prior to 1734, as his son, John McClelland, Jr., was born in Lancaster County, said Colony, in 1734. At that period a large number of the Scotch-Irish had pushed over to the west side of the Susquehanna River, all of which was then included in Lancaster. These Scotch-Irish immigrants were pioneers in the first degree, militant and aggressive in their manner, intensely devoted to their adopted country, and were always in the van when it was in peril. Nothing is known of his wife. It is probable that they were married in the North of Ireland and came as young people to America. They left descendants, many of whom have been prominent in the country. Of his children there is record of at least three, as follows: John McClelland, Jr., William McClelland, and Thomas McClelland, all of whom took up public land June 3, 1762, in what is now Path Valley, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. No other proof is to be had that these three were the children of John McClelland, Sr., than the fact that the three McClellands made entry to land on the same day in the same section, and that John McClelland, Jr., implies a John McClelland, Sr., the latter, who was none other than the father of John McClelland, born in Pennsylvania, 1734, the "Jr." above, and also of William and Thomas. We have proven that John McClelland, Sr., took title to public land in 1743. He was of Lancaster, the division comprising at that period all of western Pennsylvania, so it appears the logic in the premise is unassailable.

To explain the location of the surveys made to the three McClelland brothers, June 3, 1762, it will be best to state the history of the counties, showing that their land fell under the jurisdiction of Cumberland first. The latter was taken from Lancaster in 1750 and Franklin County, wherein Path Valley now lies, was created from Cumberland in 1784. Therefore, it is understandable why these indentures are of record in Cumberland County. Children:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Thomas, who had two hundred acres surveyed for him June 3, 1762.
3. John, Jr., alluded to in the above survey. He had fifty acres surveyed for him on June 3, 1762. He is spoken of in Albert's "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania" as follows: "In the long struggle between the Penns, proprietors of the colony of Pennsylvania and their opponents, who were termed whigs, a convention was called to organize a new policy in the province. John McClelland, Jr. (brother of our William, Sr.), born in Lancaster County in 1734, was a member of this convention, and represented Westmoreland County in the general assembly in 1778. He was captain of the first battalion of Westmoreland militia in the Revolution." Westmoreland and Franklin counties adjoin, and, therefore, John McClelland, Jr., subse-

quently removed to the former county. This John McClelland, Jr., had a son, Robert, who became a celebrated transcontinental explorer and whose exploits are printed in the Chambersburg Historical Society's publications in two very interesting articles.

("Pennsylvania Warrants," Vol. I, pp. 715-16.)

(II) WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, according to some records, was born in Ireland prior to 1734, although it would seem possible that he, as well as his brother, John, Jr., may have been born in the newly opened Pennsylvania territory. On June 3, 1762, one hundred and fifty acres were surveyed for him in Path Valley, Pennsylvania. He was still living in Fannet Township, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1786, when he, as well as his son William, is mentioned as a taxpayer.

William McClelland married Ruth Carlo, who also is recorded as having been born in Ireland. Children:

1. John, probably the John mentioned as ensign of Captain Alexander McCay's company, call of 1777.
2. William, Jr., of whom further.
3. George, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.
4. James, a soldier in the Revolutionary War.
5. Robert.
6. Susanna, who married Joseph Noble.
7. Ruth.
8. Mary, who married Thomas Hamilton.
9. A daughter, who married Robert Elder.

("Chambersburg Historical Society Publications, 1898-1902," pp. 64-65. J. M. Craig: "Samuel Craig, Sr., and His Descendants," p. 79. Family data.)

(III) WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, JR., son of William and Ruth (Carlo) McClelland, would certainly appear to be the William McClelland who served as ensign of Captain Alexander McCay's company, call of July, 1777. ("Chambersburg Historical Society Publications," 1898-1903.)

He became the owner of a beautiful farm in Path Valley, near Fannettsburg, Pennsylvania, where he and his family lived. However, becoming surety for a friend, he lost his estate, and this financial trouble caused them to join the Craig family in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1807. They lived there for a time in a house near General Craig's mill on the Loyalhanna Creek, where Mr. McClelland was employed as a miller.

William McClelland, Jr., married Esther Craig. (Craig II, Child 6.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, born April 9, 1787, died August 29, 1850; married Robert Richards.
2. James (1), of whom further.
3. Ruth, born in 1791, died in 1830; married, February 25, 1814, James McClure.
4. William, died in 1839; married Mary Craig, daughter of Andrew Craig, his half-uncle.
5. Samuel, born January 14, 1794, died April 7, 1878; married Sophia Giffen.
6. John, married Sarah Forman.

(J. M. Craig: "Samuel Craig, Sr., and His Descendants," pp. 79, 83, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94. Family data.)

(IV) JAMES (1) MCCLELLAND, son of William and Esther (Craig) McClelland, was born July 4, 1789, and died November 19, 1854. He was one of the early abolitionists in his community, Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsyl-

vania. He was an active worker for the cause and rode on horseback from his home in Westmoreland to Harrisburg to attend the Abolition and Temperance conventions. He is mentioned in the 1850 census of Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, p. 870, as follows:

James McClelland, born Pa., age 62.	Farmer, estate \$5500.00
Jean " " " "	50.
John " " " "	28.
Esther " " " "	15.
Jean " " " "	19.
Elizabeth Craig " " " "	85.

Elizabeth Craig, it is interesting to note, is the Elizabeth Freeman, heroine of the Hannastown burning, whose history appears elsewhere in these pages. The following is of interest in connection with James (1) McClelland:

In connection with the early school houses of Derry township, these were not of the ordinary log structures, but were of substantial frame buildings. Such was the school house known as "McClellands," with which James McClelland was prominently connected. He was long a member of the school board.

(Albert: "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," pp. 590-91.)

James (1) McClelland married Jane Craig (Craig V), and they were the parents of eight children, of whom the following are known:

1. William. In the "History of Knox County, Ohio," by N. H. Hill, p. 726, we find the following:

William McClelland, Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, attorney-at-law, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1815. He was the second child of James and Jane McClelland (née Craig.) He spent his youth, or until the age of twenty-three, upon the home farm in Pennsylvania. About 1839 he went to Millersburg, Ohio, and read law with the Hon. Wm. R. Sapp. In 1844 he came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and opened an office under the firm name of Sapp, Walker and McClelland. He was elected commissioner for the county in 1856, holding the office for thirteen years.

2. John, born in 1822.
3. James (2), of whom further.
4. Jean, born in 1831.
5. Esther, born in 1835.

(V) JAMES (2) McCLELLAND, son of James (1) and Jane (Craig) McClelland, was born in Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1827. He lived first near Alexandria, Pennsylvania, subsequently settling in Wooster, Ohio. Connections of the McClelland family had early settled in Wooster County, for we find the following in the "History of Wooster, Ohio," by Benjamin Dreyfus, p. 313:

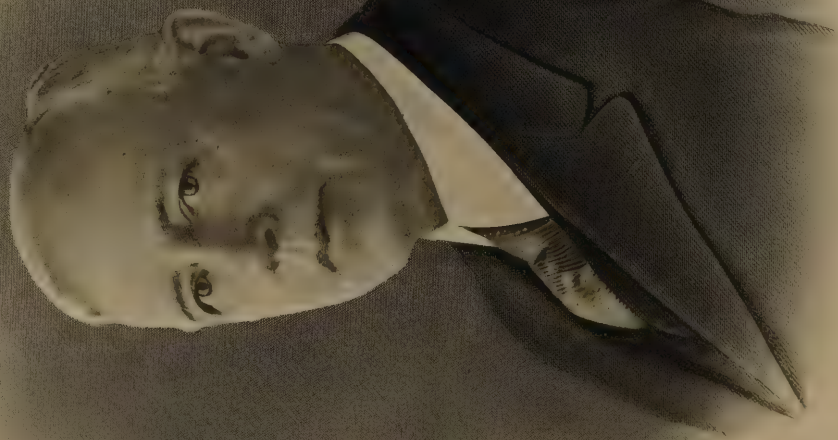
John McClelland was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1785. Nancy Elder, his wife, was born in Franklin County, same State, in 1787. In 1813 Mr. McClelland and his wife emigrated to Wooster, Ohio. They had eight children, among whom were John, Robert, and William McClelland.

James (2) McClelland married, November 6, 1849, Elizabeth Stewart. (Stewart II.) Children, all born in Pennsylvania; ages deduced from census records which might make a variation of a year, taking into account the month in which the record was made:

1. James Stewart, of whom further.







James Stewart McLellan



J. M. Snowden.



*Leaves Historical Pub Co*

*Martha Jane Pinkerton Mc Clelland*



*Eng by E. C. Williams & Bro NY*

*Anna Mary Burns Snowden*





2. William, born about 1852.
3. Joseph, born about 1854.
4. Nobel, born about 1856.
5. Sutton, born about 1858.
6. Charles, born about 1860.
7. Alexander, born about 1862.
8. Pamela, born about 1865.
9. Nellie, born about 1868.
10. Irvin, born in 1870.

(Family data. "Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Census, 1850," p. 870. "Wooster, Ohio, Census, 1870," p. 30.)

(VI) JAMES STEWART McCLELLAND, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (Stewart) McClelland, was born November 14, 1850, at New Alexandria, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant of Bowling Green, Ohio. He married, at Wooster, Ohio, Martha Jane Pinkerton. (Pinkerton IV.) Children:

1. James Earle (twin), married, in Independence, Kansas, Marjorie Overfield, daughter of Senator John Overfield.
2. Pearl Pinkerton (twin), of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) PEARL PINKERTON McCLELLAND, daughter of James Stewart and Martha Jane (Pinkerton) McClelland, was born at Wooster, Ohio, July 8, 1875, and married George Grant Snowden. (Snowden III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Pinkerton Line).

The Scottish surname Pinkerton originated at the village of Pinkerton, near Dunbar, an important town and burgh of Haddingtonshire, southeastern Scotland. In Ragman Roll, 1296, Pynkerton, it is phonetically impossible as derived from Punchardon of Pincherdon, but is a possible connection with Pone-Cardon of Domesday Book. John Pinkerton, Scottish historian, born in 1758, was third son of James, and Mrs. ——— (Heron-Bowie) Pinkerton, of Edinburgh. Allan Pinkerton, famous American detective, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1819.

(Sidney Lee, editor: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XLV, p. 316.)

William Pinkerton was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1728 and, according to tradition, came to America in 1750; but being a dealer in flaxseed, he returned to Ireland, twice before settling at Faggs Manor, Oxford Township, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1814-15, a large landowner.

He married (first) Mary Torbet, daughter of John Torbet, of Levele, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; she died before 1770, when he married (second) Isabel (Cresswell) Guy, of Derry, Chester County, who outlived him. By the first marriage he had John, who died in Lancaster County, in May, 1802, and James, born in 1754, died in 1814. By the second marriage he had, Jane, Mary, Rachel and Rebecca, and sons Joseph and William. On one of his trips, William Pinkerton, Sr., about 1760, brought with him from Ireland, his nephew, John, born in County Antrim in 1735, who was in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1765 and who enlisted in 1777 as a private in Captain John Ramsey's company, Colonel John Harrison's regiment, and died in Sadsburyville, Chester County, September 7, 1818.



He married, April 16, 1775, Rebecca White, daughter of John and Margaret White, of Chester County. She died January 12, 1831.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 1198-99. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. LIX, p. 194.)

(I) RICHARD PINKERTON, SR., was possibly connected with the above-mentioned family, although this cannot be ascertained. He may possibly have been the immigrant for this branch of the family. He is mentioned in the return of the taxables in the census of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1784, as specifically of Turkey Foot Township.

He died probably prior to 1790, as at that time there is no mention of a Richard Pinkerton in the census of Bedford County or Somerset County, where the home of the family in the next generation was located. It is of interest here to mention that Somerset County was formed from Bedford in 1795 and included within its boundaries Turkey Foot Township. The 1790 census also fails to mention a Widow Pinkerton, which would indicate that she, too, had deceased previously. As Richard Pinkerton was born in 1775, he would have been too young to be listed by name in the 1790 census, hence it is not surprising that no Pinkertons are mentioned.

Richard Pinkerton was the only one of the name listed in the whole county of Bedford in 1784. He was domiciled in Turkey Foot Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in 1783, as in that year he was taxed on fifty acres of land, two horses, one cow, and one sheep, the tax amounting to nineteen shillings, eight pence.

Turkey Foot Township, as has been said, fell into Somerset County, upon the latter's formation from Bedford. From the fact that the next generation is located in Somerset County and that no other Pinkertons appeared at that time in the census of Bedford County, it is logical to assume that Richard Pinkerton, Sr., of this generation, was the father of Richard Pinkerton, Jr., of Generation II.

Richard Pinkerton, Sr., married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children (probably):

1. Richard, Jr., of whom further.
2. William, who is recorded in deeds as brother of Richard Pinkerton and was too young to be the brother of Richard Pinkerton, Sr.
3. Matthew, who is buried in the Pinkerton family burial ground; the next tombstone to his is marked "Sarah Pinkerton, died June 10th, 1827, aged 45 years, 4 mo., 6 days"; she was probably his wife.

(E. Howard Blackburn and W. H. Welfley: "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania," pp. 147-77, 557. "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. XXII, 3d Series, p. 251. "1790 Census of Bedford County, Pennsylvania.")

(II) RICHARD PINKERTON, JR., believed to be the son of Richard Pinkerton, Sr., from the fact that they were both of the same locality and from the similarity in Christian names, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1775, and died September 18, 1860. With his brother, William, Richard Pinkerton is mentioned in the list of taxpayers in Turkey Foot Township, the record accompanied by the following note:

The following persons named on the Turkey Foot tax list for 1798, pursued other occupations than farming.

Richard Pinkerton, shoemaker.

Richard Pinkerton is also recorded in the following deed:

Richard Pinkerton bought land from Francis Connelly and wife in Turkey Foot Township, December 20, 1798.

April 17, 1823, Richard Pinkerton removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where he entered claim for several tracts of land in Paint Township. He served, according to records in the possession of his descendants, in the War of 1812. His name again appears in the records of deeds, as follows:

Richard Pinkerton and wife Sarah of Wayne County, Ohio, deed 259 acres in Turkey Foot, Somerset County, Penna, to John Pinkerton, May 16, 1828.

(Sarah signed her name with a mark.)

John Pinkerton deeds land to Richard Pinkerton.

The 1840 census of Paint Township, Wayne County, Ohio, contains the following mention of Richard Pinkerton:

Richard Pinkerton	1 male	15-20
	1	60-70
	1 fem.	5-10
	2	15-20
	1	50-60

Richard Pinkerton married, April 2, 1800, Sarah Young, who died probably between 1840 and 1850, as she appears in the 1840 census of Paint Township, Wayne County, Ohio, but not in the 1830, and in the latter one, Richard Pinkerton is listed in the household of his son, Matthew. In Beers' "Biographical Record of Wayne County, Ohio," published in 1889, it is stated that at that date (1889), only one of the children of Richard and Sarah (Young) Pinkerton was living, namely, Matthew. This is of particular interest in proving the authenticity of the life account of Richard Pinkerton, since such records are usually obtained from living members of the family. Richard and Sarah (Young) Pinkerton had at least the following children:

1. John, born in Pennsylvania, January 12, 1801, died August 1, 1884; listed in the 1850 census with wife, Nancy, aged fifty, and no family at his residence; postmaster in 1850-51.
2. James Y., born April 1, 1802, died September 22, 1875; he is listed in the 1850 Census as head of a family, aged forty-eight, born in Pennsylvania with wife, Lydia, aged thirty-eight, also born in Pennsylvania, and with the following children, all born in Ohio: Richard V., aged sixteen; Mary E., aged fifteen; Lydia, aged thirteen; and Letitia, aged one. Of Richard Van Buren Pinkerton, "The Biographical Record of Wayne County, Ohio," p. 129, in his life account, states, "he was born at Mt. Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, April 17, 1834. His grandparents, Richard and Sarah (Young) Pinkerton, were natives of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and came to Wayne County about 1820, where they entered several tracts of land in Paint Township. But one of their children, Matthew Pinkerton, is now living. Their eldest son, James Y. Pinkerton, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1802, and accompanied his parents to Wayne County. He became a civil engineer, and subsequently was surveyor for the county."
3. Margaret, born March 2, 1804, died July 2, 1806.
4. Joanna, born December 23, 1805, died April 9, 1862.
5. Margaret, born March 15, 1808.
6. Eleanor, born May 12, 1810, died September 10, 1814.
7. Eleanor M., born December 13, 1814.
8. Matthew Wright, of whom further.

("Biographical Record of Wayne County, Ohio," pp. 87-129, 251. "Census of Paint Township, Wayne County, Ohio," 1840, 1850. B. Douglass: "History of Wayne County, Ohio," pp.

584, 586-87. "Pennsylvania Deeds," Bk. No. IV, pp. 319, 320; No. X, p. 413; No. XI, pp. 746-750, 907. Family data.)

(III) MATTHEW WRIGHT PINKERTON, son of Richard and Sarah (Young) Pinkerton, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1817, and removed with his father to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1823. He was a farmer and stock dealer, operated a foundry, paper mills, and large woolen mills, and at one time owned and personally managed six huge farms, composed of thousands of acres. He served for three consecutive terms as treasurer of Wayne County, Ohio. For six years he was a merchant in Mt. Eaton, Ohio, and was a large stockholder in the Commercial Bank at Wooster, to which city he removed in March, 1867. He issued the currency known as "Pinkerton Checks" during the War Between the States.

While census records appear to be merely statistical, yet reading between the figures, we glean much regarding the history of Matthew Wright Pinkerton.

#### CENSUS OF 1850.

Matthew Pinkerton,	aged	33,	born	Pa.	Estate \$12,500.00
Elizabeth	"	31,	"	Ohio	
"	"	8,	"	"	
Ezra	"	6,	"	"	
James	"	4,	"	"	
Sarah	"	3,	"	"	
Emiline	"	2,	"	"	
Celia	"	9	months		
Richard Pinkerton,	"	76,	born	Pa.	
Sarah McMillen,	"	69,	"	"	
Zephenia	"	17,	"	"	
Levinia	"	15,	"	"	

Sarah McMillen was the sister of Richard Pinkerton, and Zephenia and Levinia were adopted children.

#### CENSUS OF 1860.

Matthew Pinkerton,	aged	43,	born	Pa.	Estate \$22,648.00
Elizabeth,	"	41,	"	"	
Ezra,	"	18,	"	Ohio	
James	"	16,	"	"	
Sarah	"	14,			
Agnes (Emeline)	"	12,			
Celia	"	10,			
Matthew W.	"	8,			
Martha J.	"	6,			
Alice	"	4,			
Rawson,	"	2,			
Richard Pinkerton	"	85,	"	Pa.	

Matthew and Elizabeth Pinkerton, of course, were the father and mother of this family, and Richard Pinkerton was the father of Matthew.

The slight variations in ages indicated in the two census figures shown above is due to the time of year and manner in which the data were secured.

#### CENSUS OF 1870.

In the list of Matthew for 1870, we find the name of Ada F., daughter of same, which would make the number of his children eleven. The estate of Matthew Pinkerton in 1870 was valued at \$80,000.00. Two of his children had married by the latter year, possibly more.

From these records we observe that Richard Pinkerton, father of Matthew Wright Pinkerton, made his home with his son.



Matthew Wright Pinkerton married, May 20, 1841, Elizabeth Harrold. Children (since dates are gleaned from census records, it is possible that variation of months may make the time one year different) :

1. Ezra, called Dean, born about 1844, listed in Paint Township census of 1870, p. 23, as having wife, Elizabeth, twenty-four years old, and son, Thomas, aged two years.
2. James, born about 1845, listed in Paint Township census of 1870, p. 23, as twenty-six, born in Ohio; children, Raymond, three years, and Pindle, one year, and a wife, Rachel, aged twenty-six years; also a daughter Maud.
3. Sarah, born about 1847.
4. Emeline or Agnes, born about 1848.
5. Celia, born about 1850.
6. Matthew W., born about 1852.
7. Martha Jane, of whom further.
8. Alice, born in 1856.
9. Rawson.
10. Ada F.

("Paint Township, Wayne County, Ohio, Census," 1850, p. 87; 1860, p. 62. "Town of Wooster, Ohio, Census of Wayne County," 1870, p. 18.)

(IV) MARTHA JANE PINKERTON, daughter of Matthew Wright and Elizabeth (Harrold) Pinkerton, born in Mount Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, August 1, 1854, married James Stewart McClelland. (McClelland—American Line—VI.)

(Family data.)

(The Stewart Line).

Stewart, Steuart or Stuart is the surname of a family whose descent may be traced to an old family of Brittany, holding the office of steward or seneschal of Dol in Brittany. Walter, the son of Alan, enjoyed the favor of King Henry I, son of the Conqueror. All of the sons of Alan received great benefits and grants of territory. To Walter was awarded the stewardship of Scotland by the Scottish King, David II, and to him was also conferred, by the same ruler, land in Renfrewshire, including Paisley, and here he founded the Abbey in 1163. The office of Lord High Steward became hereditary in the family and was assumed as surname by his descendants, the *d* of the name easily becoming *t*. The family has been connected with every stirring event in the history of Scotland, and finally were the inheritors of the crown of Scotland itself and subsequently of that of England. James Stewart, elder son of Alexander, fourth steward, distinguished himself in the wars of Wallace and of Bruce and died in 1326. His son, Walter, sixth steward, married Marjory, daughter of Robert the Bruce, King of Scotland, and their son, Robert II, ascended the throne of Scotland in 1371. This direct Royal line terminated in 1542 with the death of James V, whose daughter the famous Mary, Queen of Scots, was first to use the spelling of Stuart and, because of her residence in France, assumed the French form. Through her son, James VI of Scotland and James I of England, came the historically well-established merging of the Royal Houses of Scotland and England.

In addition to the royal line thus traced, the descendants of the original Walter settled all over Scotland, founding influential and history-making families.

("Encyclopedia Britannica.")



(I) ALEXANDER STEWART was of Glasgow, Scotland, and on June 21, 1816, married Susannah Sutton. (Sutton VI.) Children:

1. Jane.
2. Pemelia, married W. H. Kinkead.
3. Mary, married John G. Kurtz.
4. Sarah, married George E. Smith.
5. Myrtila, married John Shields.
6. Susan, married Charles N. Swoyer.
7. Elenor, married John Hice.
8. Elizabeth, of whom further.
9. Garwin Sutton, died young.
10. William Sylvanus, married Eliza McMakin; was a sergeant-major of Company 75, O. V. L., during the Civil War.
11. Alexander, probably, who is listed as merchant in the census of 1850, together with John Sutton, his relatives.

(Family data.)

(II) ELIZABETH STEWART, daughter of Alexander and Susannah (Sutton) Stewart, was born April 16, 1830, at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and died at Wooster, Ohio, in February, 1904. She married James (2) McClelland. (McClelland—American Line—V.)

(Family data.)

(The Craig Line).

A legend has been handed down through the generations of the great Craig family that their surname was first assigned to a very enterprising ancestor who had discovered, while in battle, that by striking an enemy between the helmet and the armor (or on the craig or neck) he could bring off a head with each stroke. Calling to his followers: "The craigs, boys, the craigs," he gained for himself and his descendants the patronymic Craig.

It is found that Craig is also a local name, indicating residence "at the craig." More specifically, it is a name given to several parishes and villages in Scotland. These are both of Scotch application. As a topographical expression, the name has the meaning of a rocky locality.

Tradition says that members of the Craig family fled from Scotland into the North of Ireland to escape religious persecution. Finding conditions in Ireland only little better, they emigrated to America and became exiles for their allegiance to the principles of Presbyterianism.

(T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XV, p. 178. J. M. Craig: "Samuel Craig, Sr., and His Descendants," pp. 13-14. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOHN CRAIG (OR CREAG, as he signed his will), was born about 1688, died May 23, 1753, aged sixty-five years, and was buried at Lamington, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was a resident of Somerset County. There were two John Craigs of the period, both residing in the east-central portion of New Jersey, and some writers have confused their history, asserting that John Craig, of Somerset County, was a son of Andrew Craig, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. This, however, has been disproven by a thorough search of the original records on file at Trenton, New Jersey. It was not John Craig, the Somerset County testator of 1753, but

John Craig, the Elizabeth (Essex County), New Jersey, testator of 1758, who was the son of Andrew, of Elizabeth; the records are as follows:

Andrew Craig, of Elizabeth Town (then Essex County, now Union County), in his will dated September 28, 1738, and proved October 24, 1739, bequeathed "Unto my Two Eldest Sons Andrew Craig and John Craig . . . a certain Tract of Salt meadow being for four acres Lying North Easterly from William Pile's neck To be Equally divided between them."

In view of the above description, names and relationships, there seems no possible room for doubt that the same "Salt meadow" is referred to in the will of John Craig of Elizabeth, Essex County, New Jersey, dated August 22, 1758, proved August 25, 1758, in which he bequeaths "Unto my grandson Andrew Craig a piece of Salt Meadow Lying in Raway meadows that I have in partnership with my brother Andrew Craig, which was Devised to us by our Honoured ffather Andrew Craig Deceased in and by his last Will and Testament."

Reverting now to the history of John Craig, or Creag, of Somerset County, whose parentage is unknown, the land records offer no evidence that he was ever the owner of any real estate. There is found, however, in the "Journals of Andrew Johnston, 1743-1763, Concerning Lots in Peapack Patent," this entry:

"Dec'r 8th, 1753. Agreed and enter'd into articles with David Harriot for 300 acres at Peapack, being that part of Lott No. 13 on which John Craig settled. . . ."

In another record, from the same source, the person referred to as "Crages mother" is evidently the Ann Craig who was executrix of John Creag's will in 1753:

"August 27th, 1759.—James Whallon, a cooper, tells me is about buying Sam. Crage's improvement, who lives on the lot at Lamaton. . . . Crage asks him £160 . . . Crages mother has likewise an improvement . . . ." The consummation of this deal is also found in the same record: "Apr. 4th, 1760 . . . Ralph Smith came to me, with Whallon, his son-in-law. I have agreed with Whallon for the lot Craig lived on at 50/— pr. acres. . . ."

While it is not definitely known whether it was this John Craig (who died May 23, 1753, and was buried at Lamington) or his son, John, who in 1743 was a trustee of the Lamington and Peapack church property, it is noted that the deed does not call him "junior." A complete copy of the deed is as follows:

This Indenture made the thirtieth day of March in the Sixteenth year of the reign of King George the Second annoq<sup>e</sup>. Domini One thousand Seven hundred and forty three Between James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunstar of the one part and Ephraim Lockhart, John Craig, Henry Sloan and William Jones all of the County of Somerset of the other part Witnesseth that the said James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunstar for and in consideration of the Sum of Six pence to them in hand paid for divers other good Causes and Considerations them thereunto moving Have Granted bargained Sold released Enfeoffed and Confirmed and by these presents do Grant bargain Sell release Enfeoff and confirm to the Parties aforesaid of the second part their Heirs and assigns All that one acre of Land on the East Side of Alametunck River whereon the Meeting House is built and which is Expected out of William Colwells Deed Together with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging And all the Estate Right Title Interest possession property Claim and Demand whatsoever of them the said James and Daniel to the above bargained Premises either in Law or Equity To Have and to Hold the above bargained Premises with the Appurtenances unto the said Ephraim Lockart John Craig Henry Sloan and William Jones and to the Survivor of them their heirs and assigns for ever Upon Trust Nevertheless and to and for the only use and behoof of the Ministers of the Gospel at Lametunk and

Pepack for the time being And the said James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunstar do severally but not jointly nor one for the other Covenant and agree to and with the Parties aforesaid of the Second part their heirs and assigns that at the time of the Sealing and Delivery hereof that do stand seized (to witt) (the said James of five eights and the said Daniel of three eights thereof) of the above bargained Premises of a good pure perfect absolute and indefeasible Estate of Inheritance in the Law in fee Simple and the same in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said Ephraim Lockhart John Craig Henry Sloan and William Jones their heirs and assigns against all and every Person and Persons claiming or to Claim any Estate Right Title or Interest therein or thereto or to any part thereof will for Ever Warrant and Defend in Witness whereof the Parties to these present Indentures have interchangeably Set their hands and Seals the day and year above written.

JA ALEXANDER

DAL. DON. DUNSTAR

. . . . Memorandum that on the 30th of March 1743 personally appeared before me John Hamilton Esq<sup>r</sup>. one of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New Jersey the within named James Alexander and Daniel Donaldson Dunstar who acknowledged the within Instrument to be their Voluntary Act and Deed for the use therein mentioned.

JOHN HAMILTON  
Exam<sup>d</sup>.

Recorded 21 March 1745/6.

The following is a copy of the will of John Craig (Creag) copied from the original on file in the State House in Trenton, New Jersey:

In the name of God Amen this ninth day of May, 1753, I John Crag sound & perfect mind & memory & calling to mind the uncertainty of this Transitory Life do make & Declare this my last will and Testament in manner following viz I Commend my soul to Almighty God & my Body I commit to the Earth. & as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to Bless me withall I dispose of the same as foloweth.

I give and bequeeth to my Son Samuel four pound to Gether with the great pot and a full sut of blue Cloaths Shous & Stokings. I give and Bequeath to my Son John a full sut of Cloaths also a pair of Shous and Stokings. I give & Bequeath to my son Alexander Chambers five pound. I give and Bequeath to my son William Linn five pound. I give and Bequeath to Ann my well Beloved wife the Third part of what Reamins of my Estate if she reamins unmarried bot if she marieth then to have bot an Equall part with the Gerels. I give and Bequeath to my son James Thirty pounds above his ekual propporshon with the Rest. I do make my well Beloved wife full and soul Executrix of this my last will & Testament. further my will is that at the time of parting or dividing that there shall be men chosen to do Justise. further my will is that my son James be put to a trade.

JOHN CREAG (Seal)

Witness present

John belyeu

William McQuown

Robert Craig

(Proved June 6, 1753)

Ann Creag the Executrix was sworn June 6, 1753.

Inventory June 11, 1753, of John Craig of "Somt.," live stock, farm tools, crops, etc., by Moses Craig, an appraisor.

her

ANN A CRAIG Ext.

mark

Thomas Helms an appraisor.

NOTE: Papers show the testator was of Somerset County.

John Craig married Ann, whose surname is unknown. She was executrix of his will in 1753 and in 1759 was referred to as "Sam. Crages mother." Children, in order named in John Craig's will:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. John, an abstract of whose will, dated November 17, 1773, proved December 21, 1773, is as follows (copied from the original will):

John Craig of Bernards township, Somerset County, N. J. weak; bequeaths unto Samuel Craig's son John £50, and to his son Alexander £10, and to his daughter Rose £10. Unto John McBride, son of William McBride, £20, and £30 to be equally divided among the rest of the children of said William McBride & Margaret his present wife. Unto the children of Alexander and Rose Chambers in Trenton £100 to be equally divided. My riding mare to James Chambers son of said Alexander and



Rose. To John Stits in the Highlands of New York £25. To the 3 sons of David Craig all the money due me in the said Highlands of N. Y. To Samuel Linn son of William Linn £50 also my sorrel horse, and all my clothes and tools and to have part of the benefit of my plantation during the time of Albert Johnston's lease. All overplus to my 2 sisters Rose wife of Alexander Chambers aforesaid and Margaret wife of William McBride. Executors, John Linn and Hugh Gaston both of township of Bedminster and Samuel Linn of township of Bernards. Witnesses, John Barkley, William Vandorn. (All three of the executors are sworn.)

3. Rose, married Alexander Chambers. (John Craig (Sr.)'s will says "my son Alexander Chambers," but the will of John, Jr. (1773), makes clear the real relationship.)
4. A daughter, married William Linn. (The will of John (Sr.) says "my son William Linn," but the will of John, Jr., seems to indicate the relationship here given.)
5. Margaret, married William McBride.
6. James.

("Original Essex County, New Jersey, Wills," No. 1007-1015 G, on file at Trenton, New Jersey. "Original Essex County Wills," No. 2419-2424 G, on file at Trenton. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. III, pp. 20, 37, 39; Vol. IV, p. 135; Vol. V, p. 190. "New Jersey Deeds," Book F-2, pp. 455-56. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Probate Records, Original Papers," No. 162 R, at Trenton. "Original Probate Papers," No. 421 R, at Trenton. "New Jersey Calendar of Wills, 1751-60," p. 77.)

(II) SAMUEL CRAIG, son of John and Ann Craig, was born about 1730 and died in November, 1777. He, with his family, was in Warren County, New Jersey, in or near Belvidere on the Delaware River, as early as 1753. Little is known of their life in New Jersey except that smallpox broke out in the family and caused the death of Samuel Craig's wife, one of their twin daughters, and of another child, all within the space of three days. The other twin, Esther, lost the sight of one eye from the disease. It is said that the twins "so closely resembled one another that their own mother could not distinguish one from the other except by having them wear different colored beads."

In the "Journals of Andrew Johnston, 1743-1763, Concerning Lots in Peapack Patent," the following item (appearing in the foregoing generation, but repeated here because of its particular bearing on Samuel Craig) is found:

"August 27th, 1759.—James Whallon, a cooper, tells me (that he) is about buying Sam. Crag's improvement. who lives on the lot at Lamaton (Lamington, Somerset County, New Jersey). . . . Crag asks him £160. . . . Crag's mother has likewise an improvement." This deal was concluded on April 4, 1760, according to Johnston's Journal, at which time Ralph Smith and his son-in-law, Mr. Whallon, came to an agreement with Samuel Craig.

According to tradition, Samuel Craig and his family started for the western part of Pennsylvania in 1766, finally settling in what was then termed "Derry Settlement," in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. From the following bit of history, and from the fact that he disposed of his New Jersey holdings in 1760 and, before 1766, married (second) a member of the Boyd family of "Craig Settlement," in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, it would appear that Samuel Craig lived for a brief time, at least, in Northampton County. The following item may refer to one of his relatives:

In Northampton County, Pennsylvania, just across the Delaware River from New Jersey, is situated what was termed the "Craig Settlement." In Vol. I, of the Northampton Genealogical Society's Publications, is a complete history of this rather famous settlement. Thomas Craig, of Scottish ancestry, was the first of the Northampton family. He came *circa* 1700, and was supposed to have been related to the New Jersey family of Craigs.



It is said that somewhere in the mountains, on Samuel Craig's journey to Westmoreland County in 1766, the Indians stole his horses and cattle and the family was obliged to return to the nearest settlement which was probably Lurgan Township, then in Cumberland, but now in Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In December, 1769, he paid £20 for a tract of three hundred acres of land in what was then called "Derry Settlement." About 1772 he brought his family there to live in a log cabin on the eastern side of the Loyalhanna Creek, opposite the mouth of the Crabtree.

The early settlers in that section were in constant dread of the Indians and Tories; in 1774 there was great alarm in the region of the Loyalhanna, and petitions were sent to Governor Penn from different places in Westmoreland County, asking protection. Among these petitions was one from the home of John Shields. It stated that the petitioners had built a small fort for the defence of their wives and families and had taken up arms for the common defence. Among the signers of this petition were Samuel Craig, John Craig and Alexander Craig. A similar petition from Hannastown, of about the same date, was also signed by Samuel, John and Alexander Craig. Doubtless the Craigs were participants in the memorable meeting at Hannastown, May 16, 1775, when resolutions were drawn up (since called "Westmoreland's Declaration of Independence") and a militia organized to drill for service. In the 1st Battalion, Westmoreland County Provincials, were Samuel Craig (lieutenant and color bearer), and his three sons, John, Alexander and Samuel, Jr. Samuel Craig, Sr., was commissioned lieutenant and color bearer in July, 1776, in Colonel Proctor's battalion of Westmoreland County Militia. The 1st Battalion was ordered east in 1776, and the soldiers suffered great hardships in that terrible march through almost trackless wilderness. They took part in a number of hard fought battles under General Washington. In the latter part of 1777, having been ordered back to protect the frontier, Samuel Craig, Sr., acted for a time as commissary. He rode alone to Fort Mifflin for salt, in the performance of his duties, having refused a guard because "they would think the old man was cowardly." He was taken prisoner, probably by the Indians, on Chestnut Ridge, November 1, 1777, and his horse was found dead. For several years no word or trace of him was found, but finally it was learned that he had been "exchanged" for a British prisoner and had died in Philadelphia, while on his way home. April 25, 1783, letters of administration were granted on the estate of Samuel Craig, deceased, by the Register of Wills in and for Westmoreland County, to Jane Craig, his widow, and John Craig.

Samuel Craig married (first) Elizabeth McDonald, who was born in Ayr, Scotland, probably of Highland ancestry. He married (second) Jane Boyd. (Boyd II.) Children of the first marriage (order uncertain):

1. John, oldest son, born April 27, 1753, died at his home near Freeport, Pennsylvania, in 1850; married Martha Clark; was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.
2. Alexander, born November 20, 1755, died in 1832; married Jane Clark; served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.
3. Samuel, born about 1757, died in 1808; married Elizabeth Shields; was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.
4. Rose; married, February 4, 1774, William Elliott.
5. Elizabeth, probably the twin of Samuel, died June 11, 1826; married Joseph Thom.

6. Esther, married William McClelland. (McClelland III.)
7. A daughter (twin of Esther), died young.
8. Mary, married a Mr. Wills, but is said to have died shortly after her marriage.
9. A child, who died young, at the same time as the twin of Esther died, both deaths caused by smallpox.

Children of the second marriage:

10. Andrew, of whom further.
11. Jane, born about 1767, died in August, 1833; married, in November, 1786, Peter Wallace, who was elected for a number of terms to the Pennsylvania Legislature.
12. Joseph, born about 1770, died about 1842; married Nancy Moorehead.
13. Agnes (or Nancy), born February 15, 1773, died July 30, 1817; married, in 1792, Samuel Moorehead, brother of the wife of her brother Joseph.
14. Rebecca, married Joseph Shield.
15. William, married Esther McConahy, both died soon after marriage.

(J. M. Craig: "Samuel Craig, Sr., and His Descendants," pp. 15, 16, 19, 23, 45, 59, 68, 72, 79, 94, 95, 98, 111, 123, 140, 144. "D. A. R. Records," Nos. 21958, 24928, 27892, 33080, 41593, 46873, 54489, 57521, 63242, 69605, 72807, 73570 and 84639. "S. A. R. Official Bulletins," October, 1925, p. 249; October, 1923, p. 77; March, 1923, p. 69; October, 1924, p. 148. "Somerset Historical Quarterly," Vol. IV, p. 37. "Northampton Genealogical Society Publications," Vol. I, p. 166. "Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Records," Deed Book A, p. 435. "Pennsylvania Archives," 3d Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 819.)

(III) ANDREW CRAIG was the son of Samuel and Jane (Boyd) Craig, the date of his birth and death being unknown. He became the owner, after the capture of his father by the Indians, of the land in Derry Township which, in 1915, was owned by J. C. Caldwell and David McKowen. He was given that part of the paternal inheritance and on it he built a large stone house as a home for himself and his family. A part of this house was still standing and being occupied as a dwelling in 1915.

Andrew Craig married Elizabeth Freeman. (Freeman II.) Children:

1. Jane, of whom further.
2. Mary, married, December 29, 1814, William McClelland, brother of James, who married her sister, Jane.
3. Sallie, died young, either just before she was to have been married to William McCloskey or just after her marriage.
4. William, married (first) Mrs. Sallie (Hogg) Craig, widow of his half-cousin, Samuel Craig.

(J. M. Craig: "Samuel Craig, Sr., and His Descendants," pp. 95-97.)

(IV) JANE CRAIG, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Freeman) Craig, died January 29, 1870. She married her half-cousin, James McClelland. (McClelland—American Line—IV.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 65, 95, 96.)

(The Boyd Line).

From the Gaelic "boidh," meaning fair or yellow-haired, came the patronymic Boyd. According to Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," a nephew of Walter, first High Steward of Scotland, about 1160, was known by this appellation and was ancestor of the Lords Boyd, Earls of Arran, and doubtless of the Ayrshire Boyds. Among the districts of Ayrshire were Cunningham and Kyle, which later furnished so much of the Scottish population in old Ulster, Ireland. From those districts of Ayrshire in John Knox's day, about 1559, when the people of Kyle met at Craigie

Kirk to act on the Reformation in Scottish church affairs and to decide about following the leaders at Perty, Lord Glencairn, Lord Ochiltree, and Lord Boyd went to assist the reformers. Of such background were the Boyds who came to America, *via* Ireland, to pursue their religious ideals and their calling of ministering to the people. Finding religious conditions in Ireland little better than those in Scotland, thirty thousand Protestants, in the two years following the County Antrim convictions, left Ulster for new homes in foreign lands, where they could find refuge from the religious persecution they had been suffering in Ireland. A large proportion of these immigrants settled in the American Colonies, many of them in Pennsylvania, where they established hardy communities which did much towards aiding the growth of the Colony and the State.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." C. Hannah: "The Scotch-Irish," Vol. I, pp. 328, 414. "Scotch-Irish Eighth Congress," p. 172. "Centennial of Salem Church," pp. 7, 21.)

(I) JOHN BOYD, the American progenitor of this family, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, probably about 1690 and died probably on his farm near Allen Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1750 at the age of sixty years. He removed with his father's family to Antrim, Ireland, in 1700 and from there came to America in 1714. He resided for a while with Thomas Craig in Philadelphia and then removed with him to Northampton County, Pennsylvania, where they formed, in Allen Township, the "Craig Settlement." In 1756 the Indians attacked the settlement and massacred many of the inhabitants, and at that time the Boyd records were destroyed.

John Boyd married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Jane Craig, the sister of Thomas Craig, mentioned above. She survived her husband several years. Children:

1. John.
  2. Mary.
  3. Jane, of whom further.
- Probably others.

("Northampton Genealogical Society Publications," Vol. I, p. 166.)

(II) JANE BOYD, daughter of John and Jane (Craig) Boyd, was the maker of the famous "Rattlesnake Flag," as is seen from the following quotation from Boucher's "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 125:

Four weeks after the battle of Lexington, a general meeting was held at Hannastown, and from it emanated the famous "Hannastown Resolutions," which text is said to have differed so little from the Declaration of Independence, adopted in Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, that no one would have noticed the difference had the Hannastown declaration been substituted. Soon after the adoption of the resolutions a regiment was formed at Hannastown, with John Proctor commanding. The regiment adopted a flag for its own use before the colonies had conceived the idea for a general flag for all the American forces. This flag has been preserved, and is yet one of the most highly prized mementoes of the past. It is made of crimson silk, and has in its upper left hand corner the coat-of-arms of Great Britain, for as yet the yoke of England had not been thrown off. On its folds is a rattlesnake with thirteen rattles, indicative of the thirteen colonies. Under the snake are the words, "Don't tread on me." In a half circle are the letters, "J. P. F. B. W.," which are the initials of the words, "John Proctor's First Battalion of Westmoreland."

Jane Boyd married Samuel Craig. (Craig II.)

(*Ibid.* Boucher: "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 125.)



(The Freeman Line).

The history of this branch of the family of Freeman, like that of many of those settled in sparsely settled territories, must be built up from between the lines of facts, not bearing directly upon it. It will be remembered that Samuel Craig in all probability came over to the Craig settlement in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and married there Jane Boyd, daughter of John Boyd, a cosettler with Thomas Craig, for whom the settlement was named. Samuel Craig afterwards settled in Derry Township, Westmoreland County, about 1769. It is of interest that there was an early family of Freemans in Northampton County, said to have come from England. The ancestor of the family in America purchased considerable land in the vicinity of Lower Saucon Township, Northampton County, and the town of Freemansburg was named for the family. Several Freeman wills are named in the index to Northampton County testates.

("Biographical History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania," p. 525.)

Up to 1771, all of what is now Western Pennsylvania was included in Cumberland County. At the time Samuel Craig took up his warrant, it was recorded in Cumberland County, and the instrument thereof will be found at Carlisle today. We have said that there was a Freeman colony in Northampton County and that Samuel Craig was there prior to migrating into the western country. In looking over the early land warrants in Cumberland County we find that the only Freeman taking up a warrant there was Thomas Freeman, who took up one hundred acres of public land, February 25, 1755. No other of the name appears in the list. Since what is now Westmoreland County was at that period comprised in Cumberland County, he no doubt was the "Freeman" cited below.

("Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Warrants," Vol. I.)

Of Hannastown itself it is interesting to note that it was named in honor of Robert Hanna, one of the early Scotch-Irish, who settled in the Ligonier Valley, and it became the first county seat of Westmoreland. At the time of its burning, in 1782, it contained about thirty houses and bade fair to become a thriving settlement. However, it was never rebuilt and today contains only a few scattered houses. Greensburg afterwards was made the seat of the county's court affairs and remains so now. Part of the territory now included in the county was claimed by Virginia as late as 1780, and some of the records thereof may be found in Staunton, the seat of Augusta County, Virginia. Of the disaster which came in 1782 we find no list of those who perished in that outrage. It came so quickly and entirely unannounced, that no time was had to enumerate those taking refuge in the stockade. Many were tomahawked in escaping from the fire.

(I) THOMAS FREEMAN probably migrated from the Northumberland County group of the name to Westmoreland County. As shown above, he took up one hundred acres of public land, February 25, 1755. He is in all probability the man referred to by Mr. Hassler, in his "Old Westmoreland," when, in reciting the incidents in connection with the destruction of Hannastown in 1782, he states that on Sunday morning the Indians attacked "Freeman's settlement" on the Loyalhanna, a



few miles north of the town, killing one of Freeman's sons and capturing two of his daughters. It is not specious to say that the Freeman referred to was the father of Elizabeth, who married Andrew Craig, and as there is no further record of him, he beyond all doubt was among those killed in the burning of old Hannastown. "Freeman's Settlement," of course, implies the pioneer, and as there was no other in that section of the name than the Thomas Freeman referred to, logically he was the parent of Elizabeth. Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Sam, killed in Hannastown raid.
3. Richard (probably), who took up public land in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1785; listed in the Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania census for 1810 as over forty-five years of age.
4. Philip (probably), who also took up public land in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1785; also listed in the Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, census for 1810 as over forty-five years of age.
5. Another daughter, also injured in the Hannastown raid.

("Pennsylvania Archives," 3d Series, Vol. XXVI, pp. 53, 340, 444.)

(II) ELIZABETH FREEMAN, probably daughter of Thomas Freeman, was born about 1765, for in the census of 1850, when she was living in the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Jane and James McClelland, she was eighty-five years old. At the time of the Hannastown raid she was seventeen years old. The story of Elizabeth Freeman is of interest in that it is authentic. Unlike so many tales of the kind, it has been handed down by participants in the outrage and by her own relatives. Many years ago a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Richard Lee, stopping in Hannastown, endeavored to get some information as to who perished in the burning and other particulars in connection with it. At the time there were those yet living who had been present at the destruction of the village. The story, as it concerns Elizabeth Freeman, was gotten from Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, who no doubt was Elizabeth Shields, who married Samuel Craig. It was also corroborated by Mrs. Alexander Craig, a daughter of James Clark. As it is related, the two daughters of Robert Hanna successfully "ran the gauntlet," as it was termed, in escaping from the fire, the Indians striking right and left as they ran. Elizabeth Freeman being possessed of flaming red hair, which color it appears was anathema to the eyes of the Indians, received a terrible beating with the butt end of a tomahawk, the wounds of which Dr. Postlewaite had to treat many years after. Notwithstanding the severe nature of her wounds, she outlived her husband, her decease not occurring until she was ninety years of age.

Elizabeth Freeman married Andrew Craig. (Craig III.)

(G. D. Albert: "History of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania," p. 146.)

(The Sutton Line).

A local name of very common application, the surname Sutton means "of Sutton," or "the southern homestead or enclosure." Besides single farms and minor divisions, there are more than sixty Suttons among the parishes and ecclesiastical districts of England. The spelling varied, appearing sometimes as de Sutton, de Suttone, and de Soutton, but the general form now found in England and in

### FREEMAN.

*Arms*—Gules, three lozenges or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant gules charged with a lozenge or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### SUTTON.

*Arms*—Or, three chevrons sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### MARTIN.

*Arms*—Argent, two bars gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

### BONHAM.

*Arms*—Gules a chevron wavy sable between three crosses pattée fitchée in the feet argent.

*Crest*—A mermaid proper.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

### TILSON.

*Arms*—Azure, a bend cotised between two garbs or.

*Crest*—A bear's head issuing out of a mural crown.

*Motto*—*Factor non mirgor.* (M. V. Tilson: "Tilson Genealogy," p. 12.)

### ROBERTS.

*Arms*—Argent a mullet between three pheons sable on a chief of the second a greyhound courant of the first, collared gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

few miles north of the town, killing one of Freeman's sons and two or three daughters. It is not specious to say that the Freeman referred to was the father of Elizabeth, who married Andrew Craig, and as there is no further record of him, he beyond all doubt was among those killed in the burning of old Hannastown. "Freeman's Settlement," of course, implies the pioneer, and as there was no other in that section of the name than the Thomas Freeman referred to, logically he was the parent of Elizabeth. Children:—

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being a mill, between three and four miles from Hannastown, Pennsylvania, p. 146.)

(The Sutton Line).

A local name of very common application, the surname Sutton means "of Sutton," or "the homestead or enclosure." Besides single farms and minor divisions, there are more than sixty Sutton among the parishes and ecclesiastical districts of England. The spelling varied, appearing sometimes as de Sutton, de Suttone, and de Sauton, but the





Freeman



Sutton



Martin



Donham



Tilson



Roberts





America is Sutton. In the early part of the seventeenth century a number of Suttons were recorded in Massachusetts. These were among the first of the name to come to America. John Sutton, a settler at Hingham, Massachusetts, came in the "Diligent" in 1638, with his wife and four children. An old record (by Daniel Cushing) states that they came from Attleborough in County Norfolk, only a few miles from Hingham, England. George Sutton was in Scituate, Massachusetts, as early as 1638, married Sarah Tilden in 1641, and had five children. Lambert Sutton was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as early as 1641 and later lived at Woburn. Simon Sutton, doubtless a relative of George, was in Scituate in 1647.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 233-34.)

(I) WILLIAM SUTTON was in Barnstable County, Massachusetts, prior to 1666, the exact year of his coming being unknown. As the stream of Puritan immigration had almost disappeared twenty years before this date (Bancroft: "History of the United States," Vol. I, p. 468) it is very probable that he represented the second generation in New England. Their proximity suggests a relationship to one or the other of the two Sutton families of Scituate and Hingham, respectively. These small towns of old Plymouth Colony were directly across the bay from Eastham. He was sent up before the court of the province in connection with a Bible he had removed from the meetinghouse. He was not a resident of Eastham, where the court proceedings were held, and does not appear to have been a landowner there. There would seem to be no doubt that the Bible he was accused of taking from the meetinghouse was his own property, and that, being a devout Quaker, he was desirous of taking it with him to New Jersey, to which Colony he soon after migrated. Puritans held very little respect for Quakers, and the latter were not equably dealt with.

As shown by the records of his marriage and the births of three children, he lived in Eastham from 1666 to October, 1671. Likewise, the birth record of his child, in April, 1671, at Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, shows that he "went west" to New Jersey about 1672 or 1673. The quest of religious freedom was perhaps the reason for his removal, since in the New Jersey Colony he was an influential Quaker. The first record of the William Sutton family in New Jersey occurs January 30, 1677, when there were surveyed to him one hundred and twenty acres. This is recorded in the Elizabethtown bill-in-chancery. Subsequently there were several other surveys made in his name.

On or near the Raritan River, not far from the present town of New Brunswick, William Sutton settled and prospered, for thanks to his fair dealings with the Indians the wolves and forest were his only enemies. In 1682 he was the owner of two hundred and forty-nine acres of land, burdened only by the nominal quit-rent of one-half penny per acre annually. He held the offices of freeholder, constable and town clerk and also served on boards of church discipline and inquiry at different times. He contributed a "year-old steer" toward the erection of a Friends' Meeting House at Woodbridge, New Jersey. It is a matter of humorous interest that the "young steer" became a liability rather than an asset, as it was boarded out for several winters at a rather high price and there is no record of it having been

sold. In 1713 he was spoken of as an aged man and he was buried in the Quaker churchyard at Woodbridge. William Sutton died at Woodbridge, New Jersey, 4 mo. 28, 1718, as shown by the Friends' records of that place.

There was another grant to William Sutton, March 25, 1687, of one hundred and twenty-five acres, twenty-five of which was due his wife, Jane, as "Headland," thereby proving that Jane Barnes was the immigrant or the first of her family in New Jersey. She was probably the "Widow Jane Barnes, of London," who was given deed to one twenty-fourth share in the East Jersey Company. William Sutton, constable of Piscataway, returned Thomas Fitz Randolph elected as representative, August 28, 1695.

William Sutton, yeoman, aged probably twenty-five years, married (first), at Eastham, Massachusetts, July 11, 1666, Damaris Bishop. (Bishop II.) He married (second) in Piscataway, New Jersey, January 9, 1684-85, Jane Barnes. Children of the first marriage:

1. Alice, born May 13, 1668.
2. Thomas, born November 11, 1669; married, in April, 1693, Mary Adams.
3. Mary, born October 4, 1671; married, December 23, 1689, Daniel McDaniel.
4. John, born April 20, 1674; died in 1750; married Elizabeth.
5. Judah, born January 24, 1674-75; married Emma Canter (or Carter or Cauter).
6. Richard, born July 18, 1676; died in 1732; married, January 25, 1702, Sarah Runyon.
7. Joseph, born June 27, 1678; died December 19, 1682.
8. Benjamin, born February 24, 1679-80; died December 22, 1682.
9. Daniel, of whom further.

Child of the second marriage:

10. Joseph, born September 11, 1693; died March 17, 1772; married, December 25, 1718, Priscilla Langstaff.

(E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," pp. 6-10. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 233-34. J. W. Dally: "History of Woodbridge," pp. 66-70. W. A. Whitehead: "Early History of Perth Amboy," pp. 401-03. "New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings," New Series, Vol. IV, pp. 40, 42. "Library of Cape Cod Genealogy," No. 32, p. 16. "Early Germans of New Jersey," p. 513. "Friends' Records of Deaths in and About Woodbridge, New Jersey, 1705-1892," p. 2. "New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 98, 120, 159.)

(II) DANIEL SUTTON, son of William and Damaris (Bishop) Sutton, was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, February 25, 1681-82, and died near Morristown, New Jersey, in 1761. When a young man, he was given a parcel of land by his father, this gift being recorded as follows: "William Sutton, hath, in consideration of fatherly love and affection, given and granted to Daniel Sutton, his son, 75 acres of land." In 1719 he was a member of the board of freeholders and he was appointed inspector of highways in the township in 1724. According to the family genealogy, as late as 1729, we find "Daniel Sutton elected Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, New Jersey, 1730." He was probably the man who was dismissed from the Piscataway Baptist Church and admitted the same year to the Baptist Church of Morristown, New Jersey. It seems to be beyond doubt that his Somerset County property was in Bernards Township, near Basking Ridge, an almost unbroken wilderness at the time he moved there.

Daniel Sutton married (first), at Piscataway, October 31, 1704, Patience Martin. (Second Martin Line III.) He married (second), at Piscataway, August 25, 1724, Lydia Collier, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Children of the first marriage:

1. Anne, born September 16, 1705.
2. Zebulon, of whom further.
3. Zacharias, born October 5, 1709.
4. John, born August 10, 1713.
5. Dorothy, born May 1, 1717.
6. Patience, born May 23, 1719; married Jonathan Doty.
7. Esther, born August 2, 1721.

Child of the second marriage:

8. Daniel, born May 8, 1725.

(E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," pp. 9, 10, 13, 14, 15. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. VI, p. 40; Vol. VIII, p. 121. "New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings," New Series, Vol. IV, p. 40.)

(III) ZEBULON SUTTON, son of Daniel and Patience (Martin) Sutton, was born at Piscataway, New Jersey, September 1, 1707. Records of land transactions and deeds at Trenton, New Jersey, show he was of Barnard Township when, February 28, 1747-48, he leased one hundred and thirty acres of land bordering on the Passaic River and next to John Doty. This land and all of that belonging to Zebulon's brothers was from the Alexander estate of eight hundred acres, which was a portion of the original "Harrison's Purchase," and included the town of Basking Ridge, which dates from about 1720. During the Revolution the French and Continental armies marched about and encamped in the old town, and in its tavern the traitor Lee was captured by the English troopers.

Zebulon Sutton lived in the town of North Branch and attended the old Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge. He married, probably in Piscataway, about 1731. His wife's name was Mary. In the records of the Mayflower Society we find her recorded as Mary Martin. (First Martin Line IV.) Children:

1. Patience, born May 31, 1732.
2. Jonathan, born March 23, 1735; married Rachel Colyer; was a captain in the Revolutionary War.
3. Jeremiah, born October 29, 1738.
4. Uriah, born July 21, 1741; died in 1839 at the age of ninety-eight years; married Elizabeth Bockover; was a captain of the New Jersey State troops during the Revolutionary War.
5. Peter, of whom further.
6. Mary, born September 19, 1744.
7. Joseph, born July 9, 1747; died November 8, 1822; married Martha Pierson; was a sergeant of militia during the Revolutionary War.
8. Anna, born December 30, 1750.

(E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," pp. 15-20. "Records of the Mayflower Society," Indiana County, Pennsylvania, No. 223, General No. 10561.)

(IV) PETER SUTTON, son of Zebulon and Mary (Martin) Sutton, was born in Basking Ridge, New Jersey, about 1743, and died in Indiana, Pennsylvania, in the early part of 1829; his will was probated April 29, 1830, in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He lived at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and attended the Presbyterian



Church there. Leaving in 1796, he bought a farm in that part of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, which is now Indiana County. Later he sold the farm and established an inn on the road running east from Kittanning and on the spot where the town of Indiana now stands. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, a private in Captain Daniel Platt's company of New Jersey Infantry, in 1776, and later in Captain John Walton's Light Dragoons. One Peter Sutton was a taxable inhabitant of Center Township, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1807, then being an innkeeper.

Peter Sutton married, about 1768, Phebe or Phoebe Kinnan. (Kinnan II.) Children, exact order unknown:

1. Peter, Jr., married Martha McAnulty.
2. Thomas, born March 5, 1784; married Rebecca Loughrey.
3. Malachi, married (first) Rebecca Loughrey; (second) Sallie Fisher.
4. Gawin or Garvin, of whom further.
5. Mary, married (first) Sylvanus Ayres; (second) Robert Nixon.
6. Phebe, married William Harold.

(Stryker: "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," p. 776. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. XXIV, p. 105, No. 23299. "New Jersey Will Books," 1761-70, p. 234. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. I, p. 179, *et seq.*; Vol. VI, p. 120. E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," pp. 20, 22-23, 38-39, 43. J. A. Caldwell: "History of Indiana County, Pennsylvania," p. 254. J. T. Stewart: "History of Indiana County, Pennsylvania," pp. 344-45, 602.)

(V) GAWIN or GARVIN SUTTON, son of Peter and Phebe or Phoebe (Kinnan) Sutton, was born February 23, 1774, and died November 1, 1861. He married, November 4, 1795, Jane Ward, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Finley. ("Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. VIII, p. 210.) Jane Ward, born August 8, 1778, died December 12, 1863, was a daughter of John Ward, a Revolutionary soldier. For his history we are indebted to the United States Bureau of Pensions. John Ward's claim is numbered S 16569. It appears that John Ward was born in July, 1752, in Morris County, New Jersey. While residing there he enlisted in 1776, exact date not given, and served two or three weeks in Captain Benoni Hathaway's New Jersey company. In the same year he again enlisted and served in alternate tours of one month each until the close of the Revolution, his entire service amounting to two years in all, under Captains Augustine Bayles and Munsel and Colonel Seely in the New Jersey Troops, and was in a skirmish at Smith's Farm near Elizabethtown. In 1796, he moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he resided two or three years; thence to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1806; then moved to Preble County, Ohio; and in 1829 moved to Cass County, Indiana. He was allowed pension on his application executed October 23, 1832, while residing in Cass County, Indiana. He died May 13, 1839. His widow was living in 1839, but her name is not stated.

The "Indiana County, Pennsylvania Census for 1850," p. 330, for Blacklick Township, shows the following:

Gawin Sutton,	age	76,	born	N. J.	Farmer.	Estate	\$3000.00.
Jane	"	72,	"	"			
S. A.	"	38,	"	Pa.			
Mary	"	33,	"	"			
Julia	"	5,	"	"			
Mary	"	2,	"	"			





Hony



Henman  
(Hirnan)



Dunham



Fuller



Hathrop



Bishop

(VI) SUSANNAH SUTTON, daughter of (Wm) and (Mrs) Sutton was born at Blaireville, Penna. her 29, 1863. She married (John) Sutton.

(Sutton, John, 1863-1900)

(The Kinnor Line)

Kinnor or, as it is sometimes spelled, Kinnor. It is derived from the word Kinnor, which is a Hebrew word meaning a stringed instrument, like a harp.

Crest—A dexter arm, armoured, holding a sword of the right, hilt and point.

Supporters—Two lions, one on each side, facing outwards, with their heads turned towards the center.

Arms—Argent, three bars gules, on a chief three points gules.

Crest—A game cock proper.

Arms—Gules, three lozenges argent, on a chief three points gules.

Crest—A lion passant guardant, with its mouth open, showing its tongue.

Arms—Gules, three lozenges argent, on a chief three points gules.

Crest—A lion passant guardant, with its mouth open, showing its tongue.

Arms—Gules, three lozenges argent, on a chief three points gules.



BOYD.

*Arms*—Azure, a fess chequy argent and gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

KENNAN (KINNAN).

*Arms*—Argent, two bars nebulée gules between three mullets sable.

*Crest*—Out of a crescent azure a cross crosslet fitchée gules.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

DUNHAM.

*Arms*—Azure, a chief indented or, label of three points gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FULLER.

*Arms*—Argent, three bars gules on a canton of the second a castle or.

*Crest*—A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt and pommel or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

LATHROP.

*Arms*—Gyronny of eight azure and gules, an eagle displayed argent.

*Crest*—A game cock proper.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

BISHOP.

*Arms*—Gules, three lozenges argent, each charged with an eagle displayed of the field.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

From the census records also we obtain some knowledge of the children of Gawin and Jane (Ward) Sutton. Children:

1. Susannah, of whom further.
2. Peter, born in 1801; married Nancy, and they had Sarah, Agnes, William, John, Joseph, James, Mary, Nancy, and Peter; the oldest, Sarah, being eighteen, the youngest, Peter, being three months old at the time of the 1850 census taking.
3. Phoebe, married George Hice.
4. Eliza, married Joseph Chapman.
5. Parmelia, married L. S. Waterman.
6. Gawin (probably), born about 1811; recorded in census of 1850 as sheriff of the county, as thirty-nine years old, with wife Jane, and children, Robert and E. R.
7. Sylvannus, evidently the S. A. living in the house with his father and born in 1812. Family records state that his wife was Emma Moore, but the census lists a Mary and two small children, directly under his name. However, these may hold other relationship to him than wife and children.
8. John, probably born in 1804, as a John is listed in the census for that date, as merchant, although proof that the two Johns are identical is lacking.

(E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," p. 39. Indiana County, Pennsylvania, Census, 1850," Blacklick Township, pp. 287-330; Indiana Borough, pp. 17, 92. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pension, Washington, District of Columbia, Revolutionary War Pension Claim S 16569. "Vital Records," State Department of Health, Trenton, New Jersey. Records of the Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, obtained from custodian of records in 1930. S. A. R. Lineage, No. 35448, in "Official Bulletin of the Sons of the American Revolution," October, 1921, p. 58.)

(VI) SUSANNAH SUTTON, daughter of Gawin or Garvin and Jane (Ward) Sutton, was born at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1798, and died November 29, 1863. She married Alexander Stewart. (Stewart I.)

(Sutton Family Bible.)

(The Kinnan Line).

Kinnan or, as it is sometimes spelled, Kennan, is a surname of Gaelic origin. It is derived from *Ceanann* or *Ceanfhionn*, which means the "white-headed or bald."

(W. Arthur: "An Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names.")

Several of the name of Kinnan were found in New Jersey, the earliest of whom there is record being one Patrick Kinnan. He was a yeoman and resident of Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey. In his will, he mentioned his farm and land on the Middletown-Burlington road, bought of Dr. Johnston, and named his children, John, Joseph, William, all of whom were under age, also Anna, and Margaret. Patrick Kinnan also bequeathed to Thomas Kinnan, whose relationship to the testator is not shown. The executors for the will were Thomas Boel, John Hepburn and John Browne. The will was dated May 14, 1709, proved May 31, 1709, and an inventory of his personal estate was taken May 18, 1710.

The next record of one of this name is found under the date of August 20, 1727, when Thomas Kinnan was witness of the will of Alexander Clark, of Freehold, yeoman. Joseph Kinnan, perhaps the same named in the will of Patrick Kinnan in 1709 and also, perhaps, a brother of Thomas mentioned above as a witness in 1727, is found recorded January 5, 1732, as a witness of the will of Richard Britten, of Windsor, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Next one William Kinnan is found, January 22, 1732-33, as fellow-bondsman of William Wilkins, who was administrator of the estate of Abadiah Wilkins, all of Upper Freehold, New Jersey. He was

probably the William "Cannon" who, as was a Joseph "Cannon," was a taxable inhabitant of Upper Freehold Township, April 1, 1731, William having one hundred and six acres and Joseph one hundred and ninety acres of land. December 20, 1734, Joseph Kinnan's account was an item in the inventory of the estate of Henry Clothier, currier, of Allens Town, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Thomas Kinnan bought land in Freehold, October 12, 1742, and sold it by deed dated January 28, 1748, with Joseph Kinnan witness. Joseph Kinnan and "Jamima Kannon" helped pay for building the Tennent Meeting House in 1749-50. "Ealeanor" Kinnan was a member there in 1735 and Joseph Kinnan had a child, "Eleanor," baptized there, November 18, 1753.

While the name Patrick seems not to occur in later records of the Kinnans, the names of Patrick's legatees, John, Joseph, William and Thomas are all found in later records of Somerset and Morris counties, whither some of the family had apparently removed in or before 1752.

Besides Patrick Kinnan's will in 1709, one other Monmouth County will is on record. Joseph Kinnan, cooper, of Upper Freehold, in his will dated March 7, 1747-48, and proved April 2, 1748, bequeathed to his wife (not named), who was to be executrix, and to his children, John, Anna, and Luce.

Another Joseph Kinnan, of Bernards Town, Somerset County, New Jersey, dying intestate, there were appointed, November 2, 1762, to administer his estate, his widow, Ruth, Thomas Kinnan of Morris County, and Edward Lewis of Somerset County; their fellow-bondsmen being Gavin McCoy, of Somerset County, and the value of the inventory £1016-14-4. The inventory mentions "land which the Dec<sup>d</sup> Joseph Kinnan held by a verbal contract with Azariah Dunham Lying in Morris County in the Great Swamp for which the s<sup>d</sup> Joseph had paid 50 Pounds Proc." (Proclamation Money), the proceeds "to be applied for the use of the family," etc., of said Joseph. The marriage bond of Joseph Kinnan and Ruth Drummond, both of Monmouth County, is dated July 23, 1752.

("New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXII, p. 229; Vol. XXIII, pp. 275, 509; Vol. XXX, pp. 62, 95, 100, 284; Vol. XXXIII, p. 234. F. Ellis: "History of Monmouth County, New Jersey," p. 613. J. Steen: "The Presbyterian Church of Freehold and Middletown, New Jersey, 1709-1729," p. 9. F. R. Symmes: "History of the Old Tennent Church," pp. 179, 180, 181, 213. Original Bond and Inventory, No. 277 R, on file in State Department of Wills and Commissions at Trenton, New Jersey.)

(I) THOMAS KINNAN, probably a descendant of Patrick Kinnan, the Monmouth County testator of 1709, and near relative of Joseph Kinnan, whose estate was administered in 1762, was born, probably in New Jersey, and died possibly in the township of Morris, Morris County, New Jersey, between July 9, 1778, the date of his will, and February 12, 1784, the date his will was proved. He resided in 1778 in Morris Township.

A verbatim copy of his original will follows:

In the Name of God Amen the Ninth Day of July In the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight I Thomas Kinan of the County of Morris In the State of New Jersey Being Very Sick and weak in Body But of Perfect Mind and Memory thanks Be given Unto God therefore Calling to Mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that Is appointed for all men once to Dye Do Make and ordain this my last will and Testament That is to Say Principally and First of all I Give and Recommend it to the Earth to Be Buried In A Christian Like and Decent Manner at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named Not



Douting But at the General Resurrection I Shall Receive the Same again by the Mighty Power of God and as Touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it Hath Pleased God to Bless me with In this Life I Give and Dispose of the Same In the following Manner and Form Imprimis It is my will and I Do order In the First Place all my Just Debts and Funerall Charges Be Paid and Satisfied Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto mary My Beloved wife During her Natural Life the use of all the Remaining Part of my Moveable Estate together with the use of the Best Room In the House where I Now Dwell Item I Give and Bequeath Unto My two Beloved Sons John Kinan and Joseph Kinan and to their Heirs and assigns forever all that Tract of Land Whereon they Now Dwell in said County. In Roxbury township Containing about one Hundred and Seventy acres to be Equally Divided Between them In quantity and quality on Condition that they Discharge a Certain obligation Given by me to Jesse Sutton Item I give and Bequeath unto Thomas Kinan my beloved son the Lot of Land whereon I Now Dwell In Said County afsd In Morris township Bounded East South and West on the Lands of Daniel Cooper Jur and Northerly on the Lands of John Carle Esq<sup>r</sup> and Robert Jealison to him the said Thomas Kinan and to His Heirs and assigns forever Allso I Give and Bequeath unto my afsd Son thomas Kinan and to His Heirs and assigns forever one other Lot of land In Said County afsd In Morris town Ship Bounded west by Pissaik River South by Black brook East by the Land of Daniel Cooper Esqr and North by Logans Tract of Land Item it is my will and I Do order that my Executors herein after Named Shall in a Convenient Time after my Decease Sell and Dispose of a Lot of Land in Morris township afsd Bounded on the South by the Land of Elijah smith on the east by Solomon Boyle and on the North by Pissaik River and East by Daniel Cooper Jur and the Money ariseing from Such Sale I Give and Bequeath unto My four Beloved Daughters Susanah Deborah Pheebe and Mary to Be equally Divided Between them share and share alike Item it is My will and I do order that at a Convenient Time after the Decease of My Wife that all My Moveable Estate be Sold and the Money ariseing from Such Sale I Give and Bequeath Unto my Beloved Son Thomas Kinan and My four Beloved Daughters Susannah Deborah Phebe and Mary to Be Equally Divided Among them or the Survivors of them Share and Share alike and Lastly I Do hereby Nominate Constitue and appoint My Beloved Son Thomas Kinan and My Beloved Son Inlaw gawing McCoy Executors of this my Last will and Testament and I Do hereby Revoke Disanul and Make Void all former and other Wills by Me at any Time here to fore Made Ratifying this and No other to Be My Last will and Testament in Confirmation whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the Day and year First above written—

Signd Sealled Published and Declared by the Said Thomas Kinan as his Last will and Testament In the Presence of us the Subscribers Dan <sup>l</sup> Cooper Jur John Carle Eleanor Todd	}	THOMAS KINNAN (seal)
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Proved at Morristown, February 12, 1784.

Thomas Kinnan married Mary, who was still living July 9, 1778. Children, order not known:

1. John.
2. Joseph.
3. Thomas.
4. Susannah, born May 7, 1740, died May 14, 1807, aged sixty-seven years and seven days; married Gavin McCoy and had a child, Susanna, who married, November 10, 1789, Thomas Lewis, born May 11, 1765, brother of Polly Lewis, who married, January 8, 1778, a Joseph Kinnan and was held captive by Indians for several years.
5. Deborah.
6. Phebe or Phoebe, of whom further.
7. Mary.

(Original Will, No. 608 N, on file in State Department of Wills and Commissions, Trenton, New Jersey.)

(II) PHEBE or PHOEBE KINNAN, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kinnan, married Peter Sutton. (Sutton IV.)

(E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," pp. 20, 22, 23, 38-39. "Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly," Vol. I, p. 179; Vol. VI, p. 120.)



(The First Martin Line).

Saint Martin, Bishop of Tours, was born in Pannonia about the year A. D. 316. He was educated at Pavia; entered the army, first under Constantine, and afterwards under Julian, the Apostate. On obtaining his discharge he became a disciple of Hilary Bishop of Poitiers. He then returned to his native Pannonia and converted his mother to Christianity, enduring as a consequence much persecution from the Arian party, at that time dominant. In 360 he founded a convent. In 371 he was ordained Bishop of Tours and he died in Touraine about the year 400. The festival of his birth is celebrated on the eleventh of November, and in Scotland this day still marks the winter's term, called Martinmas (the Mass of St. Martin). Battle Abbey was dedicated to St. Martin. The name of Le Sire de L. Martin appears on the Roll of Battle Abbey, dated 1066. Le Sire Martin de Turon, a man of much wealth, assisted William, Duke of Normandy, in the conquest of England; from him he obtained "comb Martin" and other possessions. Some of his issue, called Fitz Martin, flourished to the height of a Barony and, in time, had that title from Barnstaple, Darlington, etc., in Wales. There were some branches of the Martin family in Ireland also.

John Martin, of New Jersey, probably came from England, but his immediate ancestry is not known.

(T. A. Hay: "Martin Genealogy," pp. 7-8. Sir B. Burke: "General Armory," pp. 663-64.)

(I) JOHN MARTIN, American ancestor of this New Jersey family, was an early settler of New Hampshire. He was taxed in Dover, in 1648, and remained there until 1666, the year he became freeman. He later removed to Woodbridge, New Jersey, where his name is on record 1668-76. He finally established his home in Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey, a township which the New Hampshire planters named for the district from which they came. This territory embraced about 40,000 acres and deed for it was dated December 18, 1666, made in the names of John Martin, Hopewell Hull, Charles Gilman and Hugh Dunn. John Martin remained in Piscataway from 1676 until his death in 1687. His will, dated March 17, 1687-88, mentions wife Hester as sole heiress and executrix, with "sons" Hopewell Hull, John Martin and John Langstaff as overseers and assistants.

John Martin married Hester or Esther Roberts. (Roberts II.) Children, first six born in Dover, New Hampshire:

1. Mary, born in 1645; married (first) Hopewell Hull, who died in 1693; married (second), April 9, 1696, Justman Hull.
2. John. (See Second Martin Line II.)
3. Joseph, born in 1652; married, November 25, 1679, Sarah Trotter, daughter of William and Catherine Trotter, of Elizabethtown.
4. Lydia, born in 1654; married, October 18, 1676, John Smalley.
5. Benjamin, of whom further.
6. Thomas, born in 1659; married, April 28, 1683, Rebecca Higgins, daughter of Richard and Mary Higgins.
7. Martha, probably died before May 21, 1703, the date of her brother John's will; married a Langstaffe.
8. James, born in 1669; died at Piscataway, March 21, 1676-77.

("New Hampshire Genealogical Record," Vol. I, pp. 146, 179. E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," p. 13. F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and

Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 805. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXIX, p. 41. "New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXI, pp. 107-08.)

(II) BENJAMIN MARTIN, son of John and Hester or Esther (Roberts) Martin, was born in 1656. He married (first), October 24, 1680, Margaret Renolds (Reunals), daughter of Nicholas Renolds (Reunals). He married (second), November 10, 1688, Margaret Ellstone, daughter of Peter Ellstone, of Woodbridge, New Jersey. Children of the first marriage:

1. Benjamin, born October 2, 1681; died in October, 1682.
2. Esther, born August 4, 1683.
3. Benjamin, born November 14, 1685, died in May, 1757; married Philorate Slater.
4. Jonathan, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Mary, born April 21, 1691.
6. Peter, born August 19, 1693; died in March, 1756.

(F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 805.)

(III) JONATHAN MARTIN, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Renolds or Reunals) Martin, was born January 12, 1687, and died in 1768. He married (first) Elizabeth Dunham (Dunham IV); (second) Martha; and (third) Dinah Piatt. Children of the first marriage:

1. Mary (twin), of whom further.
2. Mercy (twin), born September 21, 1707.
3. Jonathan, born March 19, 1709; married Martha Dunn; mentioned in will of grandmother, Mary (Bonham) Dunham.

Children of the second marriage:

4. John, born May 16, 1715.
5. Martha, born April 16, 1716.
6. Mercy, born April 16, 1718.
7. Ann, born March 4, 1720.

Children of the third marriage:

8. William.
9. Peter.
10. Elizabeth.
11. Rachel.
12. Catharine.
13. Sarah.

("Stockton Manuscript," in New Jersey Historical Society. "New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings," 3d Series, Vol. II, pp. 175, 176; New Series, Vol. IV, p. 38. "New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXXIII, p. 274.)

(IV) MARY MARTIN, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Dunham) Martin, was born at Piscataway, September 21, 1707. She is mentioned in the will of her grandmother, Mary (Bonham) Dunham, February 28, 1736-37, as "grandchild, Mary Sutton." Some genealogists state that she is the Mary who married, about 1731, Zebulon Sutton. (Sutton III.)

("Records of Piscataway, New Jersey," in "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Manuscript," p. 39. "New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXX, p. 155. "Records of the Mayflower Society," Indiana County, Pennsylvania, No. 233, General No. 10561.)

(The Dunham Line).

A surname of locality, Dunham is derived from two parishes, Great and Little Dunham, in County Norfolk. There is also a Dunham-on-Trent, in the diocese of Southwell. The name is found in the early records of County Lincoln and County Norfolk; we hear of Joel de Dunham, of County Lincoln, in the reign of Henry III, and of Reginald de Dunham, the same date.

The spelling of the name varies according to the district of England, in which the various branches are located. The orthography Denham appears in County Kent; Douhams in Devonshire; Downham in Norfolk; Dunham and Douhan in Nottingham; and Dunham in Dorsetshire.

The earliest record of the Dunhams is that of Rychert Donham, who was born in 1294, and settled in Devonshire. This county, on the English Channel, was engaged in raising sheep, and the manufacture of woolen fabrics, and with the goods carrying on an extensive trade with Spain. Ruchert Dunham may have been a Spanish adventurer. He accumulated a large fortune, and bought a large landed estate in Beaminster, County Somerset. Some attempts have been made by genealogists to connect the American family herewith traced with this early ancestor, but definite proof seems to be lacking.

(I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy: English and American Branches of the Family," p. xxxiv, *et seq.*)

(I) JOHN DUNHAM was born, probably in England, in or about 1589 and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 2, 1668-69, "aged about fourscore." The author of the "Dunham Genealogy" devotes many pages to supposed proofs that John Dunham was no other than John Goodman, who came over on the "Mayflower," and that the change of name was for safety's sake, because of religious persecution. However, definite proof that the two were identical is lacking. John Dunham was in Leyden, Holland, and appears in Plymouth in 1633, when he was a debtor, for four shillings, to the estate of Governor Winslow, as shown by the inventory of said estate. The estate of Ephraim Hicks was indebted to John Dunham, Senior, March 6, 1649. September 9, 1650, John Donham signed his mark as a witness to the will of William Pontus, and John Dunham Senior's, oath on the same was taken March 4, 1652.

John Dunham purchased one of the thirty-four shares of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 7, 1652, and June 13, 1655, John Dunham, Senior, weaver of Plymouth, acknowledged a gift of land to his son-in-law, Gyles Richardson. We also find that John Dunham and Thomas Cushman took an inventory of Governor Bradford's estate, June 3, 1657; and on July 4, 1658, John Dunham, Senior, weaver, of Plymouth, acknowledged a gift of land to his son, Jonathan. There was recorded, February 15, 1658, a former grant of land to John Dunham, Senior, at a place called Fresh Lake, in the township of Plymouth, founded by said "fresh lake," and "another pond," and "so over the brook."

John Dunham, Senior, John Howland and Francis Cooke were directed by the court, August 2-12, 1659, to settle a controversy regarding bounds of lands; and they reported on same, September 15, 1659. The will of John Dunham, made January 25, 1668, exhibited to the court of Plymouth, June 4, 1669, on the oaths of



Captain Thomas Southworth, Mr. Thomas Cushman, and Mr. John Cotton, gave bequests to: "John Dunham, eldest son; son Benejah Dunham; son-in-law, Stephen Wood; son Daniel Dunham; son Jonathan Dunham; son Thomas Dunham; son Samuel Dunham; and 'all the rest of my children that are not expressed in this my last will.'" The will was signed with a mark.

John Dunham married (first) Susanna Kenney. He married (second), in Leyden, Holland, October 22, 1622, Abigail Barlow. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, "eldest son," living in Leyden in 1622; married, March 14, 1643, Dorothy.
2. Humility, a daughter, living in Leyden in 1622.
3. Thomas, living in Leyden in 1622; married, in 1646, Martha Knott.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Abigail, first child born in Plymouth; married, November 6, 1644, Stephen Wood or Atwood.
5. Samuel, married, June 29, 1649, Mrs. Martha Fallowell, widow of William Fallowell.
6. Hannah, married, October 31, 1651, Giles Richard.
7. Jonathan, married (first), November 29, 1655, Mary de la Noye; married (second) Mary Cobb.
8. Persis, married (first), November 29, 1655, Benajah Pratt; (second), October 15, 1657, Jonathan Shaw.
9. Joseph, born in Plymouth, November 18, 1637, died there early in 1703, his will being dated March, 1703; married (first), November 18, 1657, Mercy Morton, who died February 19, 1667, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia (Cooper) Morton; he married (second), August 20, 1669, Hester or Esther Wörrnall or Wormall, of Rowley, Massachusetts.
10. Benjamin, married, October 25, 1660, Mary Tilson.
11. Daniel, married, about 1670, Mehitable Hayward.
12. Benajah, of whom further.

("Mayflower Descendant," Vol. III, p. 110; Vol. IV, p. 213; Vol. XII, p. 21; Vol. XIV, pp. 17, 18; Vol. XVII, pp. 113, 114; Vol. XVIII, p. 57. Henry Martin Dexter and Morton Dexter: "The England and Holland Pilgrims," p. 612. I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 4, 5, 6, 9-13.)

(II) BENAJAH DUNHAM, son of John and Abigail (Barlow) Dunham, was born in 1640, and died at Piscataway, New Jersey, December 24, 1680, his will being dated May 10, 1679. He was by occupation a linen weaver and became a freeman in 1664. In 1668 he came with his brother Daniel to Eastham, where he became a court officer in 1669. In 1672 he followed Jonathan Dunham, son of his brother Thomas, and settled in Piscataway, New Jersey, south of Woodbridge, the home of Jonathan. He purchased one hundred acres of land and became a planter. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Colony, was appointed captain of the militia in 1673, and as such was one of the committee of safety and council of war. On May 10, 1679, Benajah Dunham willed to son, Edmund, seventy acres of land on Raritan River; to Mary, house and meadow on Bonham Creek and one-third of cattle, movable goods and books; to his wife, one-third of cattle, movable goods and books; to Elizabeth, forty acres of land and one-third of cattle, movable goods and books.

Benajah Dunham married, October 25, 1660, Elizabeth Tilson. (Tilson II.) Children:

1. Edmund, of whom further.
2. John, born August 28, 1662, died September 6, 1663.



3. Elizabeth, born November 20, 1664, died December 31, 1667.
4. Hannah, born June 4, 1666, died December 25, 1667.
5. Benjamin, born October 28, 1667, baptized at Eastham by Pastor Russell, died young.
6. Mary, born in New Jersey in 1669; married a Mr. Thompson.
7. Elizabeth, born in New Jersey in 1670; married, July 15, 1681, Jonas Wood.

(I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 12, 250. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VI, p. 45. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. I, p. 134. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 80-81.)

(III) REV. EDMUND DUNHAM, son of Benajah and Elizabeth (Tilson) Dunham, was born in Massachusetts, July 25, 1661, and died March 17, 1734. He is best known as the distinguished founder, in New Jersey, of the religious sect known as "The Seventh Day Baptist Church." He was ordained at Westerly, Rhode Island, in 1705, and became pastor at Piscataway, New Jersey. In 1705 he founded the Seventh Day Baptist Church in New Jersey. Queen Anne commissioned him justice of peace on January 23, 1709. Edmund Dunham's will is dated 1731.

He married, July 15, 1681, Mary Bonham. (Bonham II.) Children:

1. Benajah, born August 13, 1684, died August 11, 1742; married, September 21, 1704, Dorothy Martin.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. Edmund, Jr., born January 15, 1691; married (first), March 11, 1717, Dinah Fitzrandolph, daughter of Thomas Fitzrandolph; married (second) Mary Hill.
4. Jonathan, born March 4, 1693, died March 10, 1777; married, August 5, 1714, Jane Pyatt, daughter of Reynier and Elizabeth (Sheffield) Pyatt.
5. Ephraim, born May 2, 1696; married, January 16, 1716, Phebe Smalley.
6. Ruth, born November 26, 1698; married David Thomas.
7. Mary, born July 1, 1700; married, June 12, 1721, Elisha Smalley.
8. Hannah, born April 14, 1704; married, March 29, 1724, Josiah Davis.

(J. P. Wall and H. E. Pickersgill: "History of Middlesex County, New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 130. I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 6, 250, 251-52. M. V. Tilson: "The Tilson Genealogy," p. 32. "New Jersey State Archives" (Wills), 1670-71.)

(IV) ELIZABETH DUNHAM, daughter of Rev. Edmund and Mary (Bonham) Dunham, was born November 26, 1689. She married Jonathan Martin. (First Martin Line III.)

(I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," p. 250. Family data. "Records of Piscataway, New Jersey," in "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society MSS.," p. 39. "New Jersey State Archives" (Wills), 1670-71, Vol. II, p. 155. F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 850.)

(The Bonham Line).

Regarding the origin of the name of Bonham, Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," says the following: "Although no place so called appears in the topographical dictionaries, this would appear to be like Bonby, Bonchurch, etc., the name of some locality. There was, however, a religious order called *bonhommes* or friars minors, from whom the name may have originated."

The name Bonham is of English origin and has long been established in the county of Somerset, a Maurice de Bonham being on record there as early as 1273. Richard Bonham was of County Oxford in 1597. Other settlements were made by members of the Bonham family in the counties of Essex, Hants and Wilts. The



# IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread fovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutually, in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our fovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

1. John Carver,
2. William Bradford,
3. Edward Winslow,
4. William Brewster,
5. Isaac Allerton,
6. Myles Standish,
7. John Alden,
8. Samuel Fuller,
9. Christopher Martin,
10. William Mullins,
11. William White,
12. Richard Warren,
13. John Howland,
14. Stephen Hopkins,

15. Edward Tilley,
16. John Tilley,
17. Francis Cooke,
18. Thomas Rogers,
19. Thomas Tinker,
20. John Rigdale,
21. Edward Fuller,
22. John Turner,
23. Francis Eaton,
24. James Chilton,
25. John Crackston,
26. John Billington,
27. Moses Fletcher,
28. John Goodman,

29. Degory Priest,
30. Thomas Williams,
31. Gilbert Winslow,
32. Edmund Margeson,
33. Peter Brown,
34. Richard Britteridge,
35. George Soule,
36. Richard Clarke,
37. Richard Gardiner,
38. John Allerton,
39. Thomas English,
40. Edward Dotey,
41. Edward Lister,

Essex family seems to have been a large one, and pedigrees of this branch are given in the "Harleian Society Publications," Vols. XIII and XIV. No English ancestry has been definitely established for Nicholas Bonham, of Barnstable, Massachusetts.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) NICHOLAS BONHAM came from England to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and his name is on the list of inhabitants of Barnstable in 1662-66. He was born in England and died in 1684. With others from New England he came to New Jersey about 1666. He was a member of the Piscataway, New Jersey, Baptist Church.

Nicholas Bonham married, January 1, 1658-59, Hannah Fuller. (Fuller III.) Children:

1. Hannah, born October 8, 1659.
2. Mary, of whom further.
3. Sarah, born February 16, 1664.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 64-65. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXIII, p. 176. C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, p. 372. I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 6, 250.)

(II) MARY BONHAM, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Fuller) Bonham, was born October 4, 1661. She married Rev. Edmund Dunham. (Dunham III.) As Mary Dunham she wills to her grandchildren, Mary Sutton and Jonathan Martin.

(I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," p. 250. "New Jersey State Archives" (Wills), 1670-1761. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, pp. 64-65.)

(The Fuller Line).

Of the class known as occupative surnames, this name dates from the twelfth century or later and has the same signification as Tucker or Walker, "one who thickens and whitens cloth."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) EDWARD FULLER was the son of Robert Fuller, butcher, and was baptized September 4, 1575, in the parish of Redenhall, county of Norfolk, England. Just when he fled to Holland with his brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, is not known, but it was probably as early as 1607 or 1608. Edward Fuller was of the Leyden contingent of the "Mayflower's" passengers and thus present at the historic embarkation on the "Speedwell," at Delfshaven, Saturday, July 22-August 1, 1620. His name appears as the twenty-first signer of the "Compact," drawn up in the "Mayflower's" cabin just previous to her landing at Cape Cod, in November, 1620. The name of Edward Fuller's wife, though sometimes given as Anne, is really unknown. Governor Bradford simply says that Edward Fuller and his wife "died soon after they came on shore," that is, in the early spring of 1621, probably about April 1. These two pilgrims were buried in unmarked graves on Cole's Hill, at Plymouth. Child:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXIII, p. 174.)



(II) SAMUEL FULLER, son of Edward Fuller, was born about 1612 at Leyden, Holland, and died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 31, 1683. He grew up under the care of his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, who was made freeman in 1634. From Plymouth he removed to Scituate, where he married, and in 1644 he went to Barnstable and settled at Scorton Neck, where he was joined in a few years by his relative, Matthew. He was a church member in all three places, a very pious man of a retiring nature. He took little part in public affairs and lived in a secluded spot. While in Scituate, Samuel Fuller became constable in 1641, and his name occasionally appears as a juryman and on committees to settle difficulties that arose with the Indians. He was the only one of the passengers on the "Mayflower" who settled permanently in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

Samuel Fuller was married, April 8, 1635, at Mr. Cudworth's, in Scituate, by Captain Myles Standish, to Jane Lathrop. (Lathrop—American Line—II.) Children, first four born in Scituate, others in Barnstable, Massachusetts:

1. Hannah, of whom further.
2. Samuel, baptized at Scituate, February 11, 1637; married Anna Fuller, daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller.
3. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Taylor.
4. Sarah, baptized at Barnstable, August 1, 1641; died young.
5. Mary, baptized at Barnstable, June 16, 1644; married, November 18, 1674, Joseph Williams, son of John Williams, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.
6. Thomas, born May 18, 1650-51, died young.
7. Sarah, born December 14, 1654; married a Mr. Crow or Crowell.
8. John, born in 1656; married Mehitabel Rowley.
9. Infant, born February 8, 1658, died fifteen days after.

(*Ibid.*, p. 176. C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. I, pp. 371-72-73.)

(III) HANNAH FULLER, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, was born at Scituate. She married Nicholas Bonham. (Bonham I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Lathrop Line).

Varied considerably as to spelling, the surname Lathrop or Lothrop is derived from the parish of Lowthorpe. The meaning of "thorpe" is village, so in actuality the name of the parish means the low village. Lowthorpe is a small parish in the wapentake of Dickerling, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, a place which had only one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Walter de Lowthorpe was elected high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1216 and the name has frequent usage in Yorkshire from that time. The variants of the name are Lowthorpe, Lathrop, Lathrope, Lowthorp, Lowthroppe, Latrope and many other spellings.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LVI, p. 184; Vol. LX, p. 279; Vol. LXVI, p. 357. C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," p. 162.)

(I) JOHN LOWTHROPPE, great-grandfather of the Rev. John Lothrop (name also spelled Lathrop), the American pioneer was living in Cherry Burton, about four miles from Lowthorpe, early in the sixteenth century. He was, though belonging to a junior branch of the family, a gentleman of quite extensive landed estates, both in Cherry Burton and other parts of the county. This John Lowthorpe had a son, Robert, of whom further.

(II) ROBERT LOWTHROPPE, son of John Lowthroppe, died in 1558. He succeeded to his father's estate and added to it. Robert Lowthroppe married Ellen. They were the parents of:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(III) THOMAS LOWTHROPPE, son of Robert and Ellen Lowthroppe, was born at Cherry Burton and died at Etton, Harthill Wapentake, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, in 1606. He removed to Etton, Harthill Wapentake, East Riding, Yorkshire, about 1576.

Thomas Lowthroppe married (first) Elizabeth Clark. She was buried in 1574. He married (second) Mary, who was buried in 1588. He married (third) Jane, who after his death became the wife of a Mr. Coppendale. Child of the second marriage:

1. John, of whom further.

(Rev. E. B. Huntington: "A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," pp. 17-19.)

(The Family in America).

(I) REV. JOHN LATHROP, son of Thomas and Mary Lowthroppe, was baptized in Etton, Yorkshire, December 20, 1584, and died in Barnstable, Massachusetts, November 8, 1653. He was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. During 1614-19 he was curate in a parish church in Egerton, County Kent, England. By 1623 earlier misgivings had grown to convictions, and he turned his back on the church of his youth and espoused the cause of the Independents. He left Egerton in 1623 and was called to succeed the Rev. Henry Jacob, pastor of the First Independent Church of London. At that date the congregation of dissenters, to which he ministered, had no place of worship, their worship itself being illegal. In April, 1623, their place of worship was broken into and the band of worshippers cast into jail. In the spring of 1634 all except Mr. Lathrop were set at liberty. He, their leader, was deemed too dangerous. During this time his wife fell sick and died. He procured liberty of the bishop to visit her before her death. "At his return to prison, his poor children, being many, repaired to the bishop . . . made known unto him their miserable condition . . . who commiserated their condition so far as to grant him liberty, who soon after came over into New England." On September 18, 1634, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Sims, two "Godly ministers," came over in "The Griffin." He settled in Scituate, September 27, 1634, "with such of his people as were ready to accompany him." Here he was granted lands. He removed to Barnstable, where he lived until his death and was a representative in the general court and minister of Barnstable and Scituate.

Rev. John Lathrop married (first) Hannah Howse or House, daughter of the Rev. John Howse or House, rector of Eastwell, Kent, England. He married (second) Annie Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, of Watertown.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 24, 25, 33. C. F. Swift: "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Vol. II, p. 162.)

Children of the first marriage:

1. Jane, of whom further.

2. Ann, born March 12, 1616, died in 1619.

3. John, born February 22, 1617-18.
4. Barbara, born October 1, 1619; married, July 19, 1630, John Emerson.
5. Thomas, born in 1621.
6. Samuel, died February 19, 1701; married, November 28, 1644, Elizabeth Scudder.
7. Joseph, born in 1624, died in 1702; married Mary Ausell.
8. Benjamin, married Martha.

Children of the second marriage; first two born in Scituate, others born in Barnstable:

9. Barnabas, baptized June 6, 1636, died October 26, 1715; married (first) Susanna Clarke; (second) widow Abigail Dodson.
10. A daughter, born July 30, 1638.
11. Abigail, baptized November 2, 1639; married, October 7, 1657, James Clark.
12. Bathshua, born February 27, 1641, died January 8, 1723; married Alexander Marsh.
13. John,
14. A son, born January 25, 1649.

(Rev. E. B. Huntington: "Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," p. 41.)

(II) JANE LATHROP, daughter of Rev. John and Hannah (Howse or House) Lathrop, was baptized at Edgerton, Kent, September 29, 1614, and died, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, some time before her husband. She married Samuel Fuller. (Fuller II.)

(The Tilson Line).

Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," states that the name Tilson signified son of Matilda from the nickname "Till." He believes the name should not be considered the same as Tilston. However, the author of the "Tilson Genealogy" differs from him and believes that Tilston was an older form of Tilson. Burke, in his "General Armory," likewise assigns a common origin and these would appear to outweigh the theory advanced by Mr. Bardsley. Tilston was a parish in County Chester and long the seat of a family of that name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." M. V. Tilson: "Tilson Genealogy." Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) EDMOND TILSON came from England to New England with his wife, Joane, and probably one or more of their children. From the first records at Plymouth, Massachusetts, we learn that he applied to the court, September 3, 1638, for land at Woeberry Plaine, and the same year, on October 1, the court granted him five acres. He interested himself in the affairs of the Colony and served many times on the jury. He owned land at North River of the northerly bound of "the two mile," which was a part of Scituate, and at Lakenham (now a part of Carver). His residence was at Plymouth, where he died October 25, 1660.

Edmond Tilson's widow, Mrs. Joane Tilson, married (second), May 20, 1662, Giles Rickard, Sr. She died before 1669, and Giles Rickard, Sr., married, after her death, in 1669, Hannah, widow of John Churchill.

It is thought that three of Edmond Tilson's children were born in England. Children of Edmond and Joane Tilson:

1. Mary, born probably between 1625 and 1630; married, December 23, 1652, James Cole, Jr., of Plymouth.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.



3. Ephraim, born probably between 1635 and 1637; married, July 9, 1660, Elizabeth Haskins, daughter of William Haskins, of Plymouth.
4. Joan, born probably in 1638.
5. John, born probably in 1640, will proved October 29, 1673.  
(M. V. Tilson: "Tilson Genealogy," pp. 31-32.)

(II) ELIZABETH TILSON, daughter of Edmond and Joane Tilson, was born probably between 1630 and 1634. She married Benajah Dunham. (Dunham II.)

(M. V. Tilson: "Tilson Genealogy," p. 33. I. W. Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy," pp. 12, 250. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VI, p. 45.)

(The Roberts Line).

As a variant of the surname Robert, Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," defines the name as "a Teutonic personal name of great antiquity, which was introduced into England about the time of the Conquest. As Rothbertus, it is frequently found in Domesday. Besides having itself become a surname, it has given rise to a great many others, as Roberts, Robarts, Robertson, Robins, Robbins, Robinson, Robbie, Robison, Robeson, Robb, Robson, Roby. It has also taken the form of Fitz-Robert, and, in Wales, those of Ap-Robert and Ap-Robyn, now contracted to Probert and Probyn."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) GOVERNOR THOMAS ROBERTS was born in England in 1600 according to a deposition he made in Dover. He came over in the ship "Providence" in 1623. There is no positive proof, but a strong probability that he was second son of Sir Thomas Roberts, who was knighted in 1603 and created baron in 1620. In 1640 Thomas Roberts was elected Governor of the Dover Colony over the celebrated John Underhill and was kept in that office until 1643. He died between September 27, 1673, and June 30, 1674, these being the dates of his will and its probate. Governor Thomas Roberts, though belonging to the Church of England, was very liberal in his views toward the Quakers. A number of these had located in the "piscataqua Settlement," so-called under Edward Hilton's management (hence the name "Piscataway" in New Jersey) and it is probable that he had virtually adopted their religious views before he died. It was at this settlement that the Friends, as they were afterwards called, made their first appearance in New England, later migrating to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard and from there to Virginia and North Carolina. Governor Thomas Roberts' wife was Rebecca, who, tradition says, was the sister of William and Edward Hilton, who came with him in the "Providence" and from whom the name of "Hilton Point" was taken. In the oldest cemetery in Dover is a tombstone in good preservation bearing the following inscription:

THOMAS ROBERTS  
BORN 1600       -       -       -       DIED 1674.  
PIONEER SETTLER AT DOVER POINT.  
COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF DOVER, 1640-1643.

Children, exact order not known:

1. Hester or Esther, of whom further.
2. John, born in 1629; married Abigail Nutter.
3. Thomas, born in 1633; married Mary Naughton.
4. Anna, married James Philbrick.



5. Elizabeth, married Benjamin Heard.
6. Sarah, married Robert Rich.

(John Scales: "History of Dover, New Hampshire," pp. 1-5, 23, 302, *et seq.* J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 547.)

(II) HESTER or ESTHER ROBERTS, daughter of Governor Thomas and Rebecca Roberts, was born in 1628 and died December 12, 1687; her will is dated at Piscataway, New Jersey, November 9, 1687. She married John Martin. (First Martin Line I.)

(*Ibid.* F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," Vol. II, p. 805. "New Jersey Archives," 1st Series, Vol. XXI, p. 108.)

(The Second Martin Line).

Introduction and first generation same as First Martin Line.

(II) ENSIGN JOHN MARTIN, JR., son of John and Hester or Esther (Roberts) Martin, was born in 1650. He was of Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey. His will was proved April 18, 1704; it reads as follows:

In the name of God Amen: In the year of our Lord one thousand seaven hundread & three ye 21st day of May, I, John Martin of Piscataway in the County of Middlesex in the province of East New Jersey, Yeoman being at present sick and weake in body but through the mercy of God whole and sound in my mind and understanding and of perfect memory, Doe thinke meete to make and ordaine this my last will and testament as followeth. First and above all I comitt my Spiritt into the hands of our Lord Jesus Christ the Redeemer thereof and my body after my desease to be interred at the discretion of my Executrix Concerning the Outward Estate which the Lord hath lend me. I dispose thereof in manner following. First my will and my mind is that all my Just Debts Shall be payed and fully Satisfied. Item. I will and bequeath to my well beloved brothers and Sisters—Joseph Martin, Benjamin Martin, Thomas Martin, and Mary Ball and Lydia Smaley—to each of them all one Shilling Sterling mony a pease or in other pay Equivalent to it. It— I will and bequeath to my well beloved daughter, Elizabeth Dun, two shillings. It— I will and bequeath to my well beloved Daughter, Ester Martin, one cow for a memorial of my Love to each of them to be payd to Each of them Respectively within the space of three months after my Desease. It— my mind is that all my Debts being payd and all these Legacies above bequeathed Deducted outt of my Estate the Remainder thereof Shall be disposed of In Manner folg. Item. I Give to my dearly beloved wife, Ann Martin, the best feather bed with the furniture to itt which Is now in the house and after that my personable Estate with the moveables to be legally appraised and equally to be divided into three parts my wife taking one part to her Selve her heires and Assignes for Ever and the other two partes to be divided in manner following. Item. I will and Bequeath to my Welbeloved Daughter Dorothy Martin and Patience Martin seaven pounds of Currant Silver mony of this province Apeace or in other goods Equivalent to It to be payde at the day of marriage or otherwise when the Overseers shall see Convenient. It— I will and Bequeath to my Eldest Son John Martin ten pounds currant Silver mony of this province or goods equivalent to be paid him att the age of twenty one yeares or otherwise as the overseers shall see Convenient. It— I will and bequeath unto my Eldest son John Martin one hundread and fifty akers of land leyng part uppon Shingle hill part uppon turkey hill and turkey Neck so Running to the brooke Dismall with five Akers of Meadow joyning to my brother Joseph Martins Meadow Runing from the pond upwards Lengthwayes. Item. I will and bequeath to my Youngest Son Richard Martin one Iron Kettle with one Gridiron with the Remaineing part of the moveables aforesaid mentioned the Legacies being payde. Item. I will and Bequeath to my youngest son Richard Martin my home lot Containeing one hundred Akers of Land with ten Akers of Meadow belongeing thereunto more or less. Item. My will and pleasure is that my Well beloved Wife Ann Martin Shall enjoy my said home lot with the Rights and privileges belongeing thereunto. Item for the full Performance and Due Execution of this my Preasant last will and Testament in all Respects as is aforesaid written I doe hereby appoint impower nominate and ordaine my Well beloved brother Benjamin Martin with my Well beloved friend Samuell Blackford to be my Sole and onely Executors to whome I Give and Comitt all trust and power thereunto Neadfull whome I doe Intreat to afford their best help assistance and Councell for the performance of the same. And in Testimony That this above written is my true and Last Will I the said John Martin have hereunto putt my hand and Seale Dated as above said.

Sealed in the Presence of signed  
Benjamin Martin, Joseph Martin  
Stephen Wilson.

his  
JOHN MARTIN  
marke

John Martin, Jr., married (first), at Piscataway, June 26, 1677, Dorothy Smith. (Smith II.) He married (second), January 9, 1698-99, Anne Brown. Children, all by the first marriage, births of numbers 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 recorded at Piscataway, New Jersey, others mentioned in father's will:

1. Easter, born February 8, 1677-78, died April 9, 1678.
2. Esther, born April 11, 1679, died November 8, 1682.
3. Elizabeth, born March 24, 1680-81; married, August 9, 1697, Hugh Dun.
4. Ester, unmarried when her father made his will.
5. Patience, of whom further.
6. Dorothy, born June 7, 1686; married, September 21, 1704, Benajah Dunham.
7. John, born November 2, 1691, died July 16, 1721.
8. Richard, born January 7, 1693-94.

("New Jersey Records of Wills," Bk. I, pp. 34-36. "New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings," New Series, Vol. IV, pp. 38-42; 3d Series, Vol. II, pp. 174-75. "New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXI, p. 49.)

(III) PATIENCE MARTIN, daughter of John Martin, Jr., and Dorothy (Smith) Martin, married Daniel Sutton. (Sutton II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Smith Line).

Among the popular surnames of the English-speaking world, Smith with its variants Smyth and Smythe ranks high. It is of occupational derivation from "the village smith," who was an important member of the community in the days when even carpenter's nails were hammered out by hand. In the early rolls the name was spelled with the "y."

The combination of the Christian name Richard with the surname Smith was found among the early settlers of many of the American colonies. A Richard Smith was early at Taunton, Massachusetts; another at Newbury, Massachusetts; and another at Hampton, New Hampshire. A Richard Smith was a founder of Smithtown, Long Island, New York; one was early in Rhode Island; and one settled in Burlington County, New Jersey.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." O. E. Monnette. "First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge," in "Newark Evening News," January 30, 1915.)

(I) RICHARD SMITH, SR., the first of this family of whom there is definite record, died probably at Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, early in 1696. He was one of the first settlers of Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

Among the records of New Jersey deeds is one whereby "Jos. Conger of Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 24, 1672 for £16 conveyed to Richard Smith of New Towne uppon Long Island in Yorkshire planter six acres of land adjoining Raha-wack River." Richard Smith was of Piscataway as early as 1677, as shown by the license for the marriage of his daughter:

Whereas I have received information of a mutual intent and agreement between John Martin Junor of Piscataway and Dorothy Smith the daughter of Richard Smith of the same towne, planter. . . .

It is stated that the records of Newtown, Long Island, show that conveyances of land were made between Richard Smith, Patroon of Smithtown, Long Island, and Richard Smith, of Newtown, and later of Piscataway. Also—

Richard Smith, Senior of the town of Piscataway conveyed unto my son Thomas Smith one half of certain salt meadow on the Raritan River.

The will of Richard Smith, Sr., of Woodbridge, dated July 17, 1692, proved April 30, 1696, bequeathed his "Worley Estate" to his wife "Elienor and his children Elisebath, Dorety, Richard and Thomas."

Richard Smith, Sr., married Eleanor. Whether she was the first wife and the mother of his children is not certainly known. If she was his second wife, she may have been the "Ellinor" who was the "relict of William Shadlock," married, in 1662, Stephen Kent, Sr., of Woodbridge, who died in 1679, thus leaving his widow eligible for a third marriage to Richard Smith, Sr. Children, probably by an earlier wife than Eleanor:

1. Elizabeth, living in 1692, mentioned in her father's will.
2. Dorothy, of whom further.
3. Richard, Jr., married (first), December 8, 1687, Elizabeth Moores, daughter of Samuel and Mary Moores; he married (second), July 27, 1693, Mrs. Rebecca (Adams) Seatown, daughter of Thomas Adams.
4. Thomas, named in his father's will in 1692.

(O. E. Monnette: "First Settlers of Piscataway and Woodbridge," in "Newark Evening News," January 30, 1915.)

(II) DOROTHY SMITH, daughter of Richard Smith, Sr., of Piscataway and Woodbridge, New Jersey, married Ensign John Martin, Jr. (Second Martin Line II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Bishop Line).

Bishop or Bishopp belongs to that group of surnames which are classed as nicknames. In this case, Bishop was a common sobriquet, readily affixed on any one of ecclesiastical appearance. A curious proof of the existence of this nickname is found in the following entry: "Bissop atte Comb, County Somerset, at the time of Edward III" (1312-77.) In the formal roll of the Preston Guild Merchants for 1602 appears the name of "William Browne, *alias* Bushopp."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) RICHARD BISHOP or BUSHOP, the first of this family of whom there is record, lived in 1638 with Love Brewster, son of Elder William Brewster. He was a resident of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, January 5, 1640-41, on which date he hired "Nathl. Souther." On a Plymouth list, "August, 1643," the names of all the males that "are able to beare armes from XVI yeares old to 60 yeares w<sup>th</sup> in the seuerall Touneshippes" included the name of "Richard Bushop."

In a town meeting at Eastham, Massachusetts, May 22, 1655, all the settlers were divided by vote into groups of five, and each group of five men was to keep a bull. One such group included Richard Knowles, Joseph Rogers, George Crisp, Thomas Robert, and Richard Booshop. All of these probably lived near each other.



Richard Bishop was called of "Pascattaway in Artercull (Arthur's Kill) or New Jersey," when he sold his property in the Colony to Captain Church. He then went to live with his son-in-law, William Sutton.

Richard Bishop married, according to Plymouth records, December 5, 1644, Alis Clark, who died in October, 1648. She had married (first), January 22, 1638-39, George Clark, who died in 1644. Child:

1. Damaris, of whom further.

(C. H. Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 51, 101. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, p. 255; Vol. VI, p. 41; Vol. LXXIX, p. 290. J. Winson: "History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 228. E. F. H. Sutton: "Genealogical Notes of the Sutton Family of New Jersey," p. 7. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIII, p. 86.)

(II) DAMARIS BISHOP, daughter of Richard and Alis (Clark) Bishop, married William Sutton. (Sutton I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Burns Line).

Burns, with its variants Burnes and Burne, is a surname of several origins. It is sometimes equivalent to Bourne, meaning "bound" or "limit," and also "stream." In the latter sense, the term *burn* is still used in Scotland to designate a small brook. During Saxon times the surname Burns was apparently a personal one. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Godric de Burnes was a great landholder in Kent, while in Scotland the name has long been in use, but under a great variety of forms. Among the famous men bearing this patronymic was the great Scotch poet, Robert Burns. He was born in a cottage about two miles from Ayr, Scotland, January 25, 1759, and died July 4, 1796. His entire life was one dogged by misfortune and ill-health, yet through it all he wrote his poetry which still rings in the ears of every Scotsman from South Africa to New York.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." "Encyclopedia Britannica.")

(I) JOHN ALEXANDER BURNS, sometimes recorded as only John Burns and sometimes as Alexander Burns, as will be shown later, progenitor of the Burns family in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was born in Scotland and died in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1821.

John Burns, so recorded, progenitor of the Burns family in Allegheny County and traditionally descended from Robert Burns, the poet, is considered to be identical with Alexander Burns, so recorded, also given as the emigrant ancestor of the family in Allegheny County. It is to be noted that both John and Alexander Burns had a son John Burns, who married, March 15, 1798, Jane Crook, the daughter of Henry Crook. While it would be possible for two different men of the surname Burns to have sons John, it is hardly likely that both men could have had sons who married Jane Crook, daughter of Henry Crook. From this it is to be inferred that both John Burns were identical and, therefore, that the above-mentioned John and Alexander Burns were identical.

Furthermore, in the "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," it is stated that "Alexander Burns owned nearly a thousand acres of land on Montour's Run." As Montour's Run prior to 1788 was located in Washington County, Pennsylvania, search of the land warrants of that county was made and revealed the following:

Alexander Burns, 400 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1784.

John Burns, 240 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1785.

Alexander Burns, 300 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1785.



It is to be noted that not only did John and Alexander Burns receive land patents the same day, but the aggregate amount of all the land received totals about 1,000 acres, the amount recorded for Alexander Burns in "The History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania." This would seem, therefore, to be additional evidence that John and Alexander Burns were identical and that the name of the emigrant ancestor of the Burns family in Allegheny County was undoubtedly John Alexander Burns, a common conjunction in Scotch names.

John Alexander Burns came to America at an early date and settled on Montour's Run, Findlay Township. He was given two hundred acres of donation lands for his services as a private in the Revolutionary War. This land was in Westmoreland County. In 1780, while a settler in Findlay Township, John Alexander Burns was captured by the Indians. He had taken up a homestead, built a cabin and was engaged in clearing the land, when he was set upon by the Indians and taken prisoner. The savages took him to their village beyond the Ohio, from where, after several years of captivity, he either escaped or was freed. Upon his return to Findlay Township he found someone else in possession of his land. However, when John Alexander Burns explained the reason for his absence, the tract was relinquished to him and in 1784 surveyed to him.

As mentioned above, in 1784 and 1785 he received land grants, as follows:

Alexander Burns, 400 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1784.

John Burns, 240 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1785.

Alexander Burns, 300 acres, Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1785.

It is to be noted that in 1788 Allegheny County was created from Washington County, consequently it is not surprising that the next mention of John Alexander Burns is in Allegheny County. His first purchase in this new county was fifty-three acres, known as "Squash Common," which was bought in February, 1797. The same year he bought another tract, known as "Pumpkin Hill" and comprising three hundred and eight acres. The following year he purchased the third piece of property, called "Saragossa" and containing four hundred and one acres.

As John Alexander Burns died intestate, his estate was settled by partition. In this partition his children are listed as follows:

John, William, George, Thomas and James—elder sons, Robert, Samuel, and Alexander, the younger sons, daughter, Nancy, intermarried with John Byers, and Peggy, intermarried with Henry Crooks.

John Alexander Burns married Agnes or Nancy Barnes, of Maryland. As Nancy is a nickname for various Christian names, it is most probable that Agnes and Nancy were the same. Children:

1. John, born October 30, 1774; married, March 15, 1798, Jane Crooks; children: i. Alexander, born May 27, 1800; married Susan White, daughter of Thomas White. ii. Henry. iii. John. iv. Polly, married John White. v. William. vi. Andrew, born October 18, 1818. vii. George, born April 11, 1822; married Jane; owned two hundred and thirty-three acres, which had been patented by his grandfather, April 28, 1785. viii. Nancy, married Samuel Nichol. ix. Jane, married Robert Eaton. x. Peggy, married James Hood.
2. William, died intestate in 1857; married Martha, who died in 1866; children, mentioned in will of widow: i. Alexander. ii. William. iii. Margaret, married a Mr. Sheffer. iv. Elizabeth. v. Martha.

3. Thomas, died in 1858; married Catherine Bevington; children, mentioned in will: i. Alexander H., served term in Pennsylvania Legislature. ii. Elizabeth B., married a Mr. Murray. iii. Mary, married a Mr. McGrew. iv. John. v. Catherine. Grand-children, also mentioned in will: a. Charles Amos Burns. b. Thomas Oliver Burns. c. Nancy E. Burns.
4. James, died in 1860; married Nancy; children, mentioned in will: i. Alexander D. ii. Sarah Marshall.
5. Alexander, died in 1832; left no will and no evidence in the settlement of his estate that he left a family or was married.
6. Samuel, mentioned in the settlement of his father's estate in 1821 as "of New Lisbon, Ohio"; not recorded in any manner in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.
7. Robert, died in 1860; married Jane; children mentioned in will: i. Robert Henry. ii. Alexander R. iii. John M. iv. Evaline. v. Harriet. vi. Nancy.
8. George, of whom further.
9. Nancy, married John Byers.
10. Peggy, married Henry Crooks.

(A. Warner: "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," Pt. II, pp. 11, 292, 424, 485, 486. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Books," Vol. VI, pp. 291-92; Vol. VII, p. 332; Vol. XVI, p. 104. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Records, Orphan's Court," Vol. II-B, pp. 29, 47-48. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Register's Records," Renunciations, Vol. XLIX; Bonds, Vol. I, p. 73, and Vol. XV, p. 443; Inventories and Appraisals, Vol. CXXXIV. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Vol. IX, p. 523; Vol. XII, p. 59; Vol. XVII, p. 385. S. J. Clarke: "History of Washington County, Pennsylvania," J. F. McFarland: "Twentieth Century History of Washington County, Pennsylvania," p. 370. J. H. Beers: "Biographical Record, Washington County, Pennsylvania," p. 1414. "Pennsylvania Archives," 3d Series, Vol. XXVI, p. 534-36.)

(II) GEORGE BURNS was the son of John Alexander and Agnes or Nancy (Barnes) Burns. November 11, 1816, his father sold him a tract of land in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, "in consideration of the natural love which they bear to him." The deed is signed by Alexander Burns and his wife, Agnes Burns. George Burns sold this land in 1828, his wife Nancy joining him in the deed. He then apparently removed from Allegheny County, as he is no longer recorded there in any of the records.

George Burns married Nancy and was possibly the father of:

- i. George W., of whom further.

("Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Books," Vol. XXIII, p. 57; Vol. XXXVII, p. 147. A. Warner: "History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," Pt. II, p. 292.)

(III) GEORGE W. BURNS was born in 1811 and died in November, 1858, leaving a will, dated October 15, 1858, in which he mentions Mary Ann, of the next generation, and wife, Rebecca.

George W. Burns is probably the son of George Burns for the following reasons. Of the sons of John Alexander Burns, only John is definitely recorded as having a son of the name George. This George Burns, however, was born in 1822, not in 1811, as deducted from the will of George W. Burns, mentioned above. Furthermore, George Burns, son of John Burns, had a wife Jane, whereas, the George W. Burns of our interest had a wife Rebecca, as stated above. A careful study of the descendants of the other sons of John Alexander Burns, as above shown (see list of children, Generation I), seems definitely to eliminate all except George as the father of George W. Burns.

George W. Burns is recorded as buying land in Allegheny County in 1842 and in Pittsburgh in 1844 and 1854. He probably lived first in Allegheny County and

later removed to Pittsburgh. His will, dated October 15, 1858, names his four children and mentions his wife as executrix.

George W. Burns married Rebecca. Children:

1. Sarah Jane, born in 1836.
2. Mary Ann or Anna Mary, of whom further.
3. Robert, born in 1843.
4. Rebecca Shaw, born in 1846.

("Census Records, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," 1790-1870. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Vol. IX, p. 182. "Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Deed Books," Vol. LXV, p. 229; Vol. LXIX, p. 223; Vol. CXV, p. 469. Family data.)

(IV) MARY ANN or ANNA MARY BURNS, daughter of George W. and Rebecca Burns, was born March 6, 1841, and died November 24, 1890. She married James McKean Snowden. (Snowden II.)

(Family data.)



## Nesbit

The Colonial and Revolutionary Ancestry of Thorpe Nesbit is identified with history-making events antedating and connected with the War for Independence. The surname Nesbit, or Nisbit, its variant, is of local origin, derived from the lands in the shire of Berwick, Scotland.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JAMES NESBIT, the progenitor of our line, was a younger son of the main branch of the Berwick family. He settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(Blanche T. Hartman: "A Genealogy of the Nesbit, Ross, Porter, Taggart Families of Pennsylvania.")

(II) JOHN NESBIT, son of James Nesbit, was of York County, Pennsylvania. He was a judge of the Common Pleas Court.

He married (first) Hannah Wickersham, who died in 1754-55. He married (second) Marcy Churchton, who died in 1767. He married (third) Jean Ewing, who died in 1803. By his first marriage he had a son, Alexander, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) CAPTAIN ALEXANDER NESBIT, son of John and Hannah (Wickersham) Nesbit, was born in East Marlborough Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1754. When an infant he came with his parents to York County. He was ensign of the 7th Company, 3d Battalion of York County Militia, when the Revolutionary War began and in July, 1776, was ordered to New Jersey, where his company was attached to the Flying Camp. He took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania on June 27, 1777. On April 5, 1778, he was made second lieutenant of the 5th Company, 1st Battalion of York Militia, and in June, 1779, he was advanced to the rank of captain of the 3d Company, 6th Battalion. In 1779 he received two hundred and twenty-seven pounds, fifteen shillings, six pence for services rendered the government. In 1788 he received six pounds for warning the militia to march on April 7, 1781. In 1791 he served as a field officer in Brigadier-General Henry Miller's company. At the close of the war he settled at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but in 1801 removed to Northumberland County, where he bought the rights of and operated a ferry opposite Lewisburg, long known as Nesbit's Ferry.

Captain Alexander Nesbit married (first), in 1783, Ann or Sarah Ann Davidson, daughter of Samuel Davidson and granddaughter of Patrick and Ann Davidson, of North Middleton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Nancy Jane McKay. By his first marriage he had William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)



(IV) WILLIAM NESBIT, son of Captain Alexander and Sarah Ann (Davidson) Nesbit, was born March 17, 1784, and died January 22, 1860.

He married, March 24, 1808, Nancy Musser, born June 29, 1778, daughter of Joseph Musser, who came from Strasburg, Lancaster County, to White Deer Township, Northumberland County, in 1803. They had Joseph Musser, of whom further.

*(Ibid.)*

(V) JOSEPH MUSSER NESBIT, only child of William and Nancy (Musser) Nesbit, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1809, and died July 1, 1900. He studied to be a civil engineer and followed that profession until late in life, when he retired.

He married (first), May 7, 1841, Nancy M. Montgomery, born August 22, 1818. He married (second), January 17, 1878, Katherine Ruch. Joseph Musser and Nancy M. (Montgomery) Nesbit were the parents of David Montgomery, of whom further.

*(Ibid.)*

(VI) DAVID MONTGOMERY NESBIT, son of Joseph Musser and Nancy M. (Montgomery) Nesbitt, was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1843. He attended the schools in his home neighborhood. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and at the close of the war engaged with his brother in the lumber business and manufacture of office furniture at Lewisburg. In 1878 he retired to his country place, Maythorpe Farm, Northumberland County, and in 1899 he took up residence in Washington, District of Columbia.

He married, May 31, 1866, Mary Lillian Thorpe. (Kilbourne IX.) They had a son, Fred Thorpe, of whom further.

*(Ibid.)*

(VII) FRED THORPE NESBIT, son of David Montgomery and Mary Lillian (Thorpe) Nesbit, was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1867. He studied at Waverly Seminary and Bucknell University. He engaged in the lumber and contracting business in New York City and Washington, District of Columbia. At present he is in the real estate and mortgage business in Washington, District of Columbia.

He married, December 24, 1889, Clara Driesbach, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. They had a son, Thorpe, of whom further.

*(Ibid.)*

(VIII) THORPE NESBIT, son of Fred Thorpe and Clara (Driesbach) Nesbit, was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1893. He was graduated from Riverview Academy at Poughkeepsie, New York, and studied in Switzerland for one year. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1915, receiving his academic degree. In 1917 he was graduated from Harvard Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being one of the first ten men in his class. He was also a member of the editorial board of the "Harvard Law Review."

Mr. Nesbit inherited a martial strain, which was pronounced in a number of his forebears. In May, 1917, not long after the United States entered the World War, he was mustered into the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp. On completion of his duty-tour of study and practice there, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the field artillery. Assigned to the 303d Field Artillery in August, 1917, he served continuously with that unit until the close of the war, having seen about ten days of actual line service prior to the signing of the Armistice.

Since his honorable discharge, Mr. Nesbit has been engaged in the practice of law. He is a member of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, Merion Cricket Club, the Fourth Street Club, and the Harvard Club of New York. In politics he has always been a Republican, and at one time he was an assistant solicitor for the city of Philadelphia.

Thorpe Nesbit married, at St. Thomas' Church, New York City, April 25, 1925, Edith Anne Tener, daughter of George Evans and Annie Frances (Fallbush) Tener. Her father, who died October 23, 1923, was a brother of former Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe Nesbit are:

1. Hope Clement, born May 4, 1926.
2. Thorpe Nesbit, Jr., born November 28, 1927.

By carrying forward a notable family tradition and line, Mr. Nesbit has added to his personal record those elements that are most desirable in a man of his connections and standing. He enjoys the confidence of his professional colleagues, clients and members of the judiciary, as he so well deserves.

(The Kilbourne Line).

Kilbourne or Kilburn as a surname is derived from the ancient town of Kilburn, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. One early pedigree of Kilburn recorded in the College of Heralds in London is of the descendants of John Kilburne, of Kilburne, in Yorkshire, 1426. Hasted, in his "History of County Kent," says: "It is a matter of history that the Kilburnes were originally of Kilburne in Kent, whence they went into Cambridgeshire and Essex." In 1336 John de Kylburn was chief commissioner of the works in the camp occupied by the King of England in Scotland. In 1351 William de Hoton mentions in his will William de Kilburn, and in 1382 mention is made of Thomas de Kilbourne, of County York. In 1386 John de Kilburn was vicar of the Cathedral Church at York. From that time until 1441 the family appears to have been confined to Yorkshire, but soon after that date the name was found in other counties. Many had removed to Cambridgeshire, and there are found frequent records concerning members of the family. In the early part of the fifteenth century John Kilborne, Gentleman, was one of the Fellows of Peterhouse College, Cambridge. There are many others of the name on record, the name being variously spelt Kilborn, Kilbon, Kilburn, Kilbourn, Kilbourne, Kylborn, Kylborne. It has been the patronymic of artists, soldiers, divines and leaders, as well as workers in every line of endeavor.

(Payne Kenyon Kilbourne: "The History of the Kilbourn Family," pp. 9-72.)

(I) THOMAS KILBOURNE, the ancestor of the family in America, was born in the parish of Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1578, baptized May 8, 1578, and died before 1639. In 1613 he was mentioned in a will of Agatha Borrowdale. He was a member of the Church of England, for in 1632 he was "Church Warden" of his native parish. On April 15, 1635, with his wife and children, Margaret, Lydia, Mary, Frances, and John he sailed for New England on the ship "Increase." They settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut.

He married Frances, who died in 1650. Children:

1. Margaret.
2. Thomas.
3. Elizabeth.
4. George.
5. Mary.
6. Lydia.
7. Frances.
8. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 33-38.)

(II) JOHN KILBOURNE, son of Thomas and Frances Kilbourne, was baptized at Wood Ditton, England, September 29, 1624, and died April 9, 1703. He came to Connecticut with his parents in 1635. He was collector of tax rates there on September 24, 1647. His first record as a landholder bears the date of May 20, 1649. On May 8, 1654, he was appointed a member of the committee to run the boundary line between Wethersfield and Middletown. In May, 1657, he was confirmed by the General Court to be sergeant at Wethersfield. In 1660 he was a representative to the General Court and continued to be so for seven sessions of the court. In 1662 he was appointed a member of the Colonial grand jury, which office he held until May, 1666. From 1657 until 1681 he was a selectman.

He married (first), in 1650, Naomi, who died October 1, 1659. He married (second) Sarah Bronson, who died December 4, 1711, daughter of John Bronson, of Farmington. Children of the first marriage:

1. John.
2. Thomas (2), of whom further.
3. Naomi.

Children of the second marriage:

4. Sarah.
5. George.
6. Mary.
7. Joseph.
8. Abraham.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 44-51.)

(III) SERGEANT THOMAS (2) KILBOURNE, son of John and Naomi Kilbourne, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1653 and died in 1712, leaving no will. He settled at Hockanum, then within the town limits of Hartford. He was a landholder there in 1677 and was "Surveyor for the East Side of the Great River" in 1684, 1689 and 1702. He was also a fenceviewer, selectman and grand juror.

He married a daughter of William Hills, of Glastonbury. Children, among others:

1. John.
  2. Thomas (3), of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 56.)

(IV) THOMAS (3) KILBOURNE, the son of Sergeant Thomas (2) Kilbourne and of the daughter of William Hills, was born in Hockanum, Connecticut, and died October 3, 1712.

He married (first), February 1, 1700, Hannah Hills, daughter of Joseph Hills, of Glastonbury. He may have married a second time, as his widow is named in the settlement of his estate as Susannah. She married (second) Nathaniel Fitch and died February 11, 1749. Children:

1. Thomas (4), of whom further.
  2. Hannah.
  3. Susannah.
  4. Dorothy.
  5. Mabel.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 69, 70.)

(V) THOMAS (4) KILBOURNE, the son of Thomas (3) Kilbourne, and Hannah (Hills) Kilbourne, was born in the east side of Hartford, Connecticut, September 8, 1705, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, April 8, 1748.

He married, in May, 1728, Mary Diggins, daughter of John Diggins, of Middletown. She died October 31, 1761, and she and her husband were buried in East Hartford. Children:

1. Thomas.
  2. Nathaniel.
  3. Thankful.
  4. Susannah.
  5. Jeremiah.
  6. Russell, of whom further.
  7. Mary.
  8. Jerusha.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 96.)

(VI) RUSSELL KILBOURNE, the son of Thomas (4) and Mary (Diggins) Kilbourne, was born February 23, 1739, and died in East Hartford, Connecticut, September 30, 1816. He was a surveyor, lister and selectman.

He married, October 31, 1765, Mary Hills, daughter of David Hills. Children:

1. Russell.
  2. Anna.
  3. Thomas.
  4. Mary.
  5. Nathaniel.
  6. Jeremiah.
  7. Susan.
  8. Clarissa.
  9. Emily.
  10. Hezekiah, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 134.)



(VII) HEZEKIAH KILBOURNE, son of Russell and Mary (Hills) Kilbourne, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, October 27, 1790, and died at his home in Granville, Ohio, November 22, 1841. His brother Russell had trained him for the mercantile trade and he soon obtained a high character in his profession. He lived in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for ten years and, on returning to the United States in 1816, settled in Delaware, Ohio, for six years. In 1822 he went to Canandaigua, New York, and from there to Granville, Ohio.

He married Ruhamah Hayes, who was born at Granby, Connecticut, December 14, 1792, and died December 5, 1863. Children:

1. Parson Hayes, died young.
2. Mary R., of whom further.
3. Levi Hezekiah, married, April 25, 1850, Louisa M. Sloane, of Sandusky City, Ohio.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 229-30.)

(VIII) MARY R. KILBOURNE, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruhamah (Hayes) Kilbourne, was born July 27, 1823.

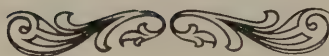
She married, in 1841, Dr. Frederick Shober Thorpe, of Cincinnati, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 28, 1819, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, July 2, 1862. Children:

1. Frederick Kilbourne.
2. Mary Lillian, of whom further.
3. Stanley S.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(IX) MARY LILLIAN THORPE, daughter of Dr. Frederick Shober and Mary R. (Kilbourne) Thorpe, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, April 14, 1849, and died July 27, 1887. She married David Montgomery Nesbit. (Nesbit VI.)

(Family data.)



## Selfridge

The family of Selfridge, of which Mrs. Adelaide Jordan (Selfridge) Twaddell is a member, is one which is closely allied with the military and naval history of the United States. Since early in the formation of this government there have been members of this family in both branches of the service, men who have served their country during both peace and war, with a devotion and loyalty which has brought fame and honor to the name of Selfridge. Not only the Selfridges themselves have won distinction, but they have intermarried with equally illustrious and honored families, whose names are inscribed among those who fought for the liberation of their country during the War of the Revolution.

(I) GENERAL MATTHEW MOTHERWELL SELFRIDGE, the first of this family of whom there is definite record, was born August 9, 1792, and died in Pennsylvania, November 29, 1839. General Matthew M. Selfridge was active in business in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of the Lehigh Transportation Company, with which his son, General James Levan Selfridge, afterwards became connected. Matthew M. Selfridge was a general of the militia.

General Matthew Motherwell Selfridge married Hannah Le Van. (Le Van IV.) Among their children was James Levan (so recorded), of whom further.

(Alfred Mathews and Austin H. Hungerford: "History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon," pp. 128-30, 137, 141.) Application Papers, Daughters of the American Revolution. Family records.)

(II) GENERAL JAMES LEVAN (so recorded) SELFRIDGE, son of General Matthew Motherwell and Hannah (Le Van) Selfridge, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1824, and died May 19, 1887. He received his education at Lafayette College and upon leaving there read law with Henry King, of Allentown. Later he took charge of the Lehigh Transportation Company, of which his father had been a founder. This early association soon convinced him of his interest in the business world, and for a short time he was connected with a commission house, opening in 1850 one of his own. In 1857 he removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was active in the coal and real estate business until the outbreak of the Civil War.

The call for troops found none more active or responsive than Mr. Selfridge, and so popular was he among the soldiers, that on April 18, 1861, he reported at Harrisburg with his company and was mustered into service as Company A of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel Patterson, at whose request they remained in service ten days after their period of enlistment had expired. On James Levan Selfridge's return, he was tendered a commission as colonel of a regiment, which he was to raise, but, impatient of delay, he united with Colonel Joseph F. Knipe in recruiting and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 46th Regiment. September 17, 1861, he left with the regiment for the front, reporting to General Banks at Dornistown, Maryland, and participating under him in the

battles of Kernstown, Winchester, and Cedar Mountain. In the latter engagement the 46th Regiment was led over open and exposed ground in assaults upon the enemies' guns. The slaughter in their ranks was fearful. Colonel Selfridge himself received a slight wound and had his horse shot from under him.

With his regiment Colonel Selfridge was engaged in the battles of Rappahannock, at Bull Run under General Pope, at South Mountain and Antietam under General McClellan, at Chancellorsville under General Hooker, and at Gettysburg under General Meade. During the progress of the battle of Antietam, Colonel Selfridge took command of the regiment, Colonel Knipe leading the brigade. When General Hooker, with the 11th and 12th Corps, went to the assistance of General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, Colonel Selfridge was of the column; and in the campaign on Atlanta he took a prominent part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Pine Knob, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. In the latter action, Hood attacked the Union right with the most terrific violence yet experienced in the whole of the bloody campaign; the brunt of this action fell on that part of the line held by Colonel Selfridge and the gallant 46th Regiment, who, equal to any emergency, played a conspicuous part in the repulse of the enemy. At Marietta, Cassville, and the descent upon Atlanta, Colonel Selfridge was likewise unremittingly engaged, and so marked was his courage, so constant and unwavering his gallantry throughout the campaign covering a hundred days, that at its termination General A. S. Williams, the veteran commander of the 1st Division, commended him to the attention of the government, as follows:

This officer has been in service since the beginning of the Rebellion. For over three years, he has been constantly in the field, and ever at the post of duty. Few officers have been so steadily with their commands, so prompt, intelligent, and capable. The condition of his regiment bears testimony to the superiority of its command.

On leaving Atlanta, Colonel Selfridge took command of the brigade and, during the March to the Sea, was chiefly occupied in destroying the railroads, although he did participate in the engagements at Monteith Swamp and at the siege of Savannah. Shortly after these encounters he was promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. In the movements of the army northward through the Carolinas, General Selfridge continued to lead his brigade, participating in action at Averysboro and Bentonville.

At the conclusion of hostilities, General Selfridge was mustered out, having shared the fortunes of his command with constancy and fidelity from the first to the last day of his service. In testimony of his devotion to his country, General Sherman said of him: "General Selfridge was one of my steady, hard-working and fighting brigade commanders and served all the time."

Upon his retirement from military life General Selfridge participated actively in the field of public service. While still at the front, during Sherman's famous March to the Sea, General Selfridge was named to represent the Eleventh Pennsylvania District in Congress and, though the situation was politically a hopeless one for him, he managed to reduce the majority of his opponent's votes by 2,000. In 1867 he was nominated for the Senate and made an equally strong canvass. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh District by President Lincoln, but was later removed by President Johnson. In 1868 he was elected chief



clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, a position to which he was annually reëlected until 1873, when he was no longer a candidate. In 1872 he removed to Philadelphia and became a proprietor in the Lehigh Hydraulic Cement Company. He was appointed by Governor Geary major-general of the 7th Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, which commission he held until his death.

In commemoration of General Selfridge's valor at the battle of Gettysburg, a monument in honor of his regiment was unveiled on the site of the struggle by his son, James Levan Selfridge, Jr.

General James Levan Selfridge married, September 18, 1865, Emma Matilda Butler, the daughter of Henry W. and Harriet (Linton) Butler. (Linton IV.)

The history of the illustrious house of Butler of Ormonde is in point of fact the history of Ireland, from the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. At the head of the great nobility of that country have ever stood the Butlers and the Geraldines, rivals in power and equals in renown. For ages their story fills pages of the Irish annals from the advent of Theobald Fitz-Walter, in the reign of Henry II, down to the death of James, second Duke of Ormonde, in exile at Avignon in 1745. The surname Butler originated in the chief Butlerage of Ireland, conferred by Henry II upon the first of the family who settled in that Kingdom. Of the Butler family, herein considered, family records state that the line goes back to the Earl of Kilkenny (Viscount Montgaud), 1550. The Butlers bear proudly the ancient motto, "Comme je trouve."

General James Levan and Emma Matilda (Butler) Selfridge were the parents of the following children:

1. James Levan, Jr., born September 21, 1867; married, June 1, 1893, Julia Todd.
2. Harriet Butler, born September 8, 1869; member of Girl Scouts, active in church work.
3. Adelaide Jordan, of whom further.
4. Franklin Butler, born September 20, 1873, died October 24, 1910.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ADELAIDE JORDAN SELFRIDGE, daughter of General James Levan and Emma Matilda (Butler) Selfridge, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1871. Her education was received in the schools of Philadelphia, where her parents were then residing.

Adelaide Jordan Selfridge married, in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, of which her family were members, December 16, 1896, Horace G. Twaddell, the son of Dr. L. Henry and Frances Davis Lewis Twaddell. They are the parents of a son, Crawford Le Van Twaddell, who married, March 19, 1927, Gladys Dickey Ramsey, daughter of John Everton and Emma (Alexander) Ramsey, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. All members of the Presbyterian Church.

During the World War, Mrs. Twaddell, displaying the patriotism so typical of the Selfridge family, participated actively in Red Cross work. Upon the declaration of peace her activities did not cease, and she is a director of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Girl Scouts as well as a member of the Girl Scouts Council of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Twaddell is also a member of the Historical Society of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and First Presbyterian Church of West Chester.

(*Ibid.*)



(The Linton Family).

According to family records this family goes back to the time of William the Conqueror. The surname Linton is of local origin, and is derived from residence at Linton, parishes of the name being found in counties Cambridge, Devon, Hereford, Kent and York. The name has been on record since 1273, when one Richard de Linton was listed in the Hundred Rolls of London. The family whose history follows came from Yorkshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

John Linton, brother of Sir Roger Linton, of Yorkshire, was born in England in 1662 and died in America in 1708. He was educated at Oxford University for the ministry, but became a Quaker against the wishes of his family. He soon became a Quaker minister and in 1692 came to America, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Linton was an associate of William Penn, both in England and in Pennsylvania.

John Linton married, in 1691, Mary (or Rebecca) Relf, who was born in 1670 and died in 1714, the daughter of William Relf (or Relf). They were the parents of four children.

(Wood: "History of Albemarle County, Virginia," p. 285. Family data.)

(I) CAPTAIN JOHN LINTON, a direct descendant of Rev. John Linton, mentioned above, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1748, and died there in 1824. He was extremely active in assisting in the establishment of American Independence. He served first as a sergeant in Captain Francis Willis' company of the regiment of foot, Continental Troops, commanded by Colonel William Greyson. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major, October 7, 1777, and was commissioned ensign, November 1, 1777. In April, 1778, he was promoted to lieutenant and served in Captain Bell's company, Colonel Nathaniel Gest's regiment. He was commissioned captain, 3d Continental Dragoons, and transferred to Colonel Bayliss' regiment of dragoons, November 9, 1782. Captain Linton was living in Philadelphia in 1790.

Captain John Linton married Mary Moon. Among their children was John Livingston, of whom further.

(Application Papers, Daughters of the American Revolution. Family data.)

(II) JOHN LIVINGSTON LINTON, son of Captain John and Mary (Moon) Linton, was born in 1788 and died in 1865. He married, December 23, 1813, Anna Beagle. They were the parents of the following children:

1. John, married (first), in 1833, Matilda Wiggins; married (second), in 1840, Letitia E. Clarke.
2. Harriet, of whom further.
3. Anna, married William Parmentier.
4. Maria, married Thomas Watson.
5. Tillie, married Benjamin I. Andrew.
6. Adelaide, married Peter Able Jordan; they were the parents of George Frederick Jordan.
7. Caroline, married John Beresford Love.

8. Sarah, married Edmund Hebbler.
9. Martha (twin), married Norris Harkness.
10. Mary (twin), died at the age of six months.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) HARRIET LINTON, daughter of John Livingston and Anna (Beagle) Linton, was born November 3, 1816, and died July 15, 1907. She married, in 1833, Henry W. Butler. They were the parents of two children:

1. Emma Matilda, of whom further.
2. Henry Peters, now deceased.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) EMMA MATILDA BUTLER, daughter of Henry W. and Harriet (Linton) Butler, was born February 22, 1839, and died February 14, 1920. She married General James Levan Selfridge. (Selfridge II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Le Van Line.)

The Le Van family is of Huguenot origin, having originated in France. During the persecutions which prevailed in that country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Daniel Le Van fled from France and settled in Amsterdam, Holland. Isaac Le Van was the first of this family to come to America, arriving here in 1730. He received grants of land for over 1,000 acres in Exeter Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. The farm, "Jacksonwald," of 1,200 acres, was his home-  
stead. The descendants of this Isaac Le Van continued to carry on the high traditions set by this pioneer and created for themselves a worthy place as one of the oldest and most honored of Berks County families.

(Rev. W. P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family." Family records. Application Papers, Daughters of the American Revolution.)

(I) JUDGE JACOB (1) LE VAN, son of Daniel Le Van and brother of Isaac Le Van mentioned above, died in Berks County in 1768. He was the first judge in Berks County, serving from its organization in 1752 until 1762.

Judge Jacob (1) Le Van married Mary, whose family name is not known. Among his children was Jacob (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) LIEUTENANT JACOB (2) LE VAN, son of Judge Jacob (1) Le Van, was born in Maxatawny Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, about 1736 and was buried in Kutztown, Berks County, Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War, Jacob (2) Le Van was a lieutenant in Captain Kemp's company of Pennsylvania Militia from Maxatawny Township. In the Pennsylvania archives and Colonial records numerous instances are found of his services to the Provincial Government and the esteem in which he was held.

Lieutenant Jacob (2) Le Van married Catherine Le Van, according to Rev. W. P. Coon's "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family." In family records her name is also given as Catherine Wink. Among their children was Jacob (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JACOB (3) LE VAN, son of Lieutenant Jacob (2) and Catherine (Le Van or Wink) Le Van, was born in 1760. He married Mary Rose, and among their children was Hannah, of whom further.

*(Ibid.)*

(IV) HANNAH LE VAN, daughter of Jacob and Mary Rose Le Van, was born in 1792 and died in 1875. She married General Matthew M. Selfridge. (Selfridge I.)

*(Ibid.)*



## Cheston

Generations of distinguished families are noted in the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Radcliffe Cheston, Jr., well known Philadelphia banker, which follows:

The family had its seat in County Hereford, England. Richard Cheston, the first of record of the family, who died in 1747, married Margery Blunt or Blount. Of their son Daniel see further.

(I) DANIEL CHESTON, son of Richard and Margery (Blunt or Blount) Cheston and the first of the name in America, was baptized in St. Peter's, Hereford, July 1, 1712. He was called "Doctor." He became sheriff of Kent County, Maryland, and the owner of vessels.

He married, May 3, 1746, Francina Augustina (Frisby) Stevenson. She was a descendant of Augustine Herman, of Prague (born about 1608, died about 1686), son of Ephraim Augustine Herman and Beatrice Redel, his wife, daughter of Caspar Redel. Augustine Herman married, December 10, 1651, Jannetje Varlet, of Utrecht. Their daughter, Anna Margareta Herman, married Mathias Van der Heyden, of Albany, New York, and Cecil County, Maryland. Their daughter, Ariana Van der Heyden, born in 1690, married, February 9, 1713, James Frisby, son of James Frisby, of Cecil County, Maryland, and a member of the Maryland Provincial Council in 1691. Their daughter, Francina Augustina Frisby, born August 16, 1719, died in 1766, married "Dr." Daniel Cheston, and they were the parents of a son, James (I), of whom further.

(II) JAMES (I) CHESTON, son of "Dr." Daniel and Francina Augustina (Frisby) Cheston, was born in 1747 and died August 10, 1798. He was of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

He married, August 31, 1775, Anne Galloway, born February 14, 1755, died in 1837, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Chew) Galloway. She was a descendant of Richard Galloway, born in London, England. He was of Maryland, December 4, 1662, and died February 28, 1663. His wife was Hannah, maiden name not of record. Their son, Samuel Galloway, born October 7, 1659, died April 13, 1720, in London, England; married (second), in April, 1689, in London, Anne Webb, died April 20, 1722, daughter of Borrington Webb. Their son, John Galloway, born February 6, 1693-94, married (first), July 31, 1718, Mary Thomas, who died November 9, 1755, and was buried at Christ Church, Philadelphia, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Hutchins) Thomas. Their son, Samuel Galloway, born May 23, 1720, died in November, 1785; married, about 1745, Anne Chew, died December, 1756, daughter of Dr. Samuel Chew, Chief Justice of Delaware. (Samuel Galloway's sister, Mary, married Benjamin Chew, of "Cliveden," Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and their daughter, Sarah Chew, married, in 1796, John Galloway, and



their daughter, Mary Galloway, married Hon. Virgil Maxey.) Samuel and Anne (Chew) Galloway had a daughter, Anne Galloway, who was of Tulip Hill, West River, Maryland, and who married James (1) Cheston, and they had a son, James (2), of whom further.

(III) JAMES (2) CHESTON, son of James (1) and Anne (Galloway) Cheston, was born December 30, 1777, and died in 1843. He married, June 1, 1803, Mary Ann Hollingsworth. They had a son, James (3), of whom further.

(IV) DR. JAMES (3) CHESTON, son of James (2) and Mary Ann (Hollingsworth) Cheston, was born May 10, 1804, and died at Hawthorne Ridge, West River, Maryland, in October, 1885.

He married (first) Mary Thomas, daughter of Philip and Cornelia Thomas, of Lothian, West River. He married (second) Cornelia, sister of his first wife. He married (third) Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Dorsey) Murray, of Elk Ridge, Maryland. To Dr. James (3) and Mary (Thomas) Cheston were born three children, of whom was James (4), of whom further.

(V) JAMES (4) CHESTON, son of Dr. James (3) and Mary (Thomas) Cheston, married Charlotte Steele. They had a son, Radcliffe, of whom further.

(VI) DR. RADCLIFFE CHESTON, son of James (4) and Charlotte (Steele) Cheston, married Eugenia Morris, and they were the parents of a son, Radcliffe, Jr., of whom further.

(VII) RADCLIFFE CHESTON, JR., son of Dr. Radcliffe Cheston, Sr., and Eugenia (Morris) Cheston, was born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, February 28, 1889. From Chestnut Hill Academy he went to St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He elected a business career and made a connection with the banking house of Edward B. Smith and Company of Philadelphia in 1910. He rose rapidly in the esteem and confidence of the firm and its clientele and in 1916 was made manager of the bond department. In 1919 he was received into the firm as a member, and that association he has ever since held to the advantage of all the parties concerned.

During the World War period—that part of it in which the United States was a participating nation—Mr. Cheston achieved a most enviable record in service. He was a lieutenant and captain in the Air Service, United States Army, from September, 1917, until February, 1919. He was in command of the 89th Squadron in France from November, 1917, until January, 1919.

Mr. Cheston is a member of Delta Psi Fraternity at the University of Pennsylvania, and his clubs comprise the Philadelphia Club and the Racquet Club, of Philadelphia; the Rabbit Club, Radnor Hunt Club, Sunnybrook Golf Club, Gulph Mills Golf Club, Whitemarsh Hunt Club; Broad Street Club, of New York City; and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia. His sports are fox hunting, shooting and sailing, in each of which he is an enthusiast and excels. In politics he is a

Republican. He and his family have their religious fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Cheston is a vestryman and accounting warden of St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania.

Radcliffe Cheston, Jr., married (first), October 26, 1916, Sydney H. Ellis, daughter of William Struthers and Cintra (Hutchinson) Ellis. Mrs. Cheston died February 21, 1919. Mr. Cheston married (second), January 6, 1925, at Camp Hill, Pennsylvania, Frances Drexel Fell, daughter of the late John R. and Sarah (Drexel) Fell. Children of the first marriage:

1. George Morris Cheston, born August 18, 1917.
2. Sydney Ellis Cheston, born July 24, 1918.

Child of the second marriage:

3. Frances Drexel Cheston, born July 22, 1926.



## Atkinson

Although it seems unbelievable that the surname Atkinson had its origin in the personal name Adam, such is the case. Six centuries ago Adam probably ranked as second or third favorite among boys' names throughout England. In the north it attained a most remarkable preëminence. Four Adams are mentioned in the revenues of Conishead Priory, A. D. 1256, and no fewer than six Adams figure as benefactors of Furness Abbey, about 1290. From the nickname Addy, through its diminutive form Adkin, sharpened to Atkin with the addition of "son," the English surname Atkinson, meaning son of Atkin, or Adam, was derived.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

According to the family chart, the progenitor of the Atkinson family in America was William Atkinson, of Scotforth, Lancashire, England, who married Ann, probably Holme, and who was buried on 10mo. 10, 1679. However, William Atkinson is not found on record as the first of this family to come to America; instead, John Atkinson (son of William, according to family records) is so recorded.

(J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 802, 836, 1173. Family data.)

(I) JOHN ATKINSON, son of William and Ann Atkinson, was born in England, in 1660, and died at sea in 1699. Early in that year he obtained a certificate from Lancaster Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, dated February 3, 1699, for himself, wife and children, to Friends in the province of Pennsylvania. They sailed from Liverpool on the ship "Britannia" for America, but both John Atkinson and his wife died on shipboard and were buried at sea. Two sons and a daughter survived the trip, arriving in Philadelphia in August, 1699. John Atkinson married, 2d mo. 8, 1686, Susanna Hynde, daughter of Richard and Mary Hynde. Children:

1. William, born in 1687.
2. Mary, born in 1689.
3. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) JOHN ATKINSON, son of John and Susanna (Hynde) Atkinson, was born in England, in 1695, and died in 1752. He was a pioneer of Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Records of General Loan Office Mortgages of Pennsylvania show that on May 1, 1723, John Atkinson, of Makefield Township (adjoining Wrightstown), Bucks County, yeoman, mortgaged two hundred acres in that township, bounded by land of William Smith. The mortgage was discharged in the short period of eight years, on June 2, 1731. John Atkinson married at the house of Stephen Twining, in Newtown, under care of Middletown Meeting,

8mo. 30th, 1717, Mary Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Croasdale) Smith. A child of this marriage was a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. VI, p. 269.)

(III) THOMAS ATKINSON, son of John and Mary (Smith) Atkinson, was born 3mo. 5, 1722, and died in 1760. He resided in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married, 8mo. 18, 1744, Mary Wildman, born 8mo. 8, 1720, and died July 13, 1766, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Wilson) Wildman. A child of this marriage was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 802, 836, 1173. Family data.)

(IV) THOMAS ATKINSON, son of Thomas and Mary (Wildman) Atkinson, was born and died in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, residing in Wrightstown Township. He married, March 10, 1779, Sarah Smith. (Smith I—daughter of first child.) Children:

1. Mary, born 1 mo. 30, 1780.
2. Jonathan, of whom further.
3. Timothy, was a farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Deborah Smith.
4. Thomas, married, before 1823, Jane Smith, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Smith.
5. Mahlon, married Sarah H. Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith.
6. Sarah, married Jacob Heston, Jr.
7. Joseph, born 1795, died 1815.

(J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 802, 836, 1084, 1173. Family data.)

(V) JONATHAN ATKINSON, son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Atkinson, was born in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1782, and died November 7, 1852. He was a farmer and led a straight-forward, honest and quiet life, never taking an active part in public affairs. He resided in Wrightstown. He married, October 14, 1807, Esther Smith. (Smith IV.) Children:

1. Phebe S.
2. Benjamin S.
3. Thomas, of whom further.
4. Josiah.
5. Stephen.
6. Jonathan.
7. Edward, born July 24, 1823; married, February 12, 1857, Elizabeth H. Twining.
8. Sarah, married Cyrus B. Twining.

(J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 802-1173. Family data.)

(VI) THOMAS ATKINSON, son of Jonathan and Esther (Smith) Atkinson, was born January 23, 1813, and died March 22, 1892. He resided in Upper Dublin, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He married, February 11, 1836, Hannah Quinby. (Quinby VI.) Children:

1. Emma E., married Jacob Heston Smith of Lambertville, New Jersey.
2. James Q., married (first), Margaretta Foulke; (second), Mary Cleaver; married (third) Harriet (Butcher) Haines (widow); resided at Three Tuns, Pennsylvania.



3. Wilmer, of whom further.

4. Mary Anna, married Howard M. Jenkins.

5. Albert, resided at Three Tuns, Pennsylvania; married Phebe Hillis.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby (Quimby) Family in England and America," pp, 202-04. Family data.)

(VII) WILMER ATKINSON, son of Thomas and Hannah (Quinby) Atkinson, was born in Warwick Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1840. He received his educational training at a private boarding school conducted by Joseph Foulke at Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, and at the Freeland Seminary, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated in 1858. For several years besides teaching at a local school, he assisted his father in the farm work. In coöperation with Howard M. Jenkins, of Gwynedd, he wrote a series of articles, entitled "Sketches of the Churches and Meetings of Montgomery County," published in the "Norristown Register," in 1859, in eighteen numbers. Three years later he and Mr. Jenkins purchased the "Norristown Republican," but shortly afterward, he enlisted in an emergency regiment formed to resist Lee's invasion of Maryland. After his return from Antietam, the publication of the newspaper was resumed, but in 1863, Mr. Atkinson enlisted in the Wissahickon Cavalry, which was a part of the 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Emergency Service, commanded by Colonel John E. Wynkoop. Subsequently he enlisted in Company G, 197th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned second lieutenant.

In those hectic years of the Civil War, and even before that struggle, Mr. Atkinson earnestly espoused the cause of the negro and worked with great zeal by the side of others in the Abolition movement. The impulse and the inspiration that he received then, he fostered with the passing of the war and the freeing of the blacks, until their social and economic problems were made a subject of deep concern on his part, especially after his retirement, when he made the matter one of the most important of his active philanthropies.

In 1866, two years after disposing of the "Norristown Republican," Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Jenkins, now his brother-in-law, again entered the journalistic field together, establishing the "Wilmington Daily Commercial," the first daily newspaper in Delaware, now known as the "Wilmington Every Evening." They devoted their efforts to this for ten years, but in 1877 Wilmer Atkinson removed to Philadelphia and established the "Farm Journal." This was the great achievement of his journalistic career. The first number of the paper appeared on March 1, 1877, a modest little sheet of eight pages, with a limited circulation, despite the fact that twenty-five thousand copies of the first issue were gradually disposed of. But this seemingly insignificant little publication was the expression of a great ideal. It was a sapling which was destined to grow into a mighty oak, the roots of which were to strike deep into the problems of the farmer's home and work. Among the eleven advertisers who appreciated the value of the infant "Farm Journal" was John Wanamaker.

Mr. Atkinson owned a one hundred and fifteen-acre farm in Montgomery County, where he made practical experiments in agriculture, the results of which later were set forth in "The Experimental Farm," one of the most popular and helpful departments in the "Farm Journal." In February, 1917, Mr. Atkinson

withdrew from the active management of the paper, continuing, however, to serve as editor emeritus. On February 21, 1917, three hundred and sixty-one employees of the "Farm Journal" gathered to celebrate its fortieth birthday. With them was Wilmer Atkinson, its founder and for forty years its fearless and inspiring leader.

From the beginning, his editorial policies were molded by that breadth of vision which looked far into the future and built for permanence. In forty years the twenty-five thousand circulation increased to more than a million and fifty thousand a month. The eight small, uncut pages, folded loosely together, have become the large and ornate publication of today, with color cover and inside color pages, all the pages trimmed, and many of them profusely illustrated. On every page the eye of the discerning reader perceives the animating personality of its founder.

The interest which Mr. Atkinson took in the suffrage movement was second only to that which he took in journalism, the great work of his life. He was president of the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, his influence carrying great weight, and his work being of inestimable value. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The great and varied field of outdoor sports commanded Mr. Atkinson's manly interest from his early years. He was an enthusiast at tennis and played the game with unusual vigor and skill until he was sixty years of age. He is also a devotee of roque and of golf.

The face of Wilmer Atkinson, delicate and refined, but bearing the stamp of an indomitable will, is unmistakably the face of a leader, and of a leader, moreover, who has the courage of his convictions and the ability to inspire his followers with enthusiasm for his own ideals. In all that he did, and especially in the conduct of the publication which is his lasting memorial, these qualities are apparent. Though perhaps somewhat undemonstrative, he possessed a dry humor, and was warm and constant in his attachments, many of his friends being of lifelong duration.

The death of Wilmer Atkinson, which occurred May 10, 1920, after a short illness, removed from Philadelphia a man whose business capacity was of the highest order, and one who was ever true to the ideals of honor and integrity. As in the widening circle of his influence, Mr. Atkinson's life had brought help and instruction to many, so his death brought not only a personal sorrow to a few intimates, but a sense of loss to many. Deep as was the grief of his family and friends, it was grief tinged with the comforting sense that many outside this closer circle of those who deeply loved and respected him, would sadly miss him—there were those of that great unseen whom he had greatly benefited, and who had come to know him and admire him through the pages of the "Farm Journal." It is of interest to note that Mr. Atkinson had two hundred and fourteen known namesakes.

Wilmer Atkinson married, November 28, 1866, Anna Allen. (Allen VII.) Children:

1. Elizabeth Allen.
2. Emily Quinby, resides in Philadelphia; married Colonel Thomas Biddle Ellis.
3. Gertrude.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby (Quimby) Family in England and America," p. 204. "The Farm Journal," issue of June, 1919, p. 8; June, 1920, p. 10. Theodore W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 350.)

(The Allen Line).

Allen is from the personal name Alan, widely used in Norman times. Edward Allen (or Alleyne), when he founded Dulwich College, 1619, directed that the master and the warden of his establishment should bear the name of Alleyne (or Allen), a regulation which has always been adhered to. Scaliger, a surname authority, who reckoned among his ancestry some who bore the name of Alan, deduces the word from a Slavonic term, signifying hound. Camden, another surname authority, thinks that as the name was introduced here in the Conqueror's time by Alan, Earl of Brittany, that it was from an Armorican source, and equivalent to the Roman "Aelianus," that is, sun-bright. In the Gaelic, "Aluinn," signifies exceedingly fair, handsome, elegant, lovely; Irish, "Alun," fair, beautiful.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." "Etymological Dictionary of Family Names.")

(I) SAMUEL ALLEN, the American progenitor of the Allen family herewith, was born in England, and died 9th mo. 20, 1702. He married Mary, of Bristol, England, who died 2d mo. 5th, 1688. They were the parents of a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL (2) ALLEN, son of Samuel and Mary Allen, was born 8th mo. 30, 1664, and died in June, 1737. He married, in Middletown, Pennsylvania, 3mo. 27, 1691, Jane Waln, born 6mo. 17, 1675, daughter of Nicholas and Jane (Turner) Waln. Among their children was a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) SAMUEL (3) ALLEN, son of Samuel and Jane (Waln) Allen, was born 3mo. 1, 1701, and died 2mo. 4, 1785. He resided in Bensalem, Pennsylvania, and was styled "yeoman." He married, in 1752, Elizabeth Clawson, who died 8mo. 2, 1780. They became the parents of a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) SAMUEL (4) ALLEN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clawson) Allen, was born July 16, 1757, and died January 6, 1834. He is buried at Bristol, Pennsylvania. He resided in Bensalem, Pennsylvania. Samuel (4) Allen married, at Falls Meeting, May 23, 1781, Sarah Brown born November 27, 1758, died May 20, 1795, daughter of John and Ann (Field) Brown. The Brown family, through various intermarriages, traced their descent from Captain William Lawrence, as follows: I. Captain William Lawrence, immigrant to America, whose ancestry is traceable through many generations back to the Barons of Runnymede, William the Conqueror and Emperor Charlemagne. His daughter was II. Elizabeth Lawrence; she married Thomas Stevenson. Their son, III. Thomas Stevenson, married Sarah Jenings (one "n"), daughter of the first Governor of New Jersey. They had a daughter, IV. Sarah Stevenson, who married Benjamin Field. Their daughter, V. Ann Field, married John Brown. Among the children of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Allen was:

1. David, of whom further.

LAWRENCE

*Arms*—Argent, a cross raguly gules.

*Crest*—A demi-turbot argent tail upwards. (Burke: "General Armory.")



(The Allen Line).

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1. Samuel, of whom further. LAWRENCE

(III) SAMUEL (3) ALLEN, son of Samuel and Jane (Waln) Allen, was born 30th mo. 1691, and died 2nd mo. 1784. He resided in Bensalem, Pennsylvania, and was styled "yeoman." He married, in 1752, Elizabeth Clawson, who died 8mo. 2, 1780. They became the parents of a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) SAMUEL (4) ALLEN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clawson) Allen, was born July 16, 1757, and died January 6, 1834. He is buried at Bristol, Pennsylvania. He resided in Bensalem, Pennsylvania. Samuel (4) Allen married, at Falls Meeting, May 23, 1781, Sarah Brown born November 27, 1758, died May 20, 1795, daughter of John and Ann (Field) Brown. The Brown family, through various intermarriages, traced their descent from Captain William Lawrence, as follows: I. Captain William Lawrence, immigrant to America, whose ancestry is traceable through many generations back to the Barons of Runnymede, William the Conqueror and Emperor Charlemagne. His daughter was II. Elizabeth Lawrence; she married Thomas Stevenson. Their son, III. Thomas Stevenson, married Sarah Jennings (one "n"), daughter of the first Governor of New Jersey. They had a daughter, IV. Sarah Stevenson, who married Benjamin Field. Their daughter, V. Ann Field, married John Brown. Among the children of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Allen was:

1. David, of whom further.



Laurence



(V) DAVID ALLEN, son of Samuel and Sarah (Brown) Allen, was born October 24, 1786, and died in 1835. He resided in Philadelphia. He married, at North Meeting House, July 3, 1810, Elizabeth Ackley, born July 25, 1789, died April 2, 1865, daughter of John B. and Mary (White) Ackley. They became the parents of a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) SAMUEL ALLEN, son of David and Elizabeth (Ackley) Allen, was born December 8, 1813, and died March 2, 1889. He married, November 23, 1837, Elizabeth Justice Thomas. (Thomas IV.) Among their children was a daughter:

1. Anna, of whom further.

(VII) ANNA ALLEN, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Justice (Thomas) Allen, was born October 14, 1843, and died July 2, 1922. She married Wilmer Atkinson. (Atkinson VII.)

(Family data.)

(The Thomas Line).

Thomas comes from the Hebrew, meaning twin, or double. Originally a personal name, it was adopted as a surname, and although not used in England until after the Norman Conquest, it has come into popularity. The variants of Thomas are many, a few of which follow: Thomason, Thomerson, Thomson, Thompson, Thom, Tomkin, Tompkins, Tomlin, Tomlinson. Some of the Welsh families are of antiquity, though the surname is, in all cases, of comparatively recent assumption, that is: Thomas of Gellywernen, County Carmarthen, descends from Sir Hugh Treherne, one of the Welsh knights who accompanied the Black Prince to the battle of Poitiers. Some members of this family have recently exchanged the name for Treherne. Thomas of Llwyn Madoc, County Brecknock, traces his pedigree up to Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferllys. Thomas of Welfield, County Radnor, springs from the same princely origin. The ancestry of David Thomas, first known member of the line herewith, has not been definitely ascertained, but the family was undoubtedly among the early settlers who first took up land in the Merion Welsh tract from whence they removed to Byberry.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." "Etymological Dictionary of Family Names.")

(I) DAVID THOMAS was born probably in 1728. He resided in Byberry, Pennsylvania. He married Mary, whose surname remains unknown. Among their children was:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(II) ROBERT THOMAS, son of David and Mary Thomas, resided in Burlington, New Jersey. He died October 3, 1793. He married, November 13, 1788, Mary Elton, born in 1767, died December 27, 1843, daughter of William and Hannah (Borradail) Elton. Robert and Mary (Elton) Thomas became the parents of a son:

1. David, of whom further.



(III) DAVID THOMAS, son of Robert and Mary (Elton) Thomas, was born July 9, 1792, and died in Key's Alley, June 20, 1817. He married, at North Meeting House, October 4, 1814, Abigail Woolley, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Justice) Woolley. They had a daughter:

Elizabeth Justice, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH JUSTICE THOMAS, daughter of David and Abigail (Woolley) Thomas, was born in Key's Alley, December 23, 1816, and died January 30, 1896. She married Samuel Allen. (Allen VI.)

(Family data.)

(The Quinby Line).

(I) HENRY QUYNBY, Gentleman, born as early as 1470, and died in 1495. He was a resident of Farnham, and owner of a house, groves and peat yard in Froyle, Hampshire County, a house in Farnham and half the manor of Freemantle, besides other property in Benstead, Hants, and in Windlesham, Bagshot and Ash in Surrey. He married Florence Balch. Their son:

1. John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN QUINBY, son of Henry and Florence (Balch) Quynby, was born probably about 1498, and died in 1557. He and his wife were owners of much real estate. He married Jane Turner, of Farnham. They had at least seven children, among whom was a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(III) THOMAS QUINBY, born at Farnham, probably about 1530, is supposed to have been the grandfather of William Quinby, of whom further, and great-grandfather of Robert Quinby, the two immigrants to New England. Robert, probably a nephew of William, resided in Salem, Salisbury, and Amesbury, Massachusetts.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "The Quinby-Quimby Family of Sandwich, New Hampshire," pp. 51, 97, 98.)

(The Family in America).

(I) WILLIAM QUINBY, supposed grandson of Thomas Quinby, was born probably about 1590-1600. He came to Massachusetts with his sons, John and Thomas, and also probably with Robert Quinby, believed to have been his nephew. William and his sons went to Stratford, Connecticut, and settled there. In 1639 they were among the first seventeen families of Stratford. William Quinby sold his property in Stratford in 1657 and removed to Westchester County, New York, not long after. His name is last found of record in 1665. His wife, Ann Hartley, is not known to have come to America. Children:

1. Thomas, succeeded his father as owner of the house-lot in Stratford; is said to have removed to Westchester County, New York; no descendants known.
2. John, of whom further.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "The Quinby-Quimby Family of Sandwich, New Hampshire," p. 53. Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby-Quimby Family in England and America," pp. 60-63.)

(II) JOHN QUINBY, son of William Quinby, was born in England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and died in Westchester, New York, about 1709/10. After a brief sojourn in New England, he settled at Westchester, New York. There he was elected to the school committee and to a committee to fill a vacancy in the First Congregational Church, of which he was a member. In 1662, Governor Peter Stuyvesant appointed him a magistrate. In 1665, Governor Richard Nicolls, successor of Stuyvesant, convened an assembly of representatives of the Westchester towns to meet with those of the Long Island towns at Hempstead, Long Island. This was the first Colonial Assembly and John Quinby served as one of the two representatives from Westchester. The citizens gave them, as warrant of the election, a paper in which they agreed to "stand by their representatives in whatever they do." The first name signed to the document is that of William Quinby. In 1667, he was one of the five patentees of Westchester. John married Deborah Haight. Children, exact order not known:

1. John, born in 1651; married, in 1680, Anna Kierstadt.
2. Charles, died at Westchester town before 1705, intestate.
3. Deborah, born April 2, 1659.
4. Josiah, of whom further.
5. Mary.
6. David.
7. Elizabeth, married Erasmus Alton.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "The Quinby-Quimby Family of Sandwich, New Hampshire," p. 53. Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby-Quimby Family in England and America," pp. 63, 71, 72.)

(III) JOSIAH QUINBY, son of John and Deborah (Haight) Quinby, was born at or near Westchester village, Westchester County, New York, probably about 1663, and died probably at Wampus Pond, in 1728. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). He bought the grants or patents of Newcastle and Northcastle, and acquired altogether some 16,000 acres. He also owned a plantation in one of the southern colonies, and brought whole families of slaves to his estate in Westchester County. He and his family made frequent visits to England. Josiah Quinby married, August 7, 1689, Mary Molyneux, who died 6mo. 1728. She was the daughter of a neighbor. Children:

1. Dorcas, born 9 mo. 9, 1690.
2. Josiah, Jr., born 3 mo. 31, 1692.
3. Jonathan (twin), born 2 mo. 18, 1695.
4. James (twin), born 2 mo. 18, 1695.
5. Samuel, born 5 mo. 2, 1697.
6. A son, born 2 mo. 3, 1699, died the 18th.
7. Ephraim, born 2 mo. 7, 1700.
8. Aaron, born 10 mo. 30, 1702.
9. Moses, born 11 mo. 12, 1704.
10. Martha, born 2 mo. 14, 1706.
11. Daniel, born 1 mo. 14, 1709.
12. Phebe, born 3 mo. 3, 1711.
13. Isaiah, of whom further.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby-Quimby Family in England and America," pp. 89-91. Henry Cole Quinby: "The Quinby-Quimby Family of Sandwich, New Hampshire," p. 54.)

(IV) ISAIAH QUINBY, son of Josiah and Mary (Molyneux) Quinby, was born in Westchester County, New York, 4 mo. (June) 11, 1716, and died 4 mo. 6, 1807. He settled at Amwell, New Jersey, in 1742. His ancient stone mansion is about a mile northeast of the Raven Rock station on the Belvidere Railroad, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. In 1742, he bought three hundred acres of land. He was quite blind from cataracts before his death. He married (first), in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 6 mo. 21, 1743, Rachel Warford, born 3 mo. 20, 1723, died 3 mo. 10, 1777. He married (second), 6 mo. 24, 1778, Hannah Kinsey. His third marriage, 9 mo. 20, 1786, was to Miriam Betts. Children, all of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born 3 mo. 20, 1743, died 5 mo. 1750.
2. Mary, born 1 mo. 7, 1745.
3. Elizabeth, born 11 mo. 11, 1747.
4. Anne, born 1 mo. 18, 1749.
5. Phœbe, born 1 mo. 17, 1750-51.
6. Rachel, born 5 mo. 11, 1753.
7. Sarah, born 5 mo. 12, 1755.
8. Aaron, born 6 mo. 17, 1757.
9. Moses, born 6 mo. 20, 1759.
10. Tabitha, born 6 mo. 16, 1761.
11. Martha, born 8 mo. 5, 1763.
12. James, of whom further.
13. Job, born 1 mo. 29, 1768.

(Henry Cole Quinby: "Genealogical History of the Quinby-Quimby Family in England and America," pp. 91, 131-36.)

(V) JAMES QUINBY, son of Isaiah and Rachel (Warford) Quinby, was born in Amwell, New Jersey, 8 mo. 30, 1765, and died 2 mo. 2, 1830. He resided in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and attended the Solebury Monthly Meeting of Friends in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In addition to his farm he had fisheries on Bull's Island. He owned his three hundred and twelve-acre farm and a thirty-acre woodlot. He was a great reader and took much interest in politics, being an ardent Federalist. James Quinby was a resident of Amwell, New Jersey, when he married, at Plumstead Meeting House, 10 mo. 13, 1803, Margaret Good, born 10 mo. 11, 1773, died 1 mo. 25, 1840, daughter of Edward and Eleanor (Harris) Good. Children, records of Solebury Meeting:

1. Mary, born 7 mo. 24, 1804; married James Armitage.
  2. Rachel, born 6 mo. 11, 1805, died 11 mo. 17, 1807.
  3. Martha, born 1 mo. 12, 1808; married E. Kenderdine.
  4. Hannah, of whom further.
  5. Francenia, born 2 mo. 4, 1812, died 2 mo. 5, 1854; unmarried.
  6. Isaiah, born September 5, 1814; married Ruth Scarborough.
  7. James R., born November 19, 1817; married Grace Ridge.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 136, 201-05, 289.)

(VI) HANNAH QUINBY, daughter of James and Margaret (Good) Quinby, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, 12mo. 16, 1809. She married Thomas Atkinson. (Atkinson VI.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 202.)

(The Smith Line).

The word Smith comes from the Anglo-Saxon *smitan*, meaning to smite—originally “any one who strikes or smites with a hammer, an artificer, carpenter, smith, workman.” So general was the application of this word that in the “Saxon Chronicle” we find the expression “mighty war-smiths” applied to valorous soldiers, and the great enemy of mankind is called “hell-smith.” In later times Smith was applied more specifically to a worker in metals, and it was from such an occupation that the surname arose. Smith, Smyth, Smythe, and Smethe are spellings found in the early rolls and the numerous entries of the name prove the importance of the work of the Smith to the Middle Ages. The artisan indeed held a worthwhile place between the soldier and knight, who toiled not, and the peasant, who worked the land and lacked the skill of the smith. M. A. Lower, in his excellent work on English surnames, gives some interesting sidelights on old pursuits. The arrowsmith of old prepared the arrows, as the spearsmith wrought the spears and lances, in the days of Cressy and Poitiers. The shosmith took care of horses’ feet; the billsmith made bills; the shearsmith, shears; the knyfsmith, knives; the locksmith, locks and keys, and in old times as now, goldsmiths have never been wanting.

Lower: “Patronymica Britannica.” Bardsley: “Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.”)

(I) ROBERT SMITH, son of John Smith and Ellen Kellett Smith, was born, probably, in England, and died 6mo. 26, 1745. He resided in Buckingham, Pennsylvania. He married, July 30, 1719, Phebe Canby. (Canby II.) John Smith, the father, died at sea, on the ship “Britannia,” when Robert was a boy. Children:

1. Timothy, born 1mo. 29, 1722, died May 14, 1798; married, 2mo. 17, 1745, Sarah Kinsey, of Buckingham, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Ogborn) Kinsey; their daughter, Sarah, born November 9, 1755, died October 19, 1830; married Thomas Atkinson. (Atkinson IV.)
2. Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) BENJAMIN SMITH, son of Robert and Phebe (Canby) Smith, was born in 1735 and died in 1771. He married, April 21, 1756, Sarah Eastburn, born 4mo. 14, 1736, died in 1803, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gillingham) Eastburn. Among their children was:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

(III) BENJAMIN SMITH, JR., son of Benjamin and Sarah (Eastburn) Smith, was born October 9, 1762, and died January 8, 1841. He married, May 11, 1785, Mary Worthington, born May 10, 1765, died February 26, 1849, daughter of William and Esther (Homer) Worthington. They became the parents of a daughter:

1. Esther, of whom further.

(IV) ESTHER SMITH, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Worthington) Smith, was born in Buckingham, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1786, and died January 28, 1832. She married Jonathan Atkinson. (Atkinson V.)

(Family data.)



(The Canby Line).

The Canby family, whose American history is of such great interest, came from the village of Thorne, Yorkshire, England. Investigations made by Henry M. Steele, of Philadelphia, show that the family was long seated in Yorkshire Parish, records abounding with references to that name. The earliest mention is when George Canbye, born about 1545, is recorded as church warden of Eckington. This George Canbye is thought to have been the husband of "Janet Briggs," widow, whose will, probated in 1629, mentions sons Edward, Thomas, William, George, and Ann Canby. One of these was "officer of the chase," and acted as guide to Charles I in 1642.

("Yorkshire Fines," Vol. VIII, p. 33.)

(I) THOMAS CANBY, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Baker) Canby, was born in Thorne, Yorkshire, England, in 1667, baptized 3mo. 16, 1668, and died September 20, 1742. He came to Pennsylvania in the "Vine," from Liverpool, which arrived at Philadelphia, September 17, 1684. His father, Benjamin Canby, appears to have resided later at Liverpool, as Henry Baker, in his request to Falls Monthly Meeting, May 1, 1685, that the meeting fix the time that his nephew, Thomas Canby, should serve him in payment for the expenses of his passage to America, and for six months during which "he rested with him at his charge," states that he was a "son of Benjamin Canby, late of Liverpoole." The meeting, it is said, fixed his term of service at five years. However, another account says he served but six months. After the expiration of service to his maternal uncle in Bucks County, he located near Abington, Philadelphia County, and on October 27, 1693, married under the auspices of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Sarah Jarvis, and after residing for a few years near Robert Fletcher, in Abington Township, removed to Solebury Township, Bucks County, where he purchased an interest in the mills near New Hope, and in 1717 purchased four hundred and forty-four acres of land lying along the Buckingham line, where he resided until 1729, when he purchased two hundred acres at the intersection of the Old York Road with the Durham Road, at the present village of Buckingham, where he resided until about 1740, and then returned to his Solebury farm. He was clerk of Buckingham Meeting, at its organization into a Monthly Meeting in 1720, and served for a number of years as clerk and overseer, and also "had a gift in the Ministry." On May 6, 1741, he took a certificate from Buckingham Meeting for himself and family to "New Work Monthly Meeting in New Castle County,"\* and located at Wilmington, but remained less than a year, returning to his Solebury farm, where he died November 20, 1742. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Bucks County, and justice of the several courts thereof, December 2, 1719, and regularly commissioned until February 23, 1723, from which date to May 12, 1725, he was out of commission, but after the latter date was regularly recommissioned until near the time of his decease, the last commission of which we have record being November 22, 1738. Serving in the Provincial Assembly from Bucks County, in 1721 and 1722, he was again elected in 1730, 1733 and 1738; and was succeeded in 173

\*Newark (Delaware) Monthly Meeting, now Kennett Monthly Meeting.

by his son, Thomas Canby, Jr. Thomas Canby was a man of sterling integrity of character and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, while his many acts of charity and Christian kindness endeared him to the community in which he lived.

Thomas Canby married (first) Sarah Jarvis (or Jervass). Minutes of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, July 29, 1693, in the "Genealogical Society Publications," No. 4, p. 175, give record as follows: "Eliz. Kelly and Mary Sibthrop presented Ths. Canby and Sarah Jervass to take each other in marriage, it being the first time Friends here have received a certificate concerning the young man and are well pleased." Thomas Canby married (second), June 2, 1709, Mary Oliver, born in Radnorshire, Wales, December 9, 1677, daughter of Evan and Jean (Lloyd) Oliver, who left Radnorshire "about ye beginning of ye 6 month 1682," and arrived at Upland (now Chester), Pennsylvania, "ye 20th of ye 8th Month, 1682," according to a record in their own family Bible. Mary (Oliver) Canby died in Solebury, Bucks County, March 26, 1720-21. Thomas Canby married (third), at Middletown, October 9, 1722, Jane Preston, a widow, who survived him. Children of first marriage:

1. Benjamin, born at Abington, September 24, 1694, died an infant.
2. Sarah, born at Abington, October 23, 1695; married, September 20, 1719, John Hill, of Buckingham.
3. Elizabeth, born December 24, 1696; married, in 1724, Thomas Lacy, of Buckingham.
4. Mary, born December 14, 1697; married, in 1722, Joseph Hampton, of Solebury.
5. Phebe, of whom further.
6. Esther, born February 16, 1701; married (first), John Stapler; (second) John White, the great Quaker minister.
7. Thomas, Jr., born October 12, 1702, was member of Colonial Assembly, 1739-41; removed to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1741; married Sarah Preston.
8. Benjamin, born September 18, 1704, died in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1718; married (first) Martha Preston; married (second) Sarah (Fletcher) Yardley.
9. Martha, born May 9, 1705; married (first) James Gillingham, of Buckingham, and (second), in 1748, Joseph Duer, of Solebury.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1074-75. Family data.)

(II) PHEBE CANBY, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Jarvis) Canby, was born September 19, 1699, and died January 19, 1774. She married (first) Robert Smith. (Smith I.) Her second marriage, May 16, 1753, was to Hugh Ely, of Buckingham.

(*Ibid.*)



## Rudolphy

The Rudolphé family originated in France, and from there went to Poland, where the name was changed to Rudolphy. Later the family located in Germany, and the American progenitor came to America from Germany in 1850.

(I) JOHN LEONHARD RUDOLPHY, progenitor of this line in America, was born in 1819 and died in 1890. He came to New York from Germany in 1850 and engaged in the wholesale drug business. He was the author of "The Pharmaceutical Directory and Handbook."

Mr. Rudolphy married Anna Louise Robbelen, daughter of Dr. Ernst August Robbelen, distinguished physician of Hameln, Germany. They had a son, Charles Bruno Rudolphy, of whom further.

(II) CHARLES BRUNO RUDOLPHY, son of John Leonhard and Anna Louise (Robbelen) Rudolphy, was born in New York City, September 4, 1851, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 28, 1892.

He married in Hoboken, September 11, 1877, Almira Josephine Besson. (Besson V.) They were the parents of:

1. Buela Louise, born in 1878, died in infancy.
2. Jay Besson, of whom further.

(III) DR. JAY BESSON RUDOLPHY, son of Charles Bruno and Almira Josephine (Besson) Rudolphy, was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 30, 1887, and is now practicing medicine in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Dr. Rudolphy is descended in his mother's line from Edward Fuller, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower" on its initial voyage to America. Many of his ancestors served in the building of the Nation, peopling the early Colonial settlements, founding churches, holding public offices, and fighting when the young America was endangered. Dr. Rudolphy himself served in the World War as first lieutenant and captain in the Medical Corps from August 27, 1917, to October 4, 1919. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in 1915, and took post-graduate work in the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Rudolphy is assistant professor in ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and instructor in ophthalmology in the School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania; and is a member of the staffs of several Philadelphia hospitals. With due reverence for the American heritage outlined in the ancestry herein, Dr. Rudolphy has allied himself with societies which perpetuate and honor the history and heroes of the Nation. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Sons of the Revolution, and Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Jay Besson Rudolphy married, February 20, 1930, Edith Rondinella. (Rondinella III.) They are the parents of:

1. Elisabeth Besson, born October 8, 1933.

("American Medical Directory," 10th Edition, p. 1436. Application for Membership to the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants.)



(The Rondinella Line).

(I) PASQUALE RONDINELLA married Elizabeth Gifford Esler, great-granddaughter of Adam Esler, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. They had four sons and one daughter, including Lino Francesco Rondinella, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) LINO FRANCESCO RONDINELLA, eldest son of Pasquale and Elizabeth Gifford (Esler) Rondinella, mechanical engineer, was graduated as a Bachelor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania, before receiving his mechanical engineering degree from the same institution. He married, in 1895, Elisabeth Laura Yerkes (Yerkes VIII), and they became the parents of a daughter, Edith Rondinella, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) EDITH RONDINELLA, daughter of Lino Francesco and Elisabeth Laura (Yerkes) Rondinella, was born in Philadelphia, March 28, 1896. She was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from Bryn Mawr College in 1919. Edith Rondinella married Dr. Jay Besson Rudolphy. (Rudolphy III.)

(Family data.)

(The Yerkes Line).

(I) ANTHONY YERKES, the earliest known ancestor of this line in Pennsylvania, came to the Colonies about 1700 or possibly a few years earlier, most probably from Holland, as he was a member of the Low Dutch Reformed Church, organized in 1710 in Whitemarsh, Philadelphia County (now Montgomery County). He settled at Germantown and in 1702 was a juror. From 1702 to 1704 he served as burgess and subsequently was one of the officials constituting the Court of Record. Anthony Yerkes was a farmer and, as acreage in Germantown was limited, he purchased three hundred acres on Pennyback Creek in the manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, and removed there in 1709.

Anthony Yerkes married (first) Margaret, who emigrated with him to America. She died before 1705, and he married (second), November 17, 1705, Mrs. Sarah (Eaton) Watts. There were two sons of his first marriage:

1. Herman, of whom further.
2. Adolphus.

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family," p. 3.)

(II) HERMAN YERKES, son of Anthony and Margaret Yerkes, was born probably in Europe about 1689 and died in the manor of Moreland, Pennsylvania, between May 2, 1750, the date of his will, and March 4, 1751, when the will was proved in Philadelphia. He was a farmer and a miller and from his father received a tract of two hundred acres of the home plantation, the deed being dated August 20, 1723. He and his partner, Walter Moore, built a waterpower gristmill.

Herman Yerkes married in Philadelphia, February 8, 1711 (according to Christ Church records), Elizabeth Watts, who was born in Philadelphia County, April 15, 1689, and died October 11, 1756, daughter of the Rev. John and Sarah (Eaton)



Watts. They had two daughters and eight sturdy sons, including John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 9.)

(III) JOHN YERKES, son of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes, was born in the manor of Moreland, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1714, and died there in 1790. He probably lived there during his entire life. Following the example of his ancestors, he was a farmer and owned almost three hundred acres.

John Yerkes married, about 1741, Alice McVaugh, who was born April 5, 1717, daughter of John McVaugh. They were the parents of nine children, including Silas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14.)

(IV) SILAS YERKES, son of John and Alice (McVaugh) Yerkes, was born in Moreland, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1752, and died in Abington Township, in the same county (Montgomery), in 1779.

He married, about 1778, Hannah Craft, who was born about 1758 and died September 12, 1830, daughter of Barnet and Ann (Leedom) Craft. They had one son, Silas, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 32.)

(V) SILAS YERKES, JR., son of Silas and Hannah (Craft) Yerkes, was born in what is now Ogontz, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1779, a few weeks after his father's death, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1868. He lived in the family of his stepfather, Levi Tyson, and was reared in the Quaker faith. He was well trained for business, and established himself as a flour and feed merchant in Philadelphia, where he removed in 1808. He acquired an extensive fortune and retired from business. He firmly supported his beliefs and at one time defied the authority of the Monthly Meeting of Friends by holding what he termed the "Monthly Meeting of Friends held at Green Street, Philadelphia," after that meeting had been dissolved by the Quarterly Meeting.

Silas Yerkes, Jr., married, March 13, 1806, Mary Leech. (Leech V.) They were the parents of ten children, including Charles Tyson, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 60.)

(VI) CHARLES TYSON YERKES, son of Silas Yerkes, Jr., and Mary (Leech) Yerkes, was born in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1808, and died in Philadelphia, March 14, 1883. After some years of banking, he was named president of the Kensington National Bank and for some time he served as treasurer of the Continental Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Yerkes, who may best be described, perhaps, as a "gentleman of the old school," was also one of the early members of the Union League of Philadelphia.

Charles Tyson Yerkes married (first) Elizabeth Link Broom, who was born in Philadelphia, May 12, 1810, and died December 8, 1842, daughter of Christopher Broom, Philadelphia merchant, and Elizabeth (Link) Broom, whose father, George Link, was a Revolutionary soldier. George Link was a private, Captain George

Esterly's 3rd Company, commanded by Colonel William Bradford, June 25, 1777, on furlough, Philadelphia Militia ("Pennsylvania Archives," 6th Series, Vol. I, p. 27); a private in Captain George Esterly's Company, 3rd Battalion, July, 1777, Philadelphia Militia (*Ibid.*, p. 190); a private in Captain George Reinhardt's Company, commanded by Colonel Joseph Cowperthwait, September 11, 1777, Philadelphia Militia (*Ibid.*, p. 501); a private in Captain Philip Waggoner's Company, 2nd Regiment of Foot, appointed November 1, 1781, Philadelphia Militia (*Ibid.*, p. 176); on the tax list for Northern Liberties, East Part, Philadelphia County, for the years 1779, 1780, 1781, in which he is mentioned as being a farmer ("Pennsylvania Archives," 3rd Series, Vol. XIV, p. 650; Vol. XV, pp. 90, 346, 467, 666; Vol. XVI, pp. 491, 496; his name appears in Census for 1790, p. 203, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, as head of the family, having one boy under sixteen years, and three girls; died on Saturday afternoon, May 8, 1838, in the eighty-seventh year of his age; funeral from late residence, 11 Rachel Street above Brown (notices of marriages and deaths in "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," 1838-1839, p. 100); his will is in Will Book 13, No. 86, p. 192, City Hall, Philadelphia.

Mr. Yerkes married (second) Margaret Patterson, who was born October 16, 1816, and died May 28, 1882. The children of the first marriage included Charles Tyson, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 61, 120.)

(VII) CHARLES TYSON YERKES, JR., son of Charles Tyson and Elizabeth Link (Broom) Yerkes, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1837, and died in New York City, December 29, 1905. He was a financier and railroad magnate, but he started on his business career as an unpaid clerk in the flour and grain business. In 1859 he gave up the clerkship and opened a stockbroker's office. Three years later he bought a banking house. He came to the rescue of Philadelphia towards the close of the Civil War with a bond plan, which greatly relieved the city's financial straits. He lost his entire fortune in the panic of 1871, caused by the Chicago fire, but through his amazing business insight and the help of his friends he began to regain his losses after a few months. His interest in the street railway business began when he was only twenty-two years old, at which time Mr. Yerkes and others purchased a controlling interest in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. Later, he became its largest individual stockholder. He opened banking houses in Chicago and for many years was a great force in railway and banking activities in that city, finding time, however, to take a philanthropic interest in many fields. His art collection was known throughout the country.

Charles Tyson Yerkes, Jr., married (first), December 22, 1859, Susanna Guttridge Gamble, daughter of George Newton and Susanna (Guttridge) Gamble. He married (second) Mary Adelaide Moore, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Philadelphia, a manufacturing chemist. Children of the first marriage included Elisabeth Laura, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 191-94. "New York Times," December 30, 1905.)

(VIII) ELISABETH LAURA YERKES, daughter of Charles Tyson Yerkes, Jr., and Susanna Guttridge (Gamble) Yerkes, was born November 3, 1866. She married Lino Francesco Rondinella. (Rondinella II.)

(Josiah Granville Leach: "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family," pp. 191-94.)

(The Leech Line).

(I) TOBIAS LEECH, who came to Philadelphia from England in 1682, was born in 1652 and died in 1726. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1713 to 1719. A devout churchman, he was the founder of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at Oxford, Pennsylvania, in 1698.

Tobias Leech married, in 1679, Hester Ashmead. They had a son, Isaac (1), of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) ISAAC (1) LEECH, son of Tobias and Hester (Ashmead) Leech, was born in 1692 and died in 1744. He was elected coroner of Philadelphia County in 1727 and commissioned one of the justices of the courts of Philadelphia County in 1741.

He married Rebecca Hall, who was born in 1709 and died about 1785. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Rutter, who was born in England and came to Pennsylvania in 1682. He became a member of the Assembly. Isaac (1) and Rebecca (Hall) Leech were the parents of Isaac (2), of whom further.

(III) ISAAC (2) LEECH, son of Isaac (1) and Rebecca (Hall) Leech, was born about 1730 and died about 1763. He married, in 1753, Martha Thomas, who was born in 1730. They were the parents of Isaac (3), of whom further.

(IV) ISAAC (3) LEECH, son of Isaac (2) and Martha (Thomas) Leech, was born in 1754 and died in 1834. He married, in 1781, Sarah Holcombe, who died in 1825. They were the parents of Mary, of whom further.

(V) MARY LEECH, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Holcombe) Leech, was born in 1786 and died in 1858. She married Silas Yerkes, Jr. (Yerkes V.)

(The Besson Line).

(I) FRANCIS BESSON, the original settler of this line in the Colonies, came to America from France in 1750. He was the father of John (1), of whom further.

(II) JOHN (1) BESSON, son of Francis Besson, was born in Raritan, New Jersey, April 17, 1750, and died there July 24, 1842. He was an ensign with the State troops in the Revolutionary War, and on December 12, 1832, he was awarded a pension by the United States Government for one year of actual service.

John (1) Besson married Margaret Opdyck (Opdyck V), and they had a son, John (2), of whom further.

(William S. Stryker: "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," p. 449. "Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, New Jersey," p. 101.)

(III) JOHN (2) BESSON, son of John (1) and Margaret (Opdyck) Besson, was born in Raritan, New Jersey, February 2, 1773, and died near Mount Pleasant, New Jersey, in 1838. He married Rachel Trout, who was born near Ringoes, New



Jersey, April 12, 1777, and died in 1867. They were the parents of Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) JACOB BESSON, son of John (2) and Rachel (Trout) Besson, was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 31, 1811, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, November 27, 1890. He married, September 1, 1838, Sarah Carhart Runkle, who was born in Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County, July 13, 1816, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, January 18, 1896, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Carhart) Runkle. Her great-grandfather was Adam Runkle, who came to America between 1735 and 1745 and married Mary Youngblood, daughter of John Youngblood, seventh in line. Her grandmother was Euphemia Eick, daughter of Philip Eick, a farmer near New Germantown, New Jersey, and sixth in his line. Jacob and Sarah Carhart (Runkle) Besson were the parents of Almira Josephine, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(V) ALMIRA JOSEPHINE BESSON, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Carhart (Runkle) Besson, was born in New York City, July 12, 1842, and died in Hoboken, New Jersey, May 21, 1914. She married Charles Bruno Rudolphy. (Rudolphy II.)

(The Opdyck Line).

(I) LOURIS JANSEN OPDYCK, first of this line in America, was born between 1600 and 1620 and died in 1659. He came to New Netherland from Holland before 1653 and owned property in Albany in that year. For a time he lived in Albany and then he removed to New York City. He married Christina. They had a son, Johannes, of whom further.

(II) JOHANNES OPDYCK, son of Louis Jansen and Christina Opdyck, was born in 1651 and died in 1729. He was a planter and lived at Dutch Kills, Long Island, and in Maidenhead and Hopewell, New Jersey. He married Catherine, and they were the parents of Albert, of whom further.

(L. E. Opdycke: "The Opdyck Genealogy.")

(III) ALBERT OPDYCK, son of Johannes and Catherine Opdyck, was born about 1685 and died about 1752. He, too, was a planter, and lived in Maidenhead and Hopewell, New Jersey. Albert Opdyck married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(L. E. Opdycke: "The Opdyck Genealogy.")

(IV) JOHN OPDYCK, son of Albert and Elizabeth Opdyck, was born in 1710 and died in 1777. He resided in Old Amwell, now Delaware, Hunterdon County, New Jersey for many years, as a farmer, miller and merchant. He was justice of the peace of Whitehall, near Sergeantville. His home, "Headquarters," bearing the date 1758, was at one time headquarters for General Washington, probably when he retreated from New Brunswick to the Delaware River.

John Opdyck married Margaret Green, who was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Green. Samuel Green was prominent in New Jersey, acting as assessor, justice of the peace, and general surveyor. He died in 1760 and was supposed to



have been a pioneer settler of Hope, New Jersey, and the seventh in his line. John and Margaret (Green) Opdyck were the parents of Margaret, of whom further.

(V) MARGARET OPDYCK, daughter of John and Margaret (Green) Opdyck, was born in Sergeantville, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, February 2, 1752, and died in Hunterdon County, March 3, 1820. She married John Besson. (Besson II.)

(Family data.)

(The Carhart Line).

(I) CORNELIUS CARHART was born near Matawan, New Jersey, September 6, 1729, and died near Washington, New Jersey, June 3, 1810. He was a descendant of Thomas Carhart, son of Anthony Carhart, gentleman, of County Cornwall, England. Thomas Carhart arrived in New York, August 25, 1683, holding the appointment of private secretary to Colonel Thomas Dongan. English Governor of the Colonies in America at that time. Thomas Carhart married Mary Lord. Cornelius Carhart was captain of the 3d Regiment of Hunterdon County Militia and was later third major in the Continental Army, in 1781. He was a highly respected property owner in Northern New Jersey, living for the most part in the section which later became Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

Cornelius Carhart married, in 1754, Willimpia Coleman, and they were the parents of Cornelius, Jr.

("Carhart Genealogy," pp. 60, 62, 70. William S. Strycker: "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," p. 342. "Official Roster of State Troops and Militia," p. 263.)

(II) CORNELIUS CARHART, JR., son of Cornelius and Willimpia (Coleman) Carhart, was born in Mansfield, Sussex County, New Jersey, October 5, 1765, and died in Perryville, New Jersey, December 13, 1819. He married, in 1785, Sarah Dunham (Dunham VI), and they were the parents of Sarah, of whom further.

(Family data, including application for membership to the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.)

(III) SARAH CARHART, daughter of Cornelius Carhart, Jr., and Sarah (Dunham) Carhart, was born in 1794 and died in 1873. She married, in 1815, Philip Runkle, grandson of Adam Runkle, founder of the Runkle line in America.

("The Runkle Genealogy," p. 80.)

(The Dunham Line).

(I) JOHN DUNHAM was born, probably in England, in or about 1589 and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 2, 1668-69, "aged about foreshore." The author of the "Dunham Genealogy" gives numerous supposed proofs that John Dunham was no other than John Goodman, who came over on the "Mayflower," and that the change of name was necessitated to escape religious persecution. Proof that the two are identical is lacking, however. It is known that John Dunham was in Leyden, Holland, and that he was in Plymouth in 1633 when he was a debtor, for four shillings, to the estate of Governor Winslow. John Dunham purchased one of thirty-four shares of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, March 7, 1652, while on June 13, 1655, John Dunham, Senior, weaver of Plymouth, acknowledged a gift

of land to his son-in-law, Gyles Richardson. John Dunham helped take an inventory of Governor Bradford's estate, June 3, 1657, and on July 4, 1658, John Dunham, Senior, acknowledged a gift of land to his son, Jonathan.

A grant of land to John Dunham, Senior, at a place called "Fresh Lake," in the township of Plymouth, was recorded, February 15, 1658. The will of John Dunham, made January 25, 1668, and exhibited to the court at Plymouth, June 4, 1669, on the oaths of Captain Thomas Southworth, Mr. Thomas Cushman, and Mr. John Cotton, gave bequests to: "John Dunham, eldest son; son Benjamin Dunham; son-in-law, Stephen Wood; son Daniel Dunham; son Jonathan Dunham; son Thomas Dunham; son Samuel Dunham, and 'all the rest of my children that are not expressed in this my last will.'" The will was signed with a mark.

John Dunham married (first) Susanna Kenney. He married (second) in Leyden, Holland, October 22, 1622, Abigail Barlow, and they were the parents of Benajah, of whom further.

(Dexter: "The England and Holland Pilgrims," p. 612. Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. III, p. 110; Vol. IV, p. 213; Vol. XII, p. 21; Vol. XIV, pp. 17, 18; Vol. XVII, pp. 113-14; Vol. XVIII, p. 57.)

(II) BENAJAH DUNHAM, son of John and Abigail (Barlow) Dunham, was born in 1640 and died in Piscataway, New Jersey, December 24, 1680. He was a planter and a leader in affairs of the township. He was also a captain in the State militia.

Benajah Dunham married, October 25, 1660, Elizabeth Tilson, and they were the parents of seven children, including Edmund, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." Family data.)

(III) REV. EDMUND DUNHAM, son of Benajah and Elizabeth (Tilson) Dunham, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 25, 1661, and died in Piscataway, New Jersey, March 7, 1734. The Rev. Mr. Dunham was founder of the religious sect known as the Seventh Day Baptists and organized their first church. Queen Anne commissioned him a justice of the peace, January 23, 1709.

Rev. Edmund Dunham married in Piscataway, New Jersey, July 15, 1681, Mary Bonham. (Bonham II.) They were the parents of John Edmund, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(IV) JOHN EDMUND DUNHAM, son of the Rev. Edmund and Mary (Bonham) Dunham, was born January 15, 1691, and died in June or July, 1749. He married (first), March 11, 1717, Dinah Fitz-Randolph, who was born July 10, 1700, and died after June 4, 1749. Dinah Fitz-Randolph was a granddaughter of Edward Fitz-Randolph (of royal and surety baron descent), who came from England in 1630; juryman at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1641, who married, in 1637, Elizabeth Blossom, daughter of Deacon Thomas Blossom, of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

John Edmund Dunham married (second) Mary Hill. Children of the first marriage included Daniel, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(V) DANIEL DUNHAM, son of John Edmund and Dinah (Fitz-Randolph) Dunham, was born in Piscataway, New Jersey, February 5, 1727-28. He married, in December, 1749, Elizabeth Martin, and they were the parents of Sarah, of whom further.

(Isaac Dunham: "Dunham Genealogy." Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(VI) SARAH DUNHAM, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Martin) Dunham, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1843. She married Cornelius Carhart, Jr. (Carhart II.)

(Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(The Bonham Line).

(I) NICHOLAS BONHAM, who came from England to the Colonies, was living in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1658 and 1666, and died in Piscataway, New Jersey, in 1684. He removed from New England to Piscataway and was on the Baptist Church records there in 1666, so he evidently affiliated with the church immediately on his arrival.

Nicholas Bonham married in Barnstable, January 1, 1658-59, Hannah Fuller. (Fuller III.) They were the parents of Mary, of whom further.

(Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(II) MARY BONHAM, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Fuller) Bonham, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 4, 1661. She married the Rev. Edmund Dunham. (Dunham III.)

(Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

(The Fuller Line).

(I) EDWARD FULLER, the "Mayflower" immigrant, son of Robert and Sarah Fuller, was baptized at Redenhall, County Norfolk, England, September 4, 1575, and died in Plymouth, New England, between January 11 and April 10, 1621. He was the twenty-first signer of the Compact signed in the cabin of the "Mayflower" just before landing on Cape Cod in November, 1620. With him was his wife, whose name is not known, but who was sometimes called Ann. She, too, died early in 1621, both deaths being results of that first winter in the New World. They left one child, Samuel, of whom further.

(W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 443. W. H. Fuller: "Some Descendants of Edward Fuller," pp. 23-24.)

(II) SAMUEL FULLER, son of Edward Fuller, was born in England about 1612 and died at Barnstable, Plymouth Colony, October 31, 1683. He was reared by his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, of Plymouth, who also came over on the "Mayflower." Samuel Fuller was made a freeman in 1634, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, where he built the fifteenth house on Greenfield Street. Between 1641 and 1650, after the Rev. John Lothrop and others had founded the town of Barnstable, Massachusetts, Samuel Fuller and his wife moved there. They owned considerable property and land, and Samuel Fuller was honored in the community. He served

as constable in Scituate in 1641 and was on numerous juries and committees to settle disputes with the Indians.

Samuel Fuller married at Mr. Cudworth's house in Scituate, on "ye fourthe days of ye weeks" (April 8 or 18), 1635, Jane Lothrop, who was born in England, daughter of the Rev. John Lothrop, pioneer of the Lothrop and Lathrop families in America. She was baptized in her father's church in Egerton, County Kent, England, September 19, 1614, and came to America with her father in 1634. They were the parents of nine children, including Hannah, of whom further.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 444. W. H. Fuller: "Genealogy of Some Descendants of Edward Fuller," pp. 25-26, 31, 33. Rev. E. B. Huntington: "A Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family," p. 38.)

(III) HANNAH FULLER, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Lothrop) Fuller, married Nicholas Bonham. (Bonham I.)

(Application for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants.)





## Shober

Shober, a variant of Schober, is one of those surnames whose origin remains hidden in the pages of the past. Whether it was adapted from the name of a locality where one of the early ancestors of this family was residing, from some occupation, or from a personal name, surname authorities have been unable to determine. The first theory, that it was adopted from a place name, appears to be the most logical.

(I) ANDREW SHOBER, the first of this family to come to America, was a son of John and Katharine Shober, of Neuhoftmansdorf, Jannowitz, Moravia, and was born near Olmütz, Moravia, November 17, 1710. In 1743, with his wife, he joined a colony of Moravians under Count Zinzendorf, fitted out at Marienborn and Herrnhaag, and, sailing in the ship "Little Strength," settled at Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1743. Andrew Shober was a mason by trade and superintended the construction of most of the buildings in the Moravian settlements. In 1756 he removed to Bethlehem, where he died July 12, 1792.

Andrew Shober married, in Marienborn, Germany, Hedwig Regina Schubert. Children:

1. John Andrew, settled at Lititz, Lancaster County.
2. Gottlieb, removed to Salem, North Carolina; died in 1838.
3. Joseph, remained at Bethlehem.
4. Dr. Samuel L., of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," p. 75.)

(II) DR. SAMUEL L. SHOBER, son of Andrew and Hedwig Regina (Schubert) Shober, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania, and began his practice in Philadelphia, where he became an eminent physician.

Dr. Samuel L. Shober married, October 14, 1784, Susannah Budd Jones, born July 26, 1767, died December 15, 1835, daughter of Colonel Blathwaite and Mary (Morris) Jones. Children:

1. Blathwaite, born in 1785; practiced law in Philadelphia; married Catharine Ann Snyder.
2. Hedwig Regina, born October 24, 1786, died May 7, 1865; unmarried.
3. Samuel Lieberkuhn, of whom further.
4. Joanna Sophia, born November 10, 1794, died November 20, 1845; married, December 1, 1819, Thomas Kimber.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER, son of Dr. Samuel L. and Susannah Budd (Jones) Shober, was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1789, and died there August 25, 1847. He was a prominent business man in Philadelphia. He was a

sergeant of the 3d Company of the Washington Guards at Camp Dupont in the War of 1812-14; he was offered a commission as captain in the regular army, but declined. He was a founder of the Apprentices' Library and was prominent in philanthropic and charitable institutions of Philadelphia. He was largely instrumental in interesting the United States Congress in doing justice to the remnant of the Delaware Indians remaining in New Jersey.

Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober married (first), December 7, 1813, Mary Ann Bedford, who died November 2, 1828, at the age of thirty-three years, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Phelps) Bedford. He married (second), October 27, 1830, Lucy Hall Bradley, born February 24, 1805, daughter of Josiah and Lucy (Hall) Bradley and a descendant of Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts. Children of the first marriage:

1. John Bedford, born November 13, 1814, died November 27, 1864, unmarried.
  2. Mary Morris, born May 6, 1816, died May 27, 1873.
  3. Hedwig Regina, born December 24, 1818, died January 18, 1885; married, July 10, 1844, Francis H. Gray, M. D.
  4. Elizabeth Kearney, born September 28, 1821, died December 1, 1865, unmarried.
  5. Susanna Budd, born February 24, 1823; married, June 21, 1867, John Davies, Esq., Surgeon-General of the Island of Fayal.
  6. Sarah Morris, born July 24, 1825; married, June 17, 1868, Rev. William P. Lewis, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and later of Christ Chapel, Philadelphia.
  7. Samuel Lieberkuhn, Jr., of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 75, 76.)

(IV) SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER, JR., son of Samuel Lieberkuhn and Mary Ann (Bedford) Shober, was born in Philadelphia, March 13, 1828. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, but left during his sophomore year to take up mercantile business, which he afterwards followed.

He married, November 16, 1858, Anne Bond Cochran, daughter of William Greene and Elizabeth (Travis) Cochran. They were the parents of Samuel Lieberkuhn, 3d, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) SAMUEL LIEBERKUHN SHOBER, 3D, son of Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober, Jr., and Anne Bond (Cochran) Shober, was born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1862. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1882. Later, he took a special course in civil engineering, and was with the Pennsylvania Railroad for a period of ten years, after which he entered the banking business in Philadelphia.

He married Agnes Wharton Hutchinson, daughter of Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hutchinson was president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. Children:

1. John Bedford, born August 26, 1893; resides (1933) in New Orleans, Louisiana; married Beatrice Moulton, of New Orleans, and they have two children: i. John Bedford, Jr. ii. Elizabeth Beatrice.
2. Pemberton Hutchinson, born December 24, 1894; married Georgianna Harris, daughter of J. Andrew Harris, vice-president of the Franklin National Bank; they reside in Philadelphia and have a daughter and two sons: i. Agnes Hutchinson. ii. Pemberton H., Jr. iii. Andrew Harris.

3. Samuel Lieberkuhn, 4th, born January 14, 1896; resides in Philadelphia; married Elizabeth Hunter, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Children: i. Samuel Lieberkuhn. ii. Elizabeth Hunter.
4. Anne Bond, married Gardiner Hawkins, of Greenville, South Carolina; three children: i. Nancy. ii. Anne Bond. iii. Gardiner J.
5. Edward Wharton, of whom further.
6. Agnes, born September 18, 1901; married Dr. William B. Stroud, son of Morris Wistar Stroud, of Philadelphia; they make their home in Philadelphia and are the parents of: i. William B., Jr. ii. Samuel L. iii. Agnes Hutchinson.
7. Edith, born May 21, 1904; married Clayton McMichael, son of Clayton McMichael, and they had a son, Clayton McMichael, Jr.
8. Elizabeth, born June 30, 1905.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VI) EDWARD WHARTON SHOBER, son of Samuel Lieberkuhn, 3d, and Agnes Wharton (Hutchinson) Shober, was born September 18, 1899. He received his early education at the Haverford School and the Delancey School in Philadelphia, after which he spent a year at St. Mark's School. Following this, he attended the Evans School at Mesa, Arizona, for five years, here preparing himself to enter college. After two and a half years at Princeton University, he decided to leave and accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he received his first experience in the world of business. For two years he was associated with Stroud and Company, bankers, of Philadelphia, but in 1925 entered the firm of Livingston and Company as manager. He is now manager of Boettcher, Newton and Company. At the time of writing, he is known and respected throughout the business circles of Philadelphia.

Among his clubs are numbered the University Barge Club, the Princeton Club, the Racquet Club, and the Cap and Gown Club of Princeton. He is a member of the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia. In politics he pledges his support to the Republican party, and his religious faith is expressed in his membership in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Edward Wharton Shober married, October 11, 1924, Catharine Earle Mather. (Mather VIII.) They are the parents of three children:

1. Josephine Mather.
2. Edward Wharton, Jr., born September 25, 1926.
3. Catharine Earle.

(Family data.)

(The Mather Line).

The patronymic Mather appears to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "Maed," which has the meanings "honor, rank, a cutting of grass." One of the earliest records of the family is the purchase of the manor of Ible in Derbyshire by Henry Mather from Sir George Vernon in 1565. A pedigree in this connection, without dates, mentions numerous Mathers with given names of Samuel, Benjamin, Hannah, Joseph, Thomas, Mary, and Elizabeth, nearly all of Derbyshire, but names very familiar to those who trace the family in America.

According to Burke, the Mathers were seated, during the reign of Elizabeth, at Toxteth Park, and we find deeds of land bearing the name of Richard Mather, of



Bedford, Lancashire, in 1618 and 1628. He was a son of Hugh Mather and had brothers, Hugh, James, Thomas, and John. As the Mathers of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, were originally of Lancashire, the story of Richard Mather possesses a special interest for them. On February 10, 1660, and June 16, 1661, he was taken out of a religious meeting and committed to jail for refusing to swear. He was again sent to jail June 20, 1665, for attending a meeting at Thomas Sale's house at Bury and another time, January 19, 1684, for meeting "in the fear of God, to worship Him in Spirit and in Truth."

As Joseph Mather, the immigrant ancestor of the Pennsylvania Mathers, came from Lancashire, was a Friend, and named a son, Richard, it is possible that the Richard Mather mentioned above was his father. Although no direct connection has been established between Joseph Mather and the New England Mather family, the records have interest as showing that the race was numerous and prominent in the particular part of Lancashire from which he came, and there can be little doubt that he was related to those recorded, as they all lived within a radius of a few miles.

(I) JOSEPH MATHER, the first representative of the family in Pennsylvania, was a weaver by trade and came, at the age of eighteen, from Bolton, Lancashire, England. He sailed, July 5, 1682, from Liverpool in the "Submission" and arrived at Choptank, Maryland, on September 2, from where he made his way to Philadelphia on horseback. He married, June 8, 1697, Elizabeth Russell, daughter of John Russell, who had come from England in 1683 and taken up three hundred acres in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. Joseph Mather and his wife resided on the Russell plantation, which came to her on the death of her father in 1698, he dying intestate and she being the only heir-at-law. In 1720 Joseph Mather obtained a certificate from Abington Monthly Meeting to visit England on his own affairs, a favor perhaps never before or since granted by the society except on a religious concern. This indicates both his place in the meeting and his upright character. He died in 1724 and his widow, who was a minister in the Society of Friends, in September, 1730. Among their six children was Richard, of whom further.

(II) RICHARD MATHER, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Russell) Mather, was born August 14, 1699, and died July 15, 1776. While a carpenter by trade, he followed the calling of a farmer. He was one of the most prominent members of Abington Meeting and was almost invariably appointed to serve on the important committees of both Monthly and Quarterly meetings. He married, in 1727, Sarah Penrose, born in 1705, died February 28, 1777, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, a ship builder and partner of William Penn. They were the parents of ten children, one of whom was Benjamin, of whom further.

(III) BENJAMIN MATHER, son of Richard and Sarah (Penrose) Mather, was born September 15, 1737, and died November 20, 1822. He married, June 17, 1778, Ann Thomas, daughter of Jonathan Thomas. She died May 9, 1813. One of their five children was Benjamin, Jr., of whom further.



(IV) BENJAMIN MATHER, JR., son of Benjamin and Ann (Thomas) Mather, was born March 5, 1786, and died November 16, 1857. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and a man of very mild disposition. He married, December 14, 1809, Catherine Rowland, daughter of Benjamin Rowland, a miller by trade. They became the parents of eight children, among whom was Richard, of whom further.

(V) RICHARD MATHER, son of Benjamin Mather, Jr., and Catherine (Rowland) Mather, was born September 28, 1817, and died November 4, 1890. He married, March 12, 1846, Esther V. Coates, who died May 22, 1907, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Coates. Caleb Coates, a physician in Philadelphia, was of the Coates family of Coatesville, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Louise M., born September 11, 1847, died December 2, 1918.
2. Benjamin Franklin, born December 29, 1848, died January 23, 1857.
3. Charles Elmer, of whom further.
4. Florence Virginia, born June 19, 1852; married Alfred Marshall.
5. Irene Adelaide, born February 13, 1859; married William Henry Woodward.
6. Eleanor May, born June 13, 1868.

(VI) CHARLES ELMER MATHER, son of Richard and Esther V. (Coates) Mather, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1850. He received his education in private schools. At an early age he entered upon a business career, becoming in the course of years founder and head of Mather and Company, a marine and fire insurance firm of national reputation. He served as a director of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Trust Company, the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, the American and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of New York, and as president of the Transportation Mutual Insurance Company.

In addition to active interest in business, Mr. Mather was a well-known horseman, for fourteen years was master of the Radnor Hounds, and became master of the Brandywine Hounds, a private pack. For more than thirty years he was a breeder of English hounds, having been the first to import them into Pennsylvania. He was also interested in the breeding of hunters, importing Irish and English mares and breeding them with thoroughbred stallions.

In politics Mr. Mather was a Republican. The clubs in which he held membership included the Metropolitan, Bankers' and India House, all of New York, and the Racquet, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Bachelors' Barge, Bryn Mawr Polo, of which he was president, Radnor Hunt and Rose Tree Hunt clubs of Philadelphia.

Charles Elmer Mather married, December 2, 1875, Anne Gemmill, daughter of Zachariah and Margaret (Dorris) Gemmill. Children:

1. Arthur Gemmill, born November 11, 1876, died December 9, 1879.
2. Josephine Coates, born August 11, 1878.
3. Victor Charles, of whom further.
4. Dorothy, born September 1, 1884.

5. Gilbert, born December 16, 1887; graduated from Harvard in 1910; during the World War was commissioned a captain of infantry, August 15, 1917, and served as instructor at the second officers' training camp, Fort Niagara, later being transferred to the 314th Cavalry, then being organized at Fort Bliss, Texas, and given command of Troop C; in 1918 he was sent to the School of Fire for Field Artillery at Fort Sill, on graduating was made major of field artillery, and served as instructor in the School of Fire for Field Artillery Officers until the Armistice; married Gladys Howland Earle, daughter of George H. Earle, Jr. (q. v.).

(VII) VICTOR CHARLES MATHER, son of Charles Elmer and Anne (Gemmil) Mather, was born March 8, 1880. He received his preparatory education at Brown's School, Philadelphia, entering Harvard University, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. His career in the army began when he attended the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, commanded by Major-General Leonard Wood. He completed this course in August, 1915, acting as first sergeant of cavalry. In April, 1917, the same month when the United States entered the great conflict, Victor C. Mather was commissioned captain of the Quartermaster's Corps, Remount Division, and assigned to duty with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri, Central Purchasing Zone. He was appointed head of the purchasing board to buy horses and mules for the army, traveling in this connection to various points in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. In March of the following year he was ordered to overseas services and sailed for France on the "Olympic," arriving at Brest, France, that same month. On April 4, 1918, Captain Mather was sent to the office of the chief remount officer, American Expeditionary Forces, in Tours, and here he served in the capacity of assistant to the chief. The next month he was sent as the representative of the quartermaster-general and the chief remount officer, American Expeditionary Forces, to General Bourget with orders to visit all the combatant divisions in the Paris army group, to report and assist in connection with the animal situation with authority to send available horses and mules where observation showed they were needed most, and to make recommendations from the front. On August 2, 1918, he was appointed chief remount officer of the First Army, this appointment making him a staff officer and putting him in charge of the animal situation, also of the Army Veterinary Service and empowering him to appoint a remount officer to each corps and division. His headquarters at this time was at La Perte en Tardenois near Chateau Thierry. In September, 1918, Victor C. Mather was promoted to the rank of major, continuing to act as chief remount officer, First Army, until after the Armistice. During this period the First Army was in the engagements at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel operations and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. At the time of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, army headquarters were at Souilly, seven kilometers southwest of Verdun. In December, 1918, Major Mather was ordered for duty with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris. He was attached to the department of intelligence and served with this commission until May, 1919, when he was relieved from duty and demobilized in France. The month prior to his demobilization he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and at the present time he retains this rank in the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army. In business he is associated with Mather and Company, the marine and fire insurance firm which his father founded.

Victor Charles Mather married, March 6, 1905, Catharine Anne Earle, daughter of George H. Earle, Jr. (q. v.). Children:

1. Catharine Earle, of whom further.
2. Charles E., born April 2, 1908.
3. Victor Charles, Jr., born September 10, 1913.

(VIII) CATHARINE EARLE MATHER, daughter of Victor Charles and Catharine Anne (Earle) Mather, was born January 11, 1906. She married Edward Wharton Shober. (Shober VI.)

(Family data.)









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# INDEX

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# I N D E X

- Abbott, George, 116  
     George (2), 117  
     George (4), 117, 121  
     George, Capt., 117, 124  
     Hannah, 118, 121  
     Mary, 117, 124  
 Acton, Kenneth D., 829  
     Mary M., 829  
 Adams, Abraham, Capt., 133,  
     136  
     Abraham, Serg., 133  
     Anne, 134, 136  
     Robert, 132  
 Alden, John, 413, 416, 439  
     Joseph, 425, 440  
     Mary, 425, 440  
     Priscilla, 414, 416, 440  
 Allen, David, 951  
     Elizabeth J., 951, 952  
     Nella L., 290  
     Samuel, 950  
     Samuel (2), 950  
     Samuel (3), 950  
     Samuel (4), 950  
     Samuel (5), 951, 952  
     Thomas M., 290  
 Allston, Ann, 482  
     John, 482  
     John (2), 482  
     William, 482  
 Anderson, Emma, 353  
     Joseph, 353  
     Patrick, Maj., 831  
 Appleton, Judith, 132  
     Martha, 132  
     Mary, 132  
     Samuel, 131  
 Appleton Ancient Lineage, 130  
 Archer, Bessie, 277  
     F. Morse, 277  
 Atkinson, Anna, 949, 951  
     Esther, 947, 955  
     Hannah, 947, 954  
     John, 946  
     John (2), 946  
     Jonathan, 947, 955  
     Sarah, 947, 955  
     Thomas, 947  
     Thomas (2), 947, 955  
     Thomas (3), 947, 954  
     Wilmer, 948, 951  
 Austin, Abbie S., 651  
     Esmonde H., 651  
 Ayres (Ayre-Eyres), Edmund, 5  
     Elizabeth H., 3, 7, 14  
     Francis, 5  
     Francis (2), 5  
     Jacob, 5  
     John, 3  
     Leah W., 5  
     Mary, 3  
     Richard J., Jr., 3, 5, 7, 14  
     Richard J., Sr., 5  
 Bach, Anne E., 262  
     Frederick E., 262  
 Bacon, Mary A. B., 94, 97  
     Robert C., 94, 97  
 Baily, Joel, 447  
     John, 447  
     Mary, 447  
 Baker, John B., Dr., 33  
     Lawrence, 33  
 Barcroft, Ambrose, 646  
     Ambrose (2), 646  
     Ambrose (3), 647  
     Ambrose (4), 648  
     Anna, 648  
     Mary A., 639, 647  
     Stacy B., 639, 647  
 Baret, Christopher, 53  
     Elizabeth, 53  
     John, 52  
     William, 52  
     William (2), 52  
 Barlow, Edmund, 692  
     Thomas, 692, 693  
 Barnaby, Ambrose, 622  
     Harlow, 622  
     James, Jr., 622  
     James, Sr., 622  
     Samuel, 622  
     Susan, 622  
 Barnes, Albert M., 722  
     Harriet S., 772  
 Barrett, Abigail, 689  
     Elizabeth, 689, 694  
     Isaiah, 689  
     Samuel, 689  
     Stephen, 694  
     William, 688  
 Bartlett, Anna, 683, 691  
     John, Rev., 684, 688  
     Mary, 684, 690  
     Rebecca, 684, 688  
     Roger, 683  
     Roger (2), 683, 691  
     Samuel, 684, 690  
 Bass, Ebenezer, Capt., 71  
     Henry, 71  
     John, 70, 410  
     Joseph, 411  
     Lois, 412  
     Mary, 412  
     Ruth, 71, 410  
     Samuel, 69  
     Samuel, Dea., 410  
     Thomas, 70  
 Bayne (Beane), Colmore S.,  
     Rev., 7, 14  
     Elizabeth S., 7, 14  
     John, Capt., 13  
     Martha, 14  
     Mary, 14  
     Walter, 11  
     Walter (2), 13, 14  
     William, Lieut., 14  
 Baynton, Anna, 314  
     Peter, 314  
 Beggs, Frances von L., 195  
     Lawrence D., 195  
 Belding (Belden), Daniel, 607  
     Hiram, 608  
     Hiram H., 608  
     John, 608  
     Laura J., 609, 611  
     Richard, 606  
     Samuel, 607  
     Samuel (2), 607  
     William, 606  
     William S., 608, 611  
 Belding (Belden) Ancient Line-  
     age, 605  
 Bertron (Bertrand), Abraham,  
     Rev., 577  
     David, Dr., 577, 583  
     Deborah, 577, 583  
 Besson, Jacob, 963  
     John, 962, 964  
     John (2), 962  
     Margaret, 962, 964  
     Sarah C., 963  
 Bishop (Bushop), Alis, 927  
     Richard, 926  
 Blakeley, Abraham, 266  
     Abraham (2), 266, 275  
     James L., 267  
     Mae A., 267, 268  
     Maria A., 266, 275  
     William S., Jr., Lieut., 267  
     William S., Sr., 267, 268  
 Blinn, Charles P., Jr., 678  
     Etta, 678  
     Marian, 678  
     Marjorie, 678  
 Boas, Elizabeth, 516, 517, 568  
     Frederic, 516, 568  
     William, Rev., 515, 567  
 Bodley, Joan, 32  
     Thomas, 32  
 Bonham, Hannah, 919, 920, 966,  
     967  
     Nicholas, 919, 920, 966, 967  
 Borden, Benjamin, 479  
     Elizabeth, 479  
     Joseph, 479



- Joseph, Col., 479  
 Richard, 479  
 Bourne, Bathsheba, 695, 696,  
   706, 708  
 Desire, 696, 704  
 Job, 695, 707  
 Melatiah, Hon., 696, 704  
 Mercy, 697, 699  
 Richard, 695, 708  
 Ruhamah, 695, 707  
 Shearjashub, 696, 706  
 Sylvanus, Hon., 697, 699  
 Bowen, Griffith, 81  
 Margaret, 81  
 Bowman, Amanda H., 616  
 Benjamin C., 615, 621  
 Ebenezer, 614  
 Ebenezer (2), 614  
 Ebenezer, Jr., 615, 622  
 Eliza A., 615, 621  
 Fannie W., 616  
 Francis, 613  
 Francis (2), 614  
 Francis C., 616  
 Harriet E. L., 617  
 James W., 616  
 John, 614  
 John (2), 614  
 Nathaniel, 613  
 Samuel, 564  
 Sarah, 564  
 Sylvia P., 615, 622  
 Bowman Ancient Lineage, 613  
 Boyd, Jane, 904  
 John, 904  
 Bradford, Gamaliel, 433  
 Lewis, 433  
 Peabody, 433  
 Priscilla, 433  
 Samuel, Capt., 432  
 William (3), Gov., 431  
 William (4), Maj., 432  
 Bradford Ancient Lineage, 430  
 Bresee, Hendrick, 797  
 Hendrick (2), 797  
 Mary A., 798  
 William R., Dr., 798  
 Brewer, Daniel, 84  
 Joanna, 84  
 Bridge, Edward, 83  
 John, 83  
 Prudence, 83  
 Brock (Brooke), Alice, 862, 868  
 Arthur, 334, 337, 463  
 Catherine E., 333, 340, 860,  
   871  
 Deborah, 463  
 Emma, 861  
 Henry G., 862, 866  
 Horace, 463  
 John, 331, 349, 858, 876  
 John (2), 332, 347, 859, 874  
 John (3), 332, 343, 859, 872,  
   875  
 John (4), 333, 340, 860, 871  
 John P., 333, 339, 861, 870  
 Julia W., 333, 339, 861, 870  
 Margaret C., 863, 866  
 Richard, 331, 349, 858, 875  
 Richard S., 861  
 Robert C. H., Col., 861, 868  
 Sarah, 332, 334, 337, 343, 347,  
   463, 859, 860, 872, 874  
 Susannah (Susanna), 331,  
   349, 859, 875  
 Brock (Brooke) Ancient Line-  
   age, 857  
 Brown (Browne), Abraham,  
   268  
 Ann, 950  
 Benajah, 269  
 Charles, 219, 220  
 Charlotte A., 205  
 Elizabeth, 269  
 Elizabeth R., 219, 220  
 Frederick, 205  
 Haidee, 660, 662  
 James, 269  
 John, 660, 950  
 John W., 199, 660, 663  
 Lydia T., 199  
 Lyndon, 269  
 Mary, 661  
 Millard D., Col., 660  
 Millard L., 661  
 Richard, 268  
 Susanna C., 660, 663  
 William, 269  
 Wilson H., 660, 662  
 Buck, Phila, 615  
 Silas, 615  
 Buckley (Bulkeley), John, 100  
 Joseph, 99  
 Mary, 99, 102  
 Richard, 99, 102  
 Sarah, 100  
 Buckley (Bulkeley) Ancient  
   Lineage, 97  
 Burd, James, Col., 730  
 Sarah, 730  
 Burgwin, George C., Jr., 866  
 George C., Sr., 785, 865  
 George W. B., 864  
 Hill, 866  
 John, Jr., 863  
 John O., 866  
 Mary, 866  
 Nathaniel H. (Hill), 864  
 Burke, Alexander, 278  
 Alexander (2), 278  
 Edmund P., 278, 279  
 Martha J., 278, 279  
 Burnham (Burnams), Ashbel,  
   Capt., 409  
 Charles, 609  
 Eleazur, 610  
 Gilbert W., 610  
 Hannah, 409  
 Malvina M., 610  
 Michael, Capt., 408  
 Naomi, 609, 612  
 Phineas, 610  
 Richard, 408  
 Thomas, Jr., 609, 612  
 Thomas, Sr., 407, 609  
 Burns, Agnes (Nancy), 928  
 George, 929  
 George W., 929  
 John A., 927  
 Rebecca, 930  
 Butler, Harriet, 941  
 Henry W., 941  
 Byrd, Elizabeth H., 208  
 Mary, 208  
 William (2), 208  
 William, Col., 208  
 William (3), Col., 208  
 Caldwell, Andrew, Dr., 255  
 Elizabeth, 256  
 Francis M., 257  
 James, 254  
 James S. C., Dr., 256  
 Maria, 256  
 Campion, John, 492, 504  
 Joseph, 492  
 Marie, 493, 503  
 Mary, 492, 504  
 Richard, 493, 495  
 Stacy B., 492, 503  
 Susan H., 493, 495  
 Canby, Mary, 957  
 Sarah, 957  
 Thomas, 956  
 Carhart, Cornelius, Jr., 964, 966  
 Cornelius, Sr., 964  
 Sarah, 964, 966  
 Carpenter, John, 65  
 Rebecca, 66  
 Sarah, 66  
 William, 63  
 William (2), 63  
 William (3), 63  
 William (4), 64  
 Chandlee, Alice N. (Nanette),  
   266, 267, 278  
 Benjamin, Jr., 276  
 Benjamin, Sr., 276  
 Charles W., 277  
 Edward E., Jr., 278  
 Edward E., Sr., 268, 276, 278  
 Elizabeth, 277, 278  
 Ellis, 277  
 Evan, Dr., 277, 281  
 Evan G. (3), 278  
 Evan G., Jr., 277  
 Evan G., Sr., 277  
 Gertrude J., Dr., 277  
 Isaac G., 277  
 Lydia, 277, 281  
 Susan J., 277  
 William (2), 276  
 William B., 278  
 Chandler, Allen, 238  
 Almira L., 239, 244  
 Arthur B., 240  
 Emma B., 240  
 George, 237  
 John, 238, 246  
 John W., 239, 244  
 Maria J., 238, 246  
 Mariana, 240  
 Nancy, 240

- Percy M., 239  
 William, 238  
 William (2), 238  
 Chandler Ancient Lineage, 234  
 Cheston, Daniel, 943  
   Frances D., 945  
   George M., 945  
   James, 943  
   James (2), 944  
   James (4), 944  
   James, Dr., 944  
   Radcliffe, Dr., 944  
   Radcliffe, Jr., 943, 944  
   Sydney H., 945  
 Child, Benjamin, 80, 82  
   Benjamin (2), 80  
   Deborah, 81  
   Elizabeth, 82  
   Joshua, 80, 82  
   Mary, 80, 82  
   William, 80  
 Chipman, Hope, 702, 703, 777  
   John, Elder, 695, 702, 703, 777  
   Ruth, 695, 703  
   Thomas, 703  
 Chisholm, Alexander, 483  
   Alexander (2), 483  
   Judith, 483  
 Chisholm Ancient Lineage, 482  
 Clarke, John, 51  
   Mary, 51  
 Clarkson, Catharine E., 393, 394  
   Catherine (Catharine), 390, 403  
   Charles, 394  
   David, Jr., 391, 401  
   David, Sr., 390  
   Elizabeth, 391, 394, 401  
   Levinus, 391, 393  
   Mary, 393  
   Matthew, 390, 403  
   Matthew (3), 393, 394  
   Matthew, Gen., 391  
 Clarkson Ancient Lineage, 388  
 Clayton, Helen E., 199  
   James, 198  
   James L., 199  
   James W., 199  
   John, 197  
   John L., 199  
   Joshua, 197  
   Joshua, Col. Dr., 198  
   Paul, 199  
   Rachel, 198  
 Clymer, Ada, 852  
   Ann J., 848, 856  
   Christopher, 847  
   Christopher (2), 847  
   Daniel C., Col., 848  
   Edward T., 849, 854  
   Edward T. (2), 851  
   Maria C., 849, 854  
   Richard, 847  
   Valeria, 850  
   William, Capt., 848, 856  
   William H., 849  
 Coane, Charles P., 791  
   Elmira M., 793  
   Fanny M., 792  
   Robert, 791  
   Robert, Jr., 791, 792  
   Robert, Sr., 792  
 Coffin, Jane, 670, 671  
   Richard, 670  
   Tristram, Jr., 670, 671  
 Colby, Anthony, 679  
   Caleb, 681  
   Daniel, 681  
   Ebenezer, 680  
   Isaac, 681  
   John, 679  
   John (2), 679  
   John (3), 680  
   Phoebe, 682  
 Coleman, Anne, 463  
   Anne C., 463  
   B. Dawson, 463  
   Deborah, 337, 463  
   Edward R., 463  
   Fanny B., 463  
   George D. (G. Dawson), 336, 462  
   Harriet, 462  
   James, 336, 461  
   Robert, 335, 461  
 Colket (Colcord), Almira L., 672  
   Charles H., 671  
   Edward, 670  
   Edward (2), 670, 671  
   Gertrude C., 672  
   Jane, 670, 671  
   Jonathan, 670  
   Peter, 671  
   Samuel, 670  
   Tristram C., 671  
   Tristram C. (2), 670, 672  
   Tristram C. (3), 672  
 Conrad (Conderts-Kunders-Cunrad), Anne C., 526, 529  
   Edwin, 526, 529  
   Henry, 524  
   Henry (2), 525  
   John, 525  
   Martha L., 526, 532  
   Nathan, 526, 532  
   Teunis, 523  
 Cook, Elizabeth M., 813, 815  
   George, 815  
   Mary, 814  
   Ralph W., 815  
 Copeland, Arthur E., 288  
   Kathleen E., 288  
 Corbin, Carolina, 244  
   David T., Maj., 244  
 Cordo, Adaline, 212  
   Charles E., Rev., 212  
   Henry, 212  
   Henry A., Rev., 212  
 Corliss (Coeur de Lis), Caroline C., 211  
   George, 211  
   Mary E., 212  
   Samuel B., 211  
   Samuel T., 210, 211  
 Cornell, Richard, 396  
   Samuel, 398  
   Samuel (2), Hon., 398  
   Susannah (Susan), 399  
   Thomas, 394  
   Thomas (2), 397  
 Coryell (Coryal), Abraham, 627  
   Bingham H., 628, 631  
   Clement S. (S. Stewart), 628  
   George, 627  
   John B., 628  
   John E., 626  
   Marie, 628, 631  
   Tunison, 628  
 Cotton, Andrew, 9  
   Joan, 9  
   William, Rev., 10  
 Cox, David, 576, 579  
   David (2), 579  
   Jacob, 579  
   John, 578  
   John (2), 578  
   Mary, 579  
   Olivia, 767  
   William C., 767  
 Craig (Creag), Alexander, Lieut., 902  
   Andrew, 903, 906  
   Elizabeth, 903, 906  
   Jane, 902, 904  
   John, 898  
   John, Lieut., 902  
   Samuel, 901, 904  
   Samuel, Lieut., 902  
 Crawford, Carroll E., 672  
   Sue, 672  
 Crosby, Elinor, 450  
   John, 450  
   John (2), 450  
   Richard, 450  
 Crosson, James, 246  
   Sarah, 246  
 Cummings, David, 798  
   Elizabeth, 798  
   James, 798  
 Curtis, John, Maj., 503  
   Mary, 503  
 Cushing, John, 601  
   John (2), 602  
   John (3), 603  
   John (4), 603  
   John (5), Col., 604  
   Matthew, 601  
   Olive, 604  
 Cushing Ancient Lineage, 599  
 Custis, Ann, 20, 21, 23, 25  
   Anne, 20, 21, 23, 25  
   Daniel P., 21  
   Edmund, 24  
   Elizabeth, 23, 24  
   Henry, Col., 20, 21, 22, 23  
   John, Col., 20, 23, 24  
   John, Maj.-Gen., 23, 24  
   Martha, 21, 24  
   Tabitha S., 24  
   Thomas, 20, 24  
 Cutler, Edward C., Jr., 772  
   Edward C., Sr., 772

- Henry L., Rev., 772  
James B., 772  
Nellie, 772
- De Blois (Blois), George, 686  
George (2), 686, 687  
Louis, 685  
Sarah, 686, 687
- de Cerkez, Demetrius T., 742  
Euphemia P., 727, 742  
Florence E., 727, 742  
Theodore D., 742
- de Le Van (Levan), Daniel, 184  
Daniel (2), 185, 188, 190  
Jacob, 185  
Jacob (2), 185, 188  
Jacob (3), 185  
Mary, 186, 187  
Susannah, 188, 190
- De Nemours, Gabrielle J., 352  
Pierre S. duP., 351  
Victor M. duP., 352
- De Rushall, Henry, 31  
John, 31  
John (2), 31  
Richard, 31
- duPont, Alice, 353  
Ann, 352  
Charles L., 352, 356  
Dorcas M., 352, 356  
Elizabeth T., 353  
Josephine, 353  
Pierre S., 351  
Victor, 353  
Victor (4), 353  
Victor, Jr., 353  
Victor M., 352
- duPont Ancient Lineage, 350
- Dale, Dorothy, 476  
Richard, Com., 473  
Winfred, 473
- Dalton, James, 661  
Sarah J., 662
- Darrah, William, 835
- Dashiell, Alice D., 655, 659  
Arthur, Lieut., 652, 653  
Henry, 653  
James, 652  
Julius M., Rev., 652, 654  
Mary, 655  
Matthias, Maj., 652, 654  
Philip T., 652, 655, 659  
Thomas, 652
- David, Ellen, 530  
Meredith, 530
- Davies, Daniel, 451  
Mary, 451
- Dawson (Dorson), Elizabeth 3,  
11, 14  
John, 10  
Martha A. (Ann), 10  
Mary, 8, 10  
Nicholas, 7, 10  
Nicholas (2), 11, 14  
Samuel, Capt., 7, 11, 14  
Sarah A., 7, 14
- Dechert, Elijah, 283  
Henry M., 284  
Henry T., 284  
John, 283  
Peter, 283  
Robert, 283, 284  
Virginia L., 284
- Delany, Daniel, 314  
Mary, 317, 319  
William, Jr., 317, 319  
William, Sr., Dr., 315
- Denny, Ebenezer, Maj., 782, 784  
Elizabeth B., 784  
Harmar, 783  
Harmar D., Jr., 784, 866  
Harmar D. Sr., 782, 783  
Mary B., 785, 866  
William, 782  
William (2), 782  
William C., 783
- Dexter, Bridget, 694  
Richard, 694
- Dolby, John, 6
- Dougherty, Andrew W. (A. Webster), 883  
Mary J., 883
- Downs (Downes), David O., 217  
Elizabeth S., 218, 219  
Henry, 213  
Henry (2), 214  
Henry (3), 216  
John, Jr., 214  
John, Sr., 213  
Minnie C., 219  
Philemon, 216  
Presley S., Dr., 217, 219  
William F. (W. Findlay), 213, 218
- Doyle, Mary, 9  
Robert, 8
- Drake, Henry, 4  
Joan, 4  
Mary, 4  
Robert, 3
- Dudley, Mary, 723  
Samuel, Rev., 722  
Thomas, 722
- Dummer, Alice, 141  
Stephen, 141
- Dungan (Dunghen), Benjamin, Capt., 502  
James, 501  
Joseph, 501  
Josiah, 503  
Thomas, Jr., 501  
Thomas, Rev., 500  
William, 500
- Dunham, Benajah, 917, 923, 965  
Daniel, 966  
Edmund, Rev., 918, 919, 965, 966  
Elizabeth, 917, 923, 966  
John, 916, 964  
John E., 965  
Mary, 918, 919, 965, 966
- Ealer (Eahler), Abraham, 182  
Mary, 182  
Peter, 180
- Earle, Catharine H., 194, 203  
Elizabeth S., 754  
Ellen F., 193  
George H. (3), 195  
George H. (4), 196  
George H., Jr., 193, 203, 973, 974  
George H., Sr., 193  
Huberta F., 196  
Juliet G., 754  
Louisa, 753  
Louise S., 754  
Mabel M., 754  
Mary, 193  
Mary E., 196, 200  
Pliny, 192  
Ralph, 191  
Ralph (2), 192  
Ralph (3), 196, 200  
Robert, 192  
Robert (2), 192  
Swepson, Lieut.-Com., 753  
Thomas, 192  
William, 191  
William B., 753
- Eastwick, Andrew M., 547  
Andrew M. (2), 549  
Andrew M. (A. Maurice), 549  
Estelle T., 550  
John, 547  
John, Serg., 660, 662  
Martha, 549  
Sarah, 663  
Thomas, 547
- Edmunds, Anna H., 787  
Anne P., 790  
Downs, 786  
Franklin D., 786  
Franklin D. (2), 787  
Henry R., 787  
Richard, 786  
Robert, 786  
Robert (2), 786  
Sue P., 789
- Edwards, David, Capt., 103  
Mary, 103
- Eells, Armenia W., 541, 543  
Edward, Maj., 539  
Edward, Rev., 539  
John, 536  
Nathaniel, Rev., 538  
Ralph S., Capt., 540  
Samuel, 537  
Samuel, Capt., 540  
Samuel R., 540  
Walter G., 541, 543
- Egert, George, 339, 870  
George (2), 340, 342, 870  
Mary, 340, 342, 871
- Elkins, Bayard T., 149  
Elizabeth W., 149, 156  
George, 146, 152  
George W., 148  
Henry, 145



- Maria L., 147  
 Ralph, 145  
 Stella E., 148  
 Susanna, 146, 152  
 William, 146  
 William L., 147  
 William L. (2), 149  
 William M., 145, 156  
 Ellis, Emily Q., 949  
 Thomas B., Col., 949  
 Elton, Anthony, 272  
 Anthony (2), 272  
 Anthony (3), 272  
 Bathsheba, 272  
 Ely, Hugh, 957  
 Phebe, 957  
 Emack, Elbert G., 494  
 James H., Capt., 494  
 John D., 494  
 Margaret, 494  
 Mary C., 494  
 Susan G., 493  
 Emerson, John, Rev., 126, 130  
 Ruth, 126, 130  
 Thomas, 125  
 Emerson Ancient Lineage, 124  
 Esler, Adam, Lieut., 959  
 Evans, David, 830  
 Peter, Dr., 830  
 Everett, Charles, Brig.-Gen., 353  
 Charles D., 353  
 Eves, Jane, 504  
 Mary, 504  
 Samuel, 503  
 Thomas, 503  
 Eyre, Abigail, 302  
 David W., 445, 446  
 Elizabeth, 331, 349, 876  
 Isaac, 302, 443  
 Jonas, 444, 447  
 Jonas P., 444  
 Mary P., 445, 446  
 Richard, 331, 349, 876  
 Robert, 301, 442  
 Susanna, 444, 447  
 William, 301, 443  
 Farnham (Farnum-Farnam),  
 Alexander, 510  
 Alice, 144  
 Dorcas, 509, 512  
 Elizabeth, 508, 512  
 Emily A., 510  
 John P., 510  
 Levi, 509, 512  
 Ralph, 144, 508  
 Ralph (2), 508, 512  
 Ralph (3), 508  
 Samuel, 510  
 William, 509  
 Zebadiah, 509  
 Fell, Benjamin, 344, 349  
 Hannah, 344, 349  
 John R., 945  
 Joseph, 344  
 Sarah, 945  
 Fenley (Finley-Finlay), Charles,  
 14, 15  
 Elizabeth, 14, 15  
 James, 15  
 Robert, Col., 15  
 Findlay, Nancy, 221  
 Samuel, 220  
 Samuel (2), 220  
 William, Gov., 220, 221  
 Fisher, Henry B., 544  
 Henry J., 544  
 J. Carl, 713  
 J. Wilmer, 544  
 Margaret H., 713  
 Mary C., 544  
 Ford, Anna A., 878, 879, 880  
 Charles E., 877, 879, 880  
 Charles E. (2), 878  
 Edith, 877  
 Elias, 877  
 James R., 877  
 John T., 877, 880  
 Fox, Hannah, 328, 329  
 Joseph, 326  
 Joseph M., 327  
 Joseph M. (2), 329  
 Justinian, 326  
 Mary R., 328  
 Samuel M., 327  
 Samuel M. (2), 326, 328  
 Sarah L., 329  
 William L., 328  
 Foxall, James, 450  
 Mary, 450, 451  
 William B., 450, 451  
 Freeman, Thomas, 905  
 French, Anna, 401  
 Catharine A., 203  
 Charles, Jr., 201  
 Charles, Sr., 200  
 Clayton, 202  
 Elizabeth, 62  
 Philip (3), 401  
 Philip, Jr., 400  
 Philip, Sr., 399  
 Samuel, 201  
 Susanna, 401  
 Thomas, 200  
 Uriah, 201  
 William, Lieut., 61  
 French Ancient Lineage, 60  
 Fuller, Edward, 919, 966  
 Jane, 920, 922, 967  
 Samuel, 920, 922, 966  
 Fulton, James D., 815  
 James H., 815  
 Josephine, 815  
 Gallison, Abigail, 676  
 Anastasia C., 678, 682  
 Betsey, 677  
 Eunice, 676, 697  
 Henry, 677  
 John, 673, 710  
 John, Col., 674, 697  
 Joseph, 673  
 Lydia, 677  
 Sarah L., 677, 685  
 William B., 677, 685  
 William H., 678, 682  
 Gardiner, Matthews, 272  
 Susanna, 272  
 Thomas, 271  
 Thomas (2), 272  
 Thomas (3), 272  
 Garrett (Garratt-Garat), Ar-  
 thur S., 263, 264  
 Edward, 263  
 George S., 264  
 George S. (2), 265  
 Hannah W., 265  
 Mary W., 264  
 Nathan, 263  
 Samuel, 263  
 Thomas, 263  
 William, 263  
 Gawton, Patience, 4  
 Thomas, 4  
 Geary, Alfred H., 836, 838  
 Ida V., 833, 836, 838  
 John W., 837  
 John W. (2), 837, 838  
 Mary D. F., 837, 838  
 Geehr, Catherine, 188  
 Philip, 188  
 Gerhard, Carra L., 611  
 Luther, 611  
 Gibbs, Elizabeth, 481, 482  
 Mary P., 481  
 Robert, 481  
 William, 481  
 William (2), 481, 482  
 William H., 481, 482  
 Gibbs Ancient Lineage, 481  
 Gibbs, George, 158  
 George (2), 159  
 George, Col., 159  
 James, 158  
 Laura, 160  
 Gibson, Alice D., 468  
 David, 465  
 Edwin P., 468  
 Henry C., 867  
 Isaac, 468  
 John, 465, 867  
 John T., 468, 472  
 Mary B., 868  
 Mary H., 468, 472  
 Nathan, 465  
 Samuel, 465  
 Sarah, 465  
 Glasgow, James, 32  
 Glover, Harriet D., 463  
 Henry S., 463  
 Gordon, Robert, 726  
 Susanna B., 726  
 Thomas, 725  
 Gorgas, Catherine, 564  
 Jacob, 564  
 Johannes (John), 563  
 Solomon, 564  
 Gorham, Desire, 698, 702  
 James, 697  
 John, Capt., 698, 702  
 John, Col., 698, 700



- Mary (Mercy), 698, 700  
 Ralph, 697  
 Gotshall, Catherine, 725  
   Daniel, 725  
   Jacob, 723  
   John, 723  
   John F., 725, 726  
   Laura A., 725, 726  
   Maria L., 725, 726  
   Michael, 724  
   Peter, 723  
 Grasett, Elliott, 368  
   Mary A., 368  
 Gray, Annie, 297, 300  
   James, 295  
   Thomas, 295  
   William, 295  
   William C., Col., 297, 300  
 Grubb, Ann, 730  
   Charles R., 741  
   Clement B., 731  
   Daisy E. B., 731, 732  
   Edward B., 727, 731, 743  
   Edward B. (2), Brig.-Gen., 741  
   Euphemia B., 740, 743  
   Harriet A., 731, 732  
   Henry B., 730, 732  
   Henry B. (2), 741  
   Isaac, Adj't., 741  
   John (2), 727  
   Maria P., 742  
   Mary S., 730  
   Parker R., 742  
   Peter, 729  
   Peter, Jr., Col., 729  
 Grubb Ancient Lineage, 727  
 Grundy, Edmund, 494, 499  
   Edmund N., 494, 498  
   Emma F., 494, 498  
   Joseph, Sen., 494  
   Rebecca, 494, 499  
   William H., 494  
 Haberacker, Elizabeth, 180  
   George, 180  
 Hack, Ann, 18, 20, 21  
   Anna, 16, 17  
   Anne L., 16, 17  
   Caspar, 17  
   Elizabeth, 23  
   George, 15  
   George (Joris), Dr., 16, 17  
   George N., Dr., 16, 17  
   George N., Col., 18  
   Matilda, 19, 20  
   Peter, 18, 20  
   Peter (2), 19, 20  
   Peter (3), 23  
   Peter H., 20, 21  
   Sarah (Sally), 23  
   Severin, 15  
 Hall, Benedict W., 599  
   Charles, 338, 868  
   Charles (2), 338, 868  
   Charles (3), 338, 868  
   Charles (4), 338, 869  
   Charles (5), 338, 869  
 John, Capt., 597  
 John, Col., 598  
 Josias C., Col., 599  
 Mary, 599  
 Massey, 875  
 Matthew, 875  
 Robert C., 339, 869  
 Sarah, 339, 869  
 Hallett (Hallet), Andrew, Jr., 707  
   Andrew, Sr., 707  
   Mary, 707  
 Hancock, F. Woodson, Jr., 207  
   Katharine C., 207  
 Hardcastle, Aaron, 878  
   Addison L., 878, 880  
   Edmund L. F., Gen., 878  
   Edward B., 878, 879, 880  
   Mary A., 878, 879, 880  
   Robert, 878  
   Thomas, 878  
   William M., 878  
 Hare, James, 660, 662  
   Susanna, 660, 662  
 Harper (Harpar), Blaney, 32  
   Elizabeth W., 32  
   Francis, Lieut., 32  
   John (4), 764  
   Josias (Josiah), 764, 765  
   Lydia, 764, 765  
 Harper (Harpar) Ancient Lineage, 763  
 Harrison, Alfred C., 837  
   George L., 837  
   Kate D. F., 837, 838  
   Sarah A., 837  
 Hart, Charles B., 821, 835  
   Ida V., 822, 833, 835  
   James, 551  
   James (2), 522, 819, 833  
   James, Lieut., 819, 833  
   Margaret N., 823  
   Mary, 552, 557, 834  
   Rebecca A., 552, 556  
   Samuel, 551, 819, 833  
   Thomas, 552, 557, 820, 834  
   Thomas (2), 552, 556, 819, 822  
   Thomas, Jr., 823  
   William B., 821, 835  
   William H., Capt., 820  
 Hartshorne, Alice, 797, 798  
   Benjamin, 796  
   John, Col., 796  
   Jonathan, 796  
   Jonathan (2), 796  
   William, 796  
   William R., Brig.-Gen., 796, 798  
 Hasell, Elizabeth, 482  
   Thomas, Rev., 482  
 Haskell, Eli B., Hon., 746  
   Ephraim, 745  
   Henry T., 747, 752  
   Jabez, 746  
   Mark, 745  
   Roger, 744  
   Roger (2), 745  
 Havard, David, 480  
   John, 480  
   Susanna, 480  
 Hayden, Daniel, Lieut., 748  
   Levi, 750  
   Levi (2), 746, 751  
   Levi G., 751  
   Lydia, 751  
   Mary, 751  
   Nathaniel, 749  
   Samuel, 749  
   Wealthy, 746, 751  
   William, 748  
 Hays, John C., 618  
   Sylvia E., 613, 617  
 Hayward, Anna H., 378, 381  
   James T., 377  
   James W., 377  
   Josiah, 375  
   Nathan, 376  
   Nathan (3), 377, 381  
   Nathan, Dr., 376  
   Nathaniel, 374  
   Nathaniel (2), 375  
   Thomas, 373  
 Heckscher, Ethel H., 822, 836  
   J. G., 836  
   Ledyard, 822, 836  
   Ledyard H., 836  
   Lucretia L., 836  
 Henshaw, Benjamin, 406  
   Daniel, 405, 412  
   David, Capt., 406  
   Elizabeth, 405, 412  
   Esther, 406, 409  
   Grace A., 407  
   Joshua, 404  
   Joshua (2), 405  
   Joshua (3), 406, 409  
   Joseph, Col., 406  
   Joseph B., 407  
   William, Col., 406  
 Henshaw Ancient Lineage, 403  
 Hervis (Henbest), Ann, 304, 308  
   Deborah, 305, 308  
   Osmand, 303  
   Robert, 303, 309  
   Robert (2), 305, 308  
 Herman (Herrman), Augustine, 16  
   Augustine E., 16  
   Jannetja, 16  
 Hess, George M., 393  
   Henrietta E., 393  
 Hewes, George, 94  
   George (2), 95  
   Mary, 97, 100  
   Richard B., 96, 100  
   Shubael, 96  
   Solomon, 94  
 Hewett, Alice, 30  
   Edmund, 30  
   Elizabeth, 30  
   Nicholas, 30  
   William, Sir, 30  
 Hickman, Benjamin, 228  
   Florence, 230

- Francis, 228  
 Francis (2), 228  
 James, 229  
 James M., 229  
 James T., 230  
 Lawrence C., 230  
 Mary P., 230  
 Thomas, 229  
 Hiester, Anna M., 854  
 Daniel, 853  
 Johannes, 852  
 William, 853  
 High, Clara E., 832  
 Samuel H., Jr., 832  
 Hill, Elisha (3), 643, 645  
 Elisha, Jr., 644  
 Elisha, Sr., 643  
 Harriet S., 645  
 James, 846  
 John, 642, 846  
 John, Capt., 643  
 John F., Hon., 846  
 Lucy, 643, 645  
 Margaret G., 846  
 Marshall, 645  
 Mary, 3  
 Peter, 642  
 Richard, Capt., 3  
 Roger, 642  
 Samuel S., Dr., 846, 852  
 Valeria E., 846, 852  
 William, 846  
 Hilton, Anne, 723  
 Edward, 723  
 Hinds, Eleanor, 369, 372  
 Emily, 369  
 Samuel, 369, 372  
 William P., Rev., 369  
 Holby, John W., 767  
 Susannah, 768  
 Holmes, Israel, 436  
 John, 436  
 Sarah, 436  
 William, 436  
 Holt, Elizabeth, 512  
 Hannah, 512  
 Martha, 512  
 Nicholas, 512  
 Hooker, Love, 489  
 Philip, 489  
 Sarah, 489  
 William, 489  
 Hopkins, Abby B. N., 204, 200  
 Franciana E., 880  
 Henry S. G., Dr., 205  
 John, Jr., 204, 209  
 John, Sr., 204  
 John L., 880  
 Katharine C., 205  
 Mabel F., 877, 878, 880  
 Mary L., 880  
 Robert D., 880  
 Walter, 879, 880  
 House, Esther, 271  
 Francis, 270  
 George, 271  
 Howard, Cornelius, 364  
 Joseph, 365  
 Howell, Amos, 256  
 Ann G., 803  
 Anna M., 802  
 Daniel, 150  
 Daniel (3), 151  
 Daniel, Capt., 150, 799  
 Edward, 256  
 Elizabeth, 151  
 Jacob, 382  
 John, 151, 382  
 John (2), 382  
 John L., 383  
 Joshua L., Col., 383  
 Lardner, 799, 802  
 Martha, 256  
 Martha T., 803  
 Mary T., 384  
 Millicent A., 801  
 Mordecai, 799  
 Richard W., 383  
 Samuel, Jr., 801  
 Samuel, Sr., 799  
 Samuel E., 801  
 Thomas, 149, 799  
 William, 256  
 William R., 801  
 Howland, Elizabeth, 702, 705, 777  
 John, 701, 705, 777  
 Hoy, Albert C., 267  
 Marjorie A., 267  
 Huckins, Hope, 777  
 John, 777  
 Thomas, 776  
 Hudson, Marjorie V., 207  
 Percy K., 207  
 Hugg, John, 584  
 Joseph, 584  
 Joseph (2), 584, 586  
 Sarah, 584, 586  
 Hull, Elizabeth, 612  
 George, 611  
 Josiah (Josias), 612  
 Sarah, 612  
 Thamzen, 612  
 Thomas, 611  
 Hulme, George, Jr., 498  
 George, Sr., 498  
 John, 498  
 John (2), 498  
 Rachel, 499  
 William, 499  
 Humphreville, John, 775  
 John (2), 776  
 Lemuel, 776  
 Lemuel (2), 776  
 Samuel, 775  
 Ursula, 776  
 Huntington, Ebenezer, 47  
 Hannah, 47, 50  
 Sarah, 46, 51  
 Simon, 45, 53  
 Simon (2), 46, 51  
 Simon (3), 46  
 Simon (4), 47, 50  
 Zipporah, 47  
 Hurd, Benjamin, 691, 692  
 Elizabeth, 691, 692  
 Jacob, 690  
 John, 690  
 Hussey, Phebe, 193  
 Uriel, 193  
 Hutton, James, 518, 566  
 James H., 514, 518, 567  
 Nancy, 518, 567  
 Iddings, Eliza, 591  
 Joseph, 591  
 Richard, 590  
 William, Jr., 590  
 William, Sr., 590  
 Irwin, Archibald, 221  
 James, 221  
 Jean, 221  
 Jacobs (Jacob), Hannah, 364, 365  
 John, Capt., 364  
 Mary, 700  
 Nicholas, 700  
 Richard, Jr., 364  
 Richard, Sr., 364, 365  
 Jenkins, Mary, 347, 874  
 Phineas, 347, 873  
 Stephen, 346, 873  
 William, 346, 873  
 Jennings, Alfred V. H., 515  
 Christian L., 515  
 Elmina E., 513, 516, 565, 568  
 Emma J., 514, 518, 565, 566  
 Jean B., 515  
 Jesse, 513, 564  
 Mary, 514, 566  
 Ross S., 515  
 William, 513, 516, 565  
 William (2), 514  
 William W. (2), 515  
 William W., Col., 513, 518, 565, 566  
 Job, Andrew, 281  
 Archibald, 282  
 Margaret, 282  
 Thomas, 282  
 Johnson, Alba B., Jr., 325  
 Alba B., Sr., 323  
 Alma S., 323  
 Ann, 5  
 Cyrus, 323  
 Dorothy, 6  
 Elizabeth T., 325  
 John, 5  
 John (2), 6  
 John (3), 5, 6  
 Leah G., 325  
 Margaret, 5, 6, 7  
 Obedience, 6  
 Obedience, Capt., 5  
 Obedience (2), Capt., 6  
 Peter, 6  
 Ralph S., 713  
 Reeves K., 325  
 Samuel A., 323  
 Sarah E., 713  
 Temperance, 6  
 Thomas, Col., 5

- Kay, John, 585  
   Sarah, 586  
 Keen (Kyn), Jöran, 312  
 Keever, Henry V., 544  
   Lydia C., 544  
 Kellam, Argol, 7  
   Esther, 7  
   Frances, 7  
   Jonathan, 7  
   Richard, Jr., 6, 7  
   Richard, Sr., 6  
   Sarah, 6  
 Kendall, Ann, 20, 21, 25  
   Susannah, 20  
   William, Capt., 20, 21, 25  
   William, Col., 20  
 Kennard (Kinard-Kenard),  
   Beulah E., 577, 580  
   Elizabeth, 576, 584  
   Joseph, 575  
   Joseph H., Rev., 576, 580  
   Samuel, Jr., 576, 584  
   Samuel, Sr., 575, 579  
   Sarah, 576, 579  
 Kennedy, John M., Jr., 456, 457  
   John M., Sr., 457  
   Maria del C. B. (Carmita),  
     457  
   Robert, 456  
   Robert (2), 457  
   William, Maj., 456  
 Kenworthy, Dorothy, 262  
   Edward M., 262  
 Kerr, Anne R., 288, 294  
   Annie E., 292, 294  
   James R., Jr., 294  
   James R., Sr., 288, 294  
   Samuel, 294  
   Samuel (2), 294  
   Thomas M., 292, 294  
 Kilbourne, Hezekiah, 936  
   John, 934  
   Ruhamah, 936  
   Russell, 935  
   Thomas, 934  
   Thomas (3), 935  
   Thomas (4), 935  
   Thomas, Serg., 934  
 King, Henry G., Rev., 268, 275  
   Joshua, 268  
   Nannette, 268, 274  
   Samuel C., Dr., 268, 269  
 Kinnan, Mary, 913  
   Thomas, 912  
 Kirk, Elizabeth, 342, 346  
   Isaac, 342, 346, 871  
   John, 342, 871  
   Phebe, 343, 344, 872, 875  
   Rachel, 342  
   Stephen, 343, 344, 872, 875  
 Kite, Abraham, 307  
   Isaac, 307  
   James, 306  
   Katherine (Catharine), 307  
 Knight, Elizabeth, 499, 500  
   Giles, 499  
   Giles (2), 499  
   Joseph, 499  
   Joseph (2), 499, 500  
 Knipe, Clara, 831  
   David, 830  
   Jacob, Dr., 830  
   Jacob O., Dr., 830  
   Jay C., Dr., 831  
   Johannes, 830  
   Joseph W., 831  
   Josephine W., 831  
   Katharine E., 832  
   Norman L., Dr., 832  
   Norman L., Jr., 832  
   Rachel, 830  
   Reinoehl, Dr., 831  
   Ruth B., 832  
 Kohler, Jacob, 183  
   Mary, 183  
   Peter, 183  
 Krause, David, 516, 517, 568,  
   569  
   Regina, 517, 568, 569  
 Krauss, Moses, 832  
 Kunckel (Kunkel), Catharine,  
   342  
   Christian, 341  
   Joh C., 341  
   John, Jr., 341  
   John, Sr., 341  
 Le Van (Levan), Jacob (3),  
   942  
   Jacob, Judge, 941  
   Jacob, Lieut., 941  
   Mary R., 942  
 Lambert, Donald G., 795  
   Marian, 795  
 Lathrop (Lowthroppe), Annie,  
   921  
   Hannah, 921  
   John, Rev., 921  
 Lathrop (Lowthroppe) Ancient  
   Lineage, 920  
 Lea, Anna C., 206  
   Charles M., 205, 207  
   Charlotte A. B., 204, 205, 207  
   Helen V., 207  
   Henry C., Dr., 206  
   Isaac, 206  
   Isaac (2), 206  
   James, Jr., 206  
   James, Sr., 206  
   John, 205  
 Lee (Lea), Alden, 195  
   Edith, 195  
   John, 4  
   Richard, 4  
   Richard (2), 4  
   Richard, Sir, 4  
   Symon, 4  
 Leech, Isaac, 962  
   Isaac (2), 962  
   Isaac (3), 962  
   Sarah, 962  
   Tobias, 962  
 Leisenring, Annie E., 321  
   Eleanor Y., 322  
   Helen M., 322  
   Peter W., 321  
   Thomas B., Capt., 321  
 Lentz, George W., 618  
   Helen E., 618  
 Leveson, Agnes, 31  
   Dionysia, 32  
   Johanna, 31  
   John, 31  
   John (2), 31  
   Maud (Matilda), 31  
   Nicholas, 31  
   Nicholas (2), 32  
   Nicholas (3), 32  
   Richard, 31, 32  
   Richard (2), 31  
   Richard (3), 32  
   Richard (4), 31  
   Richard (5), 31  
   Richard (6), 32  
   Richard (7), 32  
 Lewis, Adonijah, 770  
   Edward, 776  
   Eliza L., 770, 775  
   Elizabeth, 447, 450, 776, 777  
   Ellis, 447, 450  
   Frances A., 771, 773  
   Frederick H., 771  
   George, 776  
   Gershom, 776  
   Henry B., Capt., 772  
   Henry M., 770, 773  
   John, Dea., 776, 777  
   Jonathan, Capt., 769  
   Lydia, 770, 774  
   Malvina A., 767  
   Mary, 776  
   Samuel, 767  
   Seth, 770, 774  
   William, 769  
   William (2), 769  
   William (3), 769  
   William G., 770, 775  
 Lievens, Janse, 403  
 Link, George, 960  
 Linthicum, Abner, 358  
   Elizabeth, 358, 363  
   Eugenia, 361  
   Helen A., 361  
   Hezekiah, 358  
   J. Charles, Hon., 357, 358  
   Laura E., 358, 363  
   Rachel, 358, 364  
   Sweetser, 358, 363  
   Thomas, 357  
   Thomas (2), 357  
   William, 358, 363  
 Linton, Anna, 940  
   John, Capt., 940  
   John L., 940  
 Livingood (Loewenguth), Edna  
   E., 826  
   Elsie, 826  
   Frank S., 825  
   Horace F., Dr., 826  
   Jacob, Jr., 824  
   Jacob, Sr., 824  
   Jacob S., 824



- James C., Dr., 824  
 John, 824  
 John (2), 826  
 John B., Dr., 824, 826  
 John E., Dr., 826  
 John T., Dr., 825  
 Louis A., Dr., 825, 826  
 Louis J., Dr., 826  
 Lucy J., 825  
 Margaretha, 824  
 Michael T., Dr., 825  
 William H., 825  
 Lloyd, Anna, 381, 384  
 Isaac, 380  
 Isaac (2), 380  
 John, 381  
 Malcolm, 381, 384  
 Richard, 379  
 Robert, 378  
 Lockwood, Araminta, 879  
 Armwell, 879  
 Caleb, 879  
 Joseph, 879  
 Richard, 879  
 Richard (2), 879  
 Robert, 879  
 Longfellow (Langfellow), William, Ens., 135, 140  
 Longfellow (Langfellow) Ancient Lineage, 134  
 Loomis, Hannah, 55  
 John, 54, 826  
 Joseph, 54  
 Joseph, Dea., 55  
 Mary, 826  
 Lovejoy, Ebenezer, 121  
 Hannah, 121  
 John, 120  
 John (2), 121  
 Lovejoy Ancient Lineage, 118  
 Lucas, Elizabeth, 273, 274  
 Robert, 273  
 Robert (2), 273, 274  
 Lyman, Eliphalet, Rev., 44, 48  
 Hannah, 45, 48  
 Jonathan, 44, 56  
 Jonathan (2), 44  
 Lydia, 44, 55  
 Richard (3), 43  
 Richard, Jr., 43  
 Richard, Sr., 42  
 Lytcott (Lythcott), Mercy, 372  
 Philip, 371  
 Philip (2), 371  
 Philip (3), 372  
 Thomas, 371  
 Thomas (2), 371  
 Lytcott (Lythcott) Ancient Lineage, 369  
 MacElree, Ella, 442, 445  
 George, 441  
 James, 441  
 James P., 441, 442, 451  
 Marguerite, 442, 451  
 Wilmer W., 441, 445  
 McCalla, James, 556, 834  
 John, 557, 834  
 Rebecca, 557, 834  
 William, Capt., 556, 834  
 McClelland (MacClellan), Elizabeth, 892, 898  
 Esther, 891, 903  
 James, 891, 903  
 James (2), 892, 898  
 James E., 893  
 James S., 893, 897  
 Jane, 892, 903  
 John, Jr., 890  
 John, Sr., 890  
 Martha J., 893, 897  
 William, Jr., 891, 903  
 William, Sr., 891  
 McClelland (MacClellan) Ancient Lineage, 883  
 McConnell, Henry C., 494  
 Mary J., 494  
 McFadden, Barclay, Jr., 836  
 Barclay, Sr., 836  
 Emily B., 836  
 George G., 836  
 McFarland, Arthur, 520, 535  
 Elbridge, 522, 526  
 Elizabeth, 520, 535  
 George, 521  
 George C., 519, 523  
 James, 520  
 James, Dr., 521  
 Martha, 523, 526  
 Mary, 521  
 McGrew, Alexander, Maj., 778, 779  
 Martha, 779  
 McIlvain, Alida B., 467  
 Elizabeth M., 466  
 Hugh, 464  
 Hugh (2), 465  
 Isabel, 467  
 J. Gibson (3), 467  
 James, 464  
 John, 464  
 John G. (J. Gibson), 464, 466  
 John G. (J. Gibson) (2), 466  
 Martha, 465  
 Walter B., 467  
 Walter B. (2), 467  
 McIlvaine, Abraham, Hon., 466  
 Anna G., 466  
 McIntire, Evaline, 148  
 John K., Col., 148  
 McKean, Mary, 478, 479  
 Sarah, 478  
 Thomas, Gov., 477, 479  
 William, 476  
 William (2), 476  
 McLean, Maria, 227  
 Samuel, 227  
 Macfarlane, Andrew, Rev., 161  
 Catherine, 161  
 Charles W., Dr., 161, 172, 175  
 David, 161  
 Elspeth, 172  
 John J., 161  
 Kathleen, 161, 172, 175  
 Major, Edward, Col., 20  
 Jane, 19  
 John, 19  
 Thomas, 20  
 Malin, Alice, 480  
 Isaac, 480  
 Randal, 480  
 Randal (2), 480  
 Marbury, Frances, 10  
 Francis, Rev., 10  
 Mary, 10  
 Margerum, Abraham, 273, 279  
 Benjamin, 279, 280  
 Henry, 279  
 John, 279  
 Margaret, 273, 279  
 Mary A., 279, 280  
 Richard, 279  
 Thomas, 279  
 Martin, Benjamin, 915  
 Dorothy, 925, 926  
 Elizabeth, 274, 915, 918  
 George, 274  
 Hester (Esther), 914, 924  
 James, Col., 274  
 John, 914, 924  
 John, Ens., 914, 924, 926  
 Jonathan, 915, 918  
 Thomas, 274  
 Thomas, Capt., 274  
 Mason, Alice, 22  
 Ann, 21  
 Francis, Lieut., 21  
 Lemuel, Col., 21, 22  
 Mather, Benjamin, Jr., 972  
 Benjamin, Sr., 971  
 Catharine A., 195, 974  
 Catharine E., 972  
 Charles E., 972  
 Gilbert, Maj., 195, 973  
 Gladys H., 195, 973  
 Joseph, 971  
 Richard, 971  
 Richard (2), 972  
 Victor C., Lieut., 195, 973  
 Matter, George, 725  
 Jacob, 725  
 Mattoon, Hubertus, 723  
 Jane, 723  
 Richard, 723  
 May, Agnes, 37  
 Anna M., 37, 40  
 Chester, 40, 45  
 Dorothy, 40, 58  
 Elizabeth, 36, 83  
 Ernest N., 37  
 Ernest P., 37  
 George H., 37, 90  
 Hannah, 40, 45  
 Harriet, 40, 42  
 Irene S., 37  
 John, 35  
 John (2), 36, 84  
 John (3), 36  
 John (4), 36, 83  
 Julia, 38  
 Lucy G., 36, 81  
 Ruth, 37, 68  
 Sarah, 36, 37, 77, 84



- Silas, 36, 40, 58  
 Silas (2), 40, 42  
 Thomas, 36, 81  
 Thomas (2), 37, 68  
 Virginia S., 40, 90  
 William, 37, 40  
 William (2), 37  
 William E., 37  
 William T., 37  
 Means, Blanchard W., 250  
   Louise C., 250  
   Oliver W., Rev., 250  
 Meehan, John S., 490, 491  
 Margaret J., 490, 491  
 Mellen (Mellins), James, 693, 694  
   Richard, 693  
 Mendenhall, Benjamin, 768  
   Phoebe, 768  
   Robert, 768  
 Meredith, David, 530  
   Ellis, 530  
   John, 531  
   John (2), 531  
   Mary, 531, 534  
   Moses, 531, 534  
   Rachel, 531  
 Metcalfe, Grace J., 388, 407  
   John, 388, 407  
   Katherine E. C., 388, 393  
   Robert H., 388, 393  
 Metcalfe Ancient Lineage, 385  
 Michael (Michell), Elizabeth, 23, 27, 28  
   John, Capt., 23, 24, 27  
 Miles, James P., 275  
   Sarah, 275  
   William S., 275  
 Miller, Gayon, 480  
   Henry, Lieut.-Col., 870  
   Isaac, 832  
   Jemima, 832  
   Jonathan, 480  
   Joseph, 480  
   Patrick, 480  
   Sarah, 480  
 Milne, Caleb J., 484  
   David, 484  
   David (2), 484, 485, 490  
   David D., 487  
   Gordon F., 487  
   Margaret L., 486, 490  
   Norman F., 487  
   Sarah M., 485  
   Sidney W., 487  
 Mixter, Isaac, 62  
   Mary, 62  
 Monington (Mannington), Anna M., 491  
   Jacob, 491  
   John, 491  
   William, 490  
 Moon, Aaron L., 827  
   James, 827  
   John, 827  
   Mary, 828  
   Reuben O., 827  
   Roger, 827  
   William, 827  
 Moore, Abigail S., 637  
   James, 637  
 Morgan, Dorothy, 74  
   James, 72  
   Joseph, Lieut., 74  
 Morris, Anne, 506  
   Anthony (2), 418, 505  
   Anthony (3), 418, 505  
   Anthony (4), 418, 505  
   Caspar, Dr., 418, 505  
   Daisy E., 420  
   Hannah A., 419  
   Heber S., 420  
   Israel W., 418, 505  
   James C., Dr., 419, 506  
   Lawrence J., 505, 506  
   Mary E., 419, 506  
   Samuel, Capt., 418, 505  
   William S., 418, 419  
 Morse, Anthony, Jr., 56  
   Anthony, Sr., 56  
   Jedidiah, Jr., 58  
   Jedidiah, Sr., 57  
   John, 57, 60  
   Peter, 57, 66  
   Priscella, 57, 66  
   Samuel F. B., 58  
   Sarah, 57, 58, 60  
 Mosser, David, 845  
   Jacob, 845  
   Lucy, 845  
   William K., 845  
 Mottrom (Mottrum), John, Col., 18  
 Moulton, Ebenezer, 511  
   Molly, 511  
   Robert, Jr., 511  
   Robert, Sr., 511  
   Samuel, 511  
 Mulford (Molford), Emma M., 573, 577  
   Jacob, 572  
   Jacob (2), 572  
   John, Jr., 572, 578  
   John, Sr., 572  
   John B., Jr., 575  
   John B., Sr., 573, 577  
   Maria C., 573, 578  
   Mary B., 574  
   Spencer K., Jr., 575  
   Spencer K., Sr., 573  
   William H., 574  
 Mulford (Molford) Ancient Lineage, 570  
 Mullins (Molines-Mullines), Alice, 415  
   William, 415  
 Munson, Abel, 620  
   Almond, 621  
   Esther, 621  
   Joseph, 619  
   Levi, 620  
   Samuel, 619  
   Thomas, Capt., 618  
 Musselman, Clara, 829  
   Clarence A., 827, 829  
   E. Edwin I., 829  
   Mabel M., 827, 828  
 Neal, Ann E., 33  
   Edward, Dr., 33  
 Nesbit, Alexander, Capt., 931  
   Clara, 932  
   David M., 932, 936  
   Edith A., 933  
   Fred T., 932  
   James, 931  
   John, 931  
   Joseph M., 932  
   Mary L., 932, 936  
   Thorpe, 931, 932  
   William, 932  
 Newbold, Calebina, 861  
   Michael, 823  
   William H., 861  
 Newlin, Mary, 449  
   Nathaniel, 449  
   Nicholas, Jr., 448  
 Norris, James, 586  
   Sarah, 586  
 Noyes, James, Rev., 101  
   John, 102, 105  
   John (2), 102, 104  
   Sarah, 102, 105  
   Susanna, 102, 104  
 Noyes Ancient Lineage, 100  
 Offley, Anne, 29  
   John, 29  
   Robert, 29  
   Robert (2), 29  
   William, 29  
 Ogden, Anna M., 265  
   Charles G., 265  
 Ogilvie, John G., 731  
   Sarah E., 731  
 Oliver, Peter, 105  
   Sarah, 105  
   Thomas, 104  
 Olson, Albert F., 717, 720  
   Althea L., 717, 720  
   Frank, 720  
   Josphine, 720  
 Opdvck, Albert, 963  
   Johannes, 963  
   John, 963  
   Louris J., 963  
   Margaret, 963  
 Orne, Elizabeth, 710  
   Joshua, Jr., 710  
   Joshua, Sr., 710  
 Orth, Adam, 517, 568  
   Anna K., 517, 569  
   Baltzer, Maj., 791  
 Osborn (Osborne), Ann, 30  
   Edward, Sir, 29, 30  
   John, 107  
   Joseph, Jr., 107  
   Joseph, Sr., 106  
   Lydia, 107  
   Richard, 30  
   Richard (2), 30  
   Samuel, 106  
   William, 105

- Osgood, John, 142  
 John (2), Capt., 143  
 Mary, 143  
 Osgood Ancient Lineage, 141  
 Otis, John, 699  
 John (2), 700, 701  
 Mary, 700, 701  
 Oxley, Anna J., 459, 460  
 Edward, 460
- Pabodie (Paybodie-Pabodie),  
 Elizabeth, 438, 440  
 John, 437  
 William, 437, 440  
 Packard, Asa, Rev., 225  
 Charles S. W., 225, 227  
 Eliza G., 227  
 Frederick A., 226  
 Jacob, 225  
 John H., Dr., 226  
 John H., Maj., 227  
 Mildred, 227  
 Samuel, 225  
 Solomon, 225  
 Zaccheus, 225  
 Page, John, 209  
 Maria H., 209  
 Paine, Daniel, 76  
 Daniel (2), 77, 79  
 Elizabeth, 77, 79  
 Samuel, 76  
 Stephen, 75  
 Stephen (2), 75  
 Paret, Sarah E., 752  
 William, Rt. Rev., 752  
 Parker, Elva S., 536, 541  
 Emelin K., 741  
 George L., Jr., 451, 541  
 George W., 731  
 Isaac B., 740, 743  
 Maria R., 740, 743  
 Mary S., 731  
 Parry, Anna J., 453  
 Benjamin, 452  
 Carmita de S., 456, 458  
 Ellen L., 453, 460  
 John, 452  
 Oliver, 453, 460  
 Oliver R., Capt., 452, 454, 458,  
 460  
 Rachel, 453, 460  
 Richard R., 453, 460  
 Thomas, 452  
 Paschall (Pascall), Anne M.,  
 659  
 Cox, Justice, 659  
 Henry, Dr., 658  
 Henry L., 659  
 John, 658  
 Thomas, 656  
 Thomas (2), 657  
 Paschall (Pascall) Ancient  
 Lineage, 655  
 Patterson, Hansell F., 195  
 Joseph M., 195  
 Paxton, Anne J., 789  
 J. (John) Barton, 789  
 James, 789
- Peake, Christopher, 58  
 Jonathan, 59, 62  
 Jonathan (2), 59  
 Sarah, 59, 62  
 Pennell, Alice, 533  
 Joseph, 533  
 Robert, 532  
 Pennell Ancient Lineage, 532  
 Perry, Anthony, 41  
 Asa, Lieut., 361  
 Benjamin, 41  
 Edward, 41  
 Harriet, 361  
 Henry, 42  
 John, 361  
 John L., Dr., 361  
 John L. (2), Dr., 361  
 Sally, 42  
 Samuel, 41, 361  
 Samuel (2), 41  
 Samuel (3), 41  
 Peterson (Preterson), Benja-  
 min, 210  
 Erick, 210  
 Hannah, 210  
 Nicholas, 210  
 Petherbridge, Eliza E., 325  
 Richard W., 325  
 Pettit, Andrew, 473, 479  
 Charles, 473  
 Elizabeth, 473, 479  
 Sarah B., 473, 476  
 Thomas, 473  
 Thomas M., 473, 476  
 Phillips, George, Rev., 90, 122  
 Mary, 124, 127  
 Rose, 90, 122, 123  
 Samuel (2), 124, 127  
 Samuel, Rev., 123, 132  
 Sarah, 123, 132  
 Phipps, Caleb, 445, 450  
 Elisha, 446, 447  
 Elizabeth, 446, 447  
 Joseph (3), 445  
 Susannah, 446, 450  
 Pickering, Elizabeth, 489  
 John, 488  
 John (3), 489  
 John, Jr., 488  
 Pinkerton, Elizabeth, 897  
 James, 275  
 Matthew W., 896  
 Richard, Jr., 894  
 Richard, Sr., 894  
 Sarah, 275  
 William, 275  
 Polis, Alice, 224  
 George S., Dr., 224  
 Poor, Charles C., 89  
 Clarence H., 89, 93  
 Daniel, 86, 144  
 Daniel (2), 86, 144  
 Henry, 89, 108  
 Joseph, 88, 118  
 Joseph (2), 88, 112  
 Mary, 86, 88, 108, 118, 134,  
 144  
 Mary A., 89, 93
- Mehitable, 87, 144  
 Tamison, 88, 112  
 Thomas, 87, 134  
 Poor Ancient Lineage, 85  
 Porter, Abbie M., 651  
 Andrew, Gen., 649  
 Augusta, 651  
 David R., 649  
 Robert, 649  
 William A., 650  
 William H. (W. Hobart),  
 651  
 William W., Hon., 650  
 Prestwood, Henry, 31  
 John, 31  
 Price, David, 318  
 David (2), 318  
 John, 318  
 Mary, 318  
 Pusey, Ellis, 447  
 John, 446  
 Joshua, 446  
 Mary, 447  
 Susanna, 447  
 William, 446
- Quinby (Quynby), Isaiah, 954  
 James, 954  
 John, 953  
 Josiah, 953  
 Margaret, 954  
 William, 648, 952  
 Quinby (Quynby) Ancient  
 Lineage, 952
- Randolph (Fitz Randolph),  
 Edward, 458  
 Edward (2), 459  
 Edward, Maj., 459  
 Nathaniel, 459  
 Richard, 459  
 Rankey, Emma, 233  
 John, 233  
 Rankin, John, 642  
 Maria A., 642  
 Thomas, 642  
 William W., 642  
 Rathfon, Catherine P., 818  
 Gilbert B., 818  
 Jacob, 818  
 Rawn (Rahn), Barbara, 221  
 Caspar, 221  
 Reading, John, Col., 580  
 John, Gov., 581  
 Rebecca, 583  
 Thomas, Capt., 583  
 Reeves, Clara M., 555  
 David, 555  
 Hettie, 555  
 John, 554  
 Sarah S., 555  
 Thomas, Jr., 555  
 Thomas, Sr., 554  
 Walter, 553  
 Reider, Abraham Y., 711  
 Casper, 711  
 Claude W., 713  
 Daniel, 711

- Emily A., 713  
 Jacob, 711  
 John, 711  
 Minnie B., 713  
 Robert S., 713  
 Sarah L., 711  
 Winfield A. H., 711, 712  
 Reno, Benjamin, 591  
   Hannah, 591  
   Martin L., 591  
   William, 591  
 Rex, Barbara L., 200  
   Walter E., Jr., 200  
 Reynolds, Henry (3), 281  
   Henry, Jr., 281  
   Henry, Sr., 280  
   Joshua, 281, 282  
   Margaret, 281, 282  
 Rhoads (Roth), Christina, 179,  
   183  
   Daniel, 177  
   Eva C., 179, 184  
   George, 179, 183  
   Peter, Judge, 178, 184  
   Sabina, 179, 184  
 Rice, Dorothy, 795  
   Statton L., 795  
 Rich, Almira C., 250  
   Thaddeus, Jr., 250  
   Thaddeus, Sr., 250  
   William S., 250  
 Rickard, Giles, 922  
   Joane, 922  
 Ries, Louis, 793  
   Mary, 793  
 Riter (Reiter), Elizabeth G.,  
   252, 257  
   Frank M., 251, 253  
   George, 251  
   George W., 252  
   Michael, 251  
   Michael M., 252, 257  
 Roberdeau, Daniel, Gen., 855  
   Isaac, 855  
   Jane, 856  
   Mary, 856  
 Roberts, Rebecca, 923  
   Thomas, Gov., 923  
 Robinson, David M., Prof., 747  
   Elizabeth, 26  
   Helen T., 747  
   Sarah, 25, 26  
   Tully, 25  
   Tully, Col., 25, 26  
   William, Capt., 25  
 Rondinella, Elisabeth L., 959,  
   962  
   Lino F., 959, 962  
   Pasquale, 959  
 Rose, Christina, 187  
   Daniel, 187  
   Ehrhard (Everhardt), 186  
 Ross, Frances (Fanny), 561,  
   563, 566  
   George G., Dr., 561, 562, 566  
   Joseph, 561  
   Joseph (2), 561, 564  
   Mary, 561, 564  
 Rowden, Elizabeth, 349, 876  
 Rowland, John, 762  
   John (2), 762  
   Jonathan, 762  
   Lydia, 763  
   Maxwell, 763  
   William, 762  
 Rowles, Jane, 19  
   John, 19  
 Rudolphy, Almira J., 958, 963  
   Charles B., 958, 963  
   Edith, 958, 959  
   Elizabeth B., 958  
   Jay B., Dr., 958, 959  
   John L., 958  
 Rulon, Abigail, 300, 303  
   David, 298  
   Henry, 299  
   Job, 300, 303  
   Nathaniel, 299  
 Runk (Runck), Evelyn T. B.,  
   639, 640  
   Fanny, 640, 648  
   Jacob, 638  
   John, 639  
   Louis B., Lieut.-Col., 640  
   Mary A., 642  
   Peter T. B., 639, 648  
   Samuel, 638  
   William, 639  
   William M., 639, 640  
 Runkle, Adam, 963, 964  
   Philip, 964  
   Sarah, 964  
 Sampson, Benjamin, 428  
   Benjamin (2), 428  
   Benjamin (3), 429, 433  
   Croad, 429  
   Henry, 427  
   Martin H., 429  
   Mary E., 430  
   Sally, 429, 433  
   Stephen, 428  
 Sandelands, James, 309, 314  
   Jonas, 310, 312  
 Sargent, Adelaide J., 93, 94  
   David, 92  
   David (2), 92  
   David (3), 92  
   George D., 93, 94  
   Philip, 91  
   Tappan, 92  
   William, 90, 122  
   William (2), 91  
 Savage, Thomas, Ens., 33  
 Scarborough (Scarborough),  
   Edmond, Capt., 27  
   Edmond, Col., 27  
   Henry, Gent., 27  
   John, Jr., 348, 875  
   John, Sr., 348, 874  
   Mary, 27, 348, 875  
 Schoettle (Schöttle), Ferdinand,  
   388  
   Marc A., 388  
   Marc C., 388  
   Philip A., 388  
 Reta C., 385, 388  
 Robert M., 388  
 William C., 388  
 Scott, Benjamin, 273  
   Margaret, 273  
 Seawell (Sewall), Henry, Col.,  
   21  
   Henry, Jr., 21  
 Selfridge (Selfe), Alexander  
   W., Maj., 175  
   Emma M., 939, 941  
   Hannah, 173, 186, 937, 942  
   Harriet B., 939  
   James L., Gen., 173, 937, 941  
   James L., Jr., 939  
   Maria H., 175, 177  
   Mathew (Matthew) M., Gen.,  
     172, 186, 937, 942  
   William W., 174, 177  
 Sener (Söhner), Elizabeth H.,  
   817  
   Franklin K., 816, 817  
   Godlieb, 816  
   Gottlieb, 816  
   J. Frederick, 816  
   J. Frederick (2), Serg., 818  
   Johannes, 816  
   Kate J., 817  
   Louisa K., 818  
 Sewall, Henry (2), 137  
   Henry (3), Rev., 138, 141  
   Jane, 139, 141  
 Sewall Ancient Lineage, 136  
 Sharp, Anthony, 319  
   George, 244  
   Isaac, 319  
   Jesse, 245  
   John, 244  
   Margaret, 319  
   Phoebe, 245  
 Sheldon, Mary, 838  
   William, 838  
 Sheppard (Shepard), Abraham,  
   Col., 32  
   Anne E. N., 33  
   Benjamin, 32  
   Ella, 33  
   Harper D., 32, 33, 34  
   Henrietta D., 3, 32, 33, 34  
   James G., 32  
   Lawrence B., 33, 34  
   Lawrence B. (2), 33  
   Margaret A., 33  
   Martha J., 32  
   Mary J., 32  
   Mary W., 33  
   Richard H. (R. Harper), 33  
   Sarah B., 33  
   William H. H., 33  
 Shield, Arthur, 312  
   Mary, 312  
 Shober, Agnes W., 970  
   Andrew, 968  
   Catharine E., 970, 974  
   Edward W., Jr., 970  
   Edward W., Sr., 970, 974  
   John B., 969  
   Pemberton H., 969



- Samuel L. (2), 968  
 Samuel L. (3), 969  
 Samuel L., Dr., 968  
 Samuel L., Jr., 969  
 Shoemaker, Abraham, 496  
   Allen, 497  
   Augusta C., 593  
   Benjamin, Jr., 497  
   Benjamin, Sr., 496  
   Benjamin A., 498  
   Charlotte W., 498  
   Edward, 593  
   Elizabeth H., 592, 593  
   George, 495  
   George (2), 495  
   Samuel M., 593  
 Short, Anne, 140  
   Henry, 140  
 Shunk, (Schunck), Elizabeth,  
   220, 221  
   Francis, 220  
   Francis R., Gov., 220, 221  
   Jane, 220, 221  
   John, 220  
 Siegfried, Elizabeth, 189  
   John, 188  
 Simmons (Symondson), Aaron,  
   425, 436  
   Frederick M., 426, 430  
   Isaac, 425  
   Jesse, 426  
   John, 425, 438  
   Martin, 426  
   Martin (2), 426  
   Mary E., 426, 430  
   Mercy, 425, 438  
   Moses, 424  
   Moses (2), 425  
   Sarah, 426, 436  
 Sinclair (Sinkler), Austin M.,  
   720 725  
   David, 719  
   Edward, 718  
   George, 719  
   John, Jr., 717  
   John, Sr., 717  
   Levi M., 719  
   Mary E., 720, 725  
   Samuel 718, 723  
   Sarah, 718, 723  
 Skerrett, Joseph, 490  
   Joseph, Lieut., 490  
   Joseph S., Rear-Adm., 490  
   Margaret L., 490  
 Skiff, James, 706  
   Mary, 706  
   Mercy, 703, 706  
   Nathaniel, 703, 706  
 Smith, Adam, 813  
   Barbara, 814  
   Benjamin, Jr., 955  
   Benjamin, Sr., 955  
   C. Ross, Col., 823  
   Charles, Jr., 813  
   Charles, Sr., 813  
   Daniel, Rev., 156  
   Eleanor, 926  
   Elizabeth, 25, 586, 814  
   Ella J., 420  
   George, Dr., 25  
   George W., 773, 776  
   Harriet, 773, 776  
   Harriette, 157  
   Harry H., 823  
   Isaac, 586  
   Jacob, Jr., 773  
   Jacob, Sr., 773  
   James, 773  
   James H., 363  
   John, Jr., 23, 24, 25  
   John, Sr., 23, 24, 25  
   John C., Rev., 157  
   L. Heber, Col., 420  
   Lemuel, 773  
   Margaret M., 823  
   Mary, 955  
   Nancy, 363  
   Nathaniel, 773  
   Nathaniel (2), 773  
   Patrick, 363  
   Rickard, Sr., 925  
   Robert, 955, 957  
   Sebritt, 362  
   Susannah, 23, 24  
   Thomas M., Rev., 156  
 Snowden, Adelaide, 883  
   Anna M., 882, 930  
   Elizabeth A., 883  
   George G., Jr., 883  
   George G., Sr., 882, 893  
   Henry, 881  
   James M., 882, 930  
   James M. (2), 883  
   Mary A., 882, 930  
   Pearl P., 883, 893  
   Robert B., 883  
 Southworth, Andrew, Capt.,  
   775  
   Andrew, Lieut., 775  
   Constant, 774  
   Hannah, 775  
   Samuel, Capt., 775  
   William, Capt., 775  
 Spencer, Frances, 19  
   Nicholas, Col., 19  
 Sprague, Abiel (Abigail), 111,  
   116  
   Ebenezer, 112  
   Hannah, 112  
   Ralph, Lieut., 109  
   Richard, 111, 116  
   Samuel, Jr., 110  
   Samuel, Sr., 110  
 Sprague Ancient Lineage, 108  
 Stacey (Stacy-Stacye), Henry,  
   708  
   Henry (2), 708  
   John, 708  
   Tabitha, 709  
   William, 709  
 Starkey, Austin C., 233  
   Daniel, 231  
   Gertrude C., 233  
   Jacob, 231  
   Samuel C., 232  
   Thomas, 231  
   Virginia, 232  
   William P., Jr., 233  
   William P., Sr., 231, 232  
 Steckel, Anna M., 423  
   Christian, 421  
   Daniel, 421  
   Daniel E., 423, 427  
   Henry F., 422  
   Henry F. (2), 424  
   Joseph, 422  
   Mabel N., 421, 424, 427  
 Stewart, Alexander, 898, 911  
   Clement, 631  
   Harriet, 631  
   John, 630  
   Robert, 629  
   Susannah, 898, 911  
   Thomas, 629  
 Stinson, Estelle T., 550  
   William H., 550  
 Stone, Mary A., 244  
   Verlinda, 9  
   William, Gov., 9  
   William, Maj., 244  
 Stoughton, Margaret, 53  
   Thomas, 53  
 Stout (Staudt), Abraham, 222  
   Enos, 222  
   Florence S., 224  
   Henry H., 222  
   Johann J., 222  
   Lavina M., 223  
   Lewis K., 223  
   Philip S., Dr., 223  
 Street, Joseph M., 754  
 Stull, George W., 288  
   Gideon M., 288  
   Mildred R., 288  
 Sumner, Elizabeth, 417  
   Roger, 416  
   William, 416  
   William (2), 417  
 Sutton, Damaris, 908, 927  
   Daniel, 908, 925  
   Gawin (Garwin), 910  
   Jane, 911  
   Jonathan, Capt., 909  
   Joseph, Serg., 909  
   Mary, 909, 915  
   Patience, 909, 925  
   Peter, 909, 913  
   Phebe (Phoebe), 909, 913  
   Uriah, Capt., 909  
   William, 907, 927  
   Zebulon, 909, 915  
 Swanson (Gunnarson), Lydia,  
   765  
   Oele (Wolle), 765  
   Sven, 765  
 Swayne, Aaron, 446  
   Mary, 446  
 Sweetser, Ann, 363  
   Mary, 363  
   Phineaus, 363  
   Seth, 363  
 Swift, Archie D., 587, 589  
   Bernice, 589  
   Charles J. F., 589, 591



- Jirah, 587  
 Josephine, 589, 591  
 Julius, 588  
 Maud, 589  
 Nathaniel, Capt., 588  
 Nathaniel J., 588  
 William, 587  
 William (2), 587  
 Swint (Schwind), Charles B., 542  
   Elizabeth, 542  
   Emma A., 542  
   Thomas H., 542  
 Symonds, Dorothy, 129  
   Martha, 129  
   Rebecca, 129  
   Samuel, Dpty.-Gov., 128  
 Symonds Ancient Lineage, 127  
  
 Taylor, Abraham, 243  
   Algernon S., 490  
   Christopher, 311  
   Francis, 270  
   George, 489  
   Isaac, 243  
   Israel, Dr., 312  
   James, Capt., 270  
   John, 241  
   Joshua, 244  
   Josiah, 243  
   Love, 489  
   Maria, 270  
   Milton, 244, 245  
   Robert, 242  
   Sarah, 244, 245  
   Susan M., 490  
   Thomas, 242  
 Tener, Annie F., 933  
   George E., 933  
   John K., Gov., 933  
 Thomas, Abigail, 952  
   Ann, 368, 369  
   Bathsheba, 269, 272  
   David, 269, 273, 951  
   David (2), 952  
   Edward, 367, 368  
   Elizabeth, 270  
   Hannah, 802  
   J. Preston, 802  
   John, 367  
   Lynch, 367  
   Mabel L. H., 368  
   Margaret, 269, 273  
   Mary A., 367, 368  
   Oliver, 308, 311  
   Richard, 803  
   Robert, 951  
   Sarah, 308, 311  
   Thomas G., 270  
   Timothy, 269, 272  
   William G., 367, 369  
 Thomas Ancient Lineage, 366  
 Thorne, Ada J., 808, 810  
   Anthony S., 809  
   Joan, 809  
   John, 806  
   Joseph, 805  
   Peter, 807  
   Ralph W., 808  
   Robert H., 807, 810  
   Robert H. (2), 809  
   William, 807  
 Thorne Ancient Lineage, 804  
 Thorowgood (Thoroughgood), Adam, Capt., 27, 28, 29  
   John, 29  
   Sarah, 28, 29  
   William, 29  
 Thorpe, Frederick S., Dr., 936  
   Mary R., 936  
 Tilley, John, 704  
 Tilson, Edmond, 922  
 Tindle, Alice J., 780  
   Belle, 780  
   Charles W., Jr., 781  
   Charles W., Dr., 778, 780  
   Charlotte B., 781  
   Minas, 778  
   Robert M., Dr., 780  
 Todd, Isabella, 535  
   John, 534  
   Robert, 535  
 Townsend, Abigail, 693  
   Anna E., 636  
   David, 634  
   David (2), 632, 636  
   Francis, 634  
   Joseph, Jr., 633  
   Joseph, Sr., 632  
   Rebecca, 635  
   Richard, 632  
   Sallie E., 637  
   Samuel, 634, 693  
   Samuel (2), 693  
   Samuel S., 635  
   William, 632  
 Tracy, Abigail, 50  
   Daniel, 50  
   Daniel (2), 50  
   Thomas, 49  
 Traill, Elisabeth, 182  
   Robert, Judge, 182  
   Thomas, Rev., 182  
 Trainer, David, 290  
   David (2), 291  
   David (3), 291, 302  
   Edward E., 292  
   Ellen, 291, 302  
   Lena, 292  
   Mary G., 288, 293  
   Mary L., 293  
   Thomas W., Jr., 293  
   Thomas W. (T. Woodward), 288, 293  
 Trexler, Edwin W., 841  
   Harry C., Gen., 839, 842  
   Jacob, 841  
   Mary M., 845  
   Matilda, 842  
   Peter, 839  
   Peter (2), 839  
   Peter (3), 840  
   Reuben, 841  
 Tuckerman, Annie O., 155, 158  
   Bayard, 155, 158  
   Edward, 153  
   Edward (2), 153  
   Elizabeth W., 155, 160  
   John, 152  
   John (2), 153  
   Joseph, Rev., 154  
   Lucius, 155, 160  
 Turnbull, Alexander N., 593, 597  
   Henry C., 592  
   Olivia C., 593, 597  
   William, 592  
 Twaddell, Adelaide J., 937, 939  
   Crawford L. V., 939  
   Frances D., 939  
   Gladly D., 939  
   Horace G., 939  
   L. Henry, Dr., 939  
 Twining, Margaret, 346  
   Stephen, 345  
   Stephen (2), 346  
   William, Jr., 345  
   William, Sr., 344  
  
 Upshur, Arthur, 23  
   Arthur (2), 23, 25  
   Sarah (Sally), 23, 25  
   Thomas, 23, 25  
  
 Van Dyke, Jan T., 354  
   Mary, 356  
   Nicholas, 355  
   Nicholas (2), Hon., 356  
   Nicholas (3), Hon., 356  
   Nicholas T., 355  
   Thomas J., 355  
   Thomas J. (2), 355  
 Van Horn, Jane, 517, 518, 566, 567  
   John, 517, 566  
   William, 517, 566, 567  
 Van Leer, Isaac W., 193  
   Phebe A., 193  
 Van Lennep, Clara R., 551, 552  
   Emily A., 553  
   Henry J., Dr., 553  
   William B., Dr., 553  
 Van Schaick, Annatie (An-natje), 402, 403  
   Geertie, 402  
   Goosen G., Capt., 402, 403  
  
 Varlet (Verlett), Caspar, 17  
   Nicholas, Gov., 17  
 Veazey, Edward, 743  
   John, 743  
   John, Col., 743  
   Mary, 743  
   Thomas B., Dr., 743  
  
 Walter, Godwin, 245  
   Joseph, 246  
   William, 246  
 Warner, Alfred D. P., Jr., 260  
   Alfred D. P., Sr., 260  
   Charles, 260  
   Charles (2), 258, 261  
   Charles, Jr., 262  
   Emalea, 260

- Ethel E., 262  
 Frederick, 262  
 Irving, 261  
 Joseph, 260  
 Lea P., 260  
 William, 259  
 William (2), 259  
 William (3), 260  
 William (4), 260  
 Warner Ancient Lineage, 258  
 Warriner, Edward A., 511  
   Farnham, 511  
   John D., 511  
   Louisa, 511  
   Ruel D., 511  
   Samuel D., 508, 511  
   Stella M., 510  
 Washburne (Washbourne),  
   John, 6  
   Susanna, 6  
 Watts, David, 869  
   John, Rev., 280  
   Juliana, 869  
 Way, Caleb, 766, 768  
   Cabel (2), 767, 768  
   James, 766  
   John, 766  
   Rebecca, 766, 768  
   Robert, 765  
   Susanna, 767, 768  
 Weary, Mary M., 814  
   Samuel, 814  
 West, Anne, 26  
   Anthony (2), 19, 20, 26  
   Elizabeth, 19, 20  
   John, Lieut.-Col., 7, 19, 25, 26  
   Matilda, 7, 19, 25, 26  
 Weston, Edmund, 434  
   Elnathan, 434  
   Joseph, 434  
   Kezia, 435  
   Ruby, 435  
   William, 435  
 Wetherill (Wetherel), Ann,  
   286, 305  
   Barbara C., 288  
   Ella, 289  
   John L., 289  
   Mary B., 288, 298  
   Naomi, 290  
   Phoebe A., 287, 317  
   Richard, 285, 305  
   Richard (2), 288  
   Robert, 286, 317  
   Robert (2), 287, 298  
   Robert, Jr., 288  
   William, 285  
 Weymouth, Andrew W., 809  
   Emily, 810  
   Samuel, 809, 812  
   Samuel (2), 810  
   Susan, 809, 812  
 White, Henry, 664  
   Henry (2), 664  
   James, 665  
   James (2), 669  
   Katherine E., 667  
   C. & R. 5—63  
   Richard S., 668  
   Robert, 664  
   Robert (2), 665  
   Robert S., 669  
   Samuel S., Dr., 665  
   Samuel S., Jr., 666  
   Sarah J., 666  
   Sarah M., 668  
   William R., 665  
 Whitman, Horace F., 761, 767  
   Ida S., 761, 767  
   Lydia A., 761, 763  
   Nathan, 760  
   Nathan (2), 760  
   Nathan (3), 760, 764  
   Nathan (4), 760  
   Rebecca, 760, 764  
   Stephen, 760  
   Stephen F., 761, 763  
 Whitridge (Whittredge), Eliz-  
   abeth B., 596, 599  
   Horatio L., 596, 599  
   Olivia, 596, 604  
   Thomas, 594  
   Thomas, Dea., 595  
   William, 594  
   William (2), 594  
   William, Dr., 595  
   William C., Dr., 596, 604  
 Whittaker, Alexander B., 794  
   Alice, 795, 797  
   John F., 794, 797  
   Margaret, 794  
 Whittemore, John, 114  
   Joseph, Capt., 115  
   Susanna, 115  
   Thomas, 113  
 Whittemore Ancient Lineage,  
   112  
 Whittington, Elizabeth, 24  
   William, Capt., 24  
   William, Col., 24  
 Wiggin, Andrew, Jr., 812  
   Andrew, Sr., 811  
   Thomas, 811  
   Thomas (2), 811  
   Zeruiah, 812  
 Wilkes, Benjamin, 451  
   James B., 451  
   Margaret, 451  
 Williams, Abraham, 77  
   Abraham, Col., 78  
   Abram C., 249  
   Charles B., 249  
   Elizabeth, 79  
   Emily W., 249  
   Maria L. (Louise), 241, 250  
   Prudence, 79  
   Richard, Dr., 33  
   Thomas, 247  
   Thomas (2), 248  
   Thomas (3), 248  
   Wallace C., 241, 250  
   William, 77  
   William (2), 78  
 Williams Ancient Lineage, 246  
 Willing, Charles, 558  
   Charles (2), 560  
   Edith, 560  
   Edward S., Jr., 560  
   Edward S., Sr., 558, 560  
   George, 560  
   George (2), 560  
   Thomas, 558  
 Wilson, Ann, 468, 483  
   Bennett Y., 289  
   Catherine, 177, 180  
   Eliza, 469, 481  
   Florence D., 289  
   James, 176, 468  
   Jane, 470, 480  
   John, Lieut., 468  
   John, Maj., 469, 481  
   John M., 177, 180  
   Joseph M., 470, 473  
   Judith I., 468  
   Robert, Dr., 468, 483  
   Sarah, 472, 473  
   Thomas B., 176  
   William H., 469, 480  
   William J., 289  
 Wink, Annie T., 713  
   Edward F., 713  
 Winslow (Wyncelowe), Betsey,  
   625  
   Job, Lieut., 624  
   John, 625  
   Kenelm, 623  
 Winslow (Wyncelowe) Ancient  
   Lineage, 622  
 Witter, Asa, 68  
   Dorothy, 67, 75  
   Ebenezer (2), 67  
   Ebenezer (3), 68, 72  
   Ebenezer, Dea., 67, 75  
   Eunice, 68, 72  
   Josiah, 67  
   William, 66  
 Wolcott, Elizabeth, 160  
   Oliver, Hon., 160  
 Wood, Hannah, 780  
   James, Maj., 780  
 Woolman, Abner, 757  
   Edward, 759, 761  
   Edward W., 758  
   Joel, 758  
   John, 755  
   Lilian E., 759, 761  
   Lydia R., 759  
   Nathan, 758  
   Rebecca S., 758  
   Samuel, 756  
   Samuel (2), 757  
   William, 755  
 Woolston, Elizabeth, 500  
   John, 500  
   John (2), 500  
   Jonathan, 500  
 Woolverton, John, 648  
   Rachel, 648  
 Worrell Ancient Lineage, 543  
 Wright, Ann, 18, 19  
   David, 774

- |                            |                                |                      |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Esther, 774                | Yerkes, Anthony, 279, 526, 959 | Mary, 280, 960, 962  |
| John, 662                  | Anthony (2), 280               | Robert, 280          |
| Letitia, 662               | Anthony (3), 280               | Sarah, 279, 280, 529 |
| Richard, 18, 19            | Charles T., Jr., 961           | Silas, Jr., 960, 962 |
| Samuel, 774                | Charles T., Sr., 960           | Silas, Sr., 960      |
| Thomas, 774                | Elizabeth, 279, 280            | Susanna G., 961      |
| Thomas (2), 774            | Elizabeth L., 960              | William, 529         |
| Wynne, Elizabeth, 349, 876 | Herman, 279, 280, 527, 959     | William (2), 529     |
| Thomas, Dr., 349, 876      | John, 528, 960                 | Yoder, Mary, 322     |
|                            | John (2), 528                  | Peter B., 322        |

















